



DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN KERALA

Compiled with an Introduction by

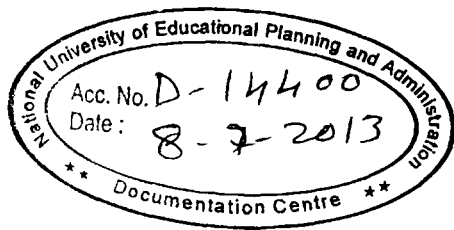
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CONTENTS

Foreword	IV
Acknowledgements	V
Note to the Reader	VI
List of Documents	VII
History of Higher Education in Kerala : An Overview	1
Text of Documents	46

FOREWORD

This volume brings together eighty eight documents regarding the organisation and development of higher education in the state of Kerala. Given the enormous amount of material available on this subject, this collection is not exhaustive or complete. Its aim has been twofold. First, to trace the historical development of education through the compilation of important government sources and secondly, to mark the significant stages in the evolution of higher education as reflected in the administrative measures undertaken by the State. In the process it seeks to fill a void in the extant literature on the history of education in Kerala.

The growth of higher education in Kerala has been through the combined efforts of both the government and private agencies. The main source of support, till recently when professional education overtook the general education, has, however, been the government. In the rightly acclaimed proclamation of Rani Gouri Parvathi Bai in 1817, the state had owned the responsibility of educating the people. In the area of higher education the government has fulfilled this responsibility in two ways. Under its aegis several higher education institutions, including universities were established. There are forty colleges under government management and ten universities now in the state. At the same time the state supports private institutions by land grants and by providing financial support for the payment of salary of teachers as well as a major part of the cost of maintenance. Over the years private institutions have outdistanced the public institutions. There are 152 aided colleges and 168 unaided colleges today. The private institutions were established by Christian missionaries and social organizations with philanthropic intent, but in the changed circumstances the lure for power, patronage and money have become dominant purposes.

This volume is intended to be a ready reckoner. As such it could be a reference tool for administrators, a source of information for students and a guide for further enquiry for teachers. The Council is indebted to Prof. V. Karthikeyan Nair for undertaking this work and for producing the volume within the prescribed schedule.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge and thank the many people and institutions for rendering uninhibited assistance for completing the work. This project is the brain child of Dr. K.N. Panikkar, Vice Chairman, Kerala State Higher Education Council, without whose perpetual encouragement and guidance I could not have completed it. The fraternal affection and valuable suggestions rendered by Prof. Thomas Joseph, Member Secretary, helped me greatly to fulfil my responsibility.

I thank Dr. P J Cherian, Director, KCHR, for handing over the rare copy of the report of the education committee of 1933.

Shri. Rejikumar, Director, State Archives, permitted me access to the Repository to collect the required documents. The employees of the Archives department were also helpful in xeroxing the documents.

I thank the Librarian and staff of the Kerala State Legislature Library for permitting me to refer the records available there. The authorities of the Kerala University Library were also helpful to me.

Thanks are due to the authorities of University College, Thiruvananthapuram, Government College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram, Maharajas College, Ernakulam, Government Victoria College, Palakkad, Government College, Chittoor, Guruvayoorappan College, Kozhikode, Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode, Government College of Teacher Education, Kozhikode, Government Brennen College, Thalassery and CMS College, Kottayam for permitting me to peruse the documents available with them.

I acknowledge the service rendered by my students, Sri. Subhash, Assistant Professor of History, St. Thomas College, Kozhencherry and Sri. Vaisakh, Research Scholar, in collecting the documents from various institutions.

Above all I thank the Kerala State Higher Education Council, which launched the project, for entrusting me the responsibility of collecting and compiling the documents pertaining to higher education in Kerala and for the financial assistance extended to me. The services rendered by the staff of the Council are also acknowledged.

NOTE TO THE READER

Nobody can ever claim that all records produced in the past in connection with a particular theme or epoch are collected for compilation. History is always less than the actual past.

This book does not include all documents collected for the purpose. Many more records are yet to be found out. Many might have been lost or destroyed. Many may remain hidden beneath or amidst the huge stock of papers thrown carelessly in the record rooms of colleges, government offices or similar institutions. They have to be recovered, scrutinised and compiled for creating a complete picture.

The collection is mainly a cross-section of Government records pertain to the three former administrative units-Travancore, Cochin and Malabar. It is meant to be exhaustive. The selection is undertaken with an eye for continuity for weaving together the story of the evolution of education system in the state. The full text of the recommendations of various education commissions and education codes are not presented here. Only the relevant chapters or portions are included in the list.

Most of the documents belonging to the pre-independence period contain information related to both school and higher education because there was no administrative separation between the two. The documents which predominantly contain information regarding school education are not selected for publication.

Thiruvananthapuram
02/05/2011

V. KARTHIKEYAN NAIR

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Sl.No.	Documents	Year/Date	Page No.
1	Resident's letter	1866	46
2	Affiliation letter	1907	50
3	Travancore Education Code	1910	51
4	Statham Committee Report	1933	67
5	Travancore University Act	1937	79
6	Starting of Govt.Engineering college, TVM	1939	171
7	Papworth Committee Report	1945	177
8	Kerala University Act	1957	220
9	Pre-Degree Delinking Act	1998	251
10	Special fee-PD Accounts	30/12/83	255
11	PD accounts-Amendment	18/12/85	256
12	DA to Athletes	27/05/86	258
13	Contingency Grant	19/06/73	259
14	Contingency Grant-Norms	02/03/76	264
15	Contingency Grant-Guidelines	22/03/79	270
16	Direct Payment Order	30/08/72	295
17	Direct Payment Rules	10/06/72	301
18	Direct Payment-Improved Conditions	09/04/73	306
19	Direct Payment -Rules Amended	11/24/73	309
20	Direct Payment-Oriental Title Colleges	03/20/74	311
21	Direct Payment-Improved Conditions	06/14/74	316
22	Unification of Fees	09/04/73	317
23	Subsistence Allowance of Private College Teachers	08/06/78	322
24	Private College Teachers-Retirement Benefits	26/06/76	323

25	Promotion as Second Grade Professor	23/11/74	328
26	Earned Leave -Attending Summer Institutes	30/07/74	331
27	Summer Institutes- Duty Leave	28/10/77	333
28	Earned Leave –Extension	05/10/77	334
29	Private College Teachers-promotion prospects	30/07/79	336
30	Non-cadre promotion-reckoning service	28/01/81	337
31	Rural Institute, Thavanur-Take over of staff	10/11/81	338
32	Automatic promotion to higher grade professor	26/08/81	340
33	Summer Institute-clarification	27/05/80	341
34	Private college teachers -initial appointment	03/02/81	341
35	Exam duty -earned leave	14/05/81	343
36	Counting of tutor /demonstrator service for gr.promotion	31/01/83	344
37	Non cadre promotion	02/03/83	345
38	Reckoning of broken service	02/04/83	346
39	Teacher training period	31/05/83	348
40	Earned leave-further orders	05/07/83	349
41	Broken service-predating	10/16/84	350
42	Reappointment of thrown out teachers	26/02/85	351
43	Reappointment of Junior Lecturers	28/05/85	353
44	Deputation abroad-reckoning of period	19/06/85	354
45	Private coll.teachers-service put in another college	04/02/86	356
46	LWA for FIP	20/02/86	358
47	Earned leave fo practical exam	23/05/86	359
48	Teachers continuing after the age of superannuation	15/05/86	360
49	Special casual leave -serving in co-op.societies	01/08/85	362
50	Fee concession to children of servants die in harness	01/11/80	363
51	Fee concession enhancement of income limit	09/07/86	364

52	Concession to the children of political sufferers	24/02/86	366
53	Concession to children of freedom fighters	24/02/86	367
54	Political sufferers-enhancement of income limit	11/01/84	371
55	Educational concession to repatriates	19/08/76	372
56	Educational concessions to immigrants from Pakistan	01/04/76	378
57	Concessions to repatriates of Uganda	12/01/77	383
58	Concession to children of service personnel	15/07/72	388
59	Concessions to dependents of service personnel	07/04/75	391
60	Concession to children of service personnel-clarification	30/07/63	392
61	Concession- service personnel of Chinese war	07/04/75	394
62	Payment of hostel charges	16/02/74	396
63	Free education to children of service personnel	10/12/62	397
64	Concessions to children of Assam Rifles	22/12/76	398
65	Concession to the children of Jawans of Indo Pak war	14/06/77	399
66	Concession to children of Border Security Force	16/10/78	400
67	Concession to blind students	30/01/78	401
68	Procedures for the grant of concessions	30/01/78	405
69	Blind students -Readers allowance	14/05/81	410
70	Enhancement of grant and income limit	10/08/81	412
71	Law colleges blind students	30/03/84	413
72	Concession to blind students-extension to uty.depts	09/07/84	415
73	Blind students -boarding and lodging charges	26/12/84	416
74	Blind students -holiday mess charges	03/02/85	418
75	Blind students-Law colleges	13/03/85	419
76	Concessions to children of disabled people	25/07/69	421
77	College hostels—priority and exemption	15/02/83	426

78	College hostels -physically handicapped	16/09/83	427
79	Kumara Pillai Commission-SEBC	21/06/81	428
80	Enhancement of income limit	17/07/84	442
81	FIP deputation	29/12/76	454
82	FIP deputation rules amended	27/05/77	455
83	FIP deputation orders	08/28/78	457
84	FIP deputation to unidentified departments	24/11/79	459
85	FIP second deputation	21/07/80	461
86	FIP deputation -modified orders	05/10/83	463
87	Library grant to aided colleges	28/06/75	464
88	Newly started colleges--direct payment system	16/11/81	468

HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN KERALA: AN OVERVIEW

V.Karthikeyan Nair

Introduction

The beginning of 'modern' education in Kerala can be traced to the early 19th century when the region came under the sway of the East India Company. Both the Christian missionaries and the colonial administration took interest in establishing educational institutions, although for different reasons.

The territory which later constituted the State of Kerala consisted of three political entities, viz; Malabar, Kochi and Travancore at the end of the 18th century. The small principalities of Malabar lying south of the Canara district were amalgamated into a single administrative unit by the Mysore rulers, Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan, by the second half of the 18th century and made part of their kingdom. In 1792, Malabar was ceded to the East India Company by Tipu Sultan according to the treaty of Srirangapattanam signed between Mysore and the Company. The territory south of Malabar comprising of central Kerala was under the rule of the Raja of Kochi. The chiefdoms lying south of Kochi were united in the 18th century under the ruler of Venad as the Kingdom of Travancore. Of these three regions, Malabar was directly administered by the British and the princely states of Kochi and Travancore were brought under the British paramountcy through a series of treaties.(1) As a result the policies followed by the British in India were implemented in Kerala either directly or indirectly. As such the development of education in Kerala also followed the pattern set by the British in other parts of India.

As in the case of economy and administration, the introduction of Western education was made by replacing the indigenous system. There was a well maintained indigenous education system in Kerala organized in accordance to the principles of caste system. Imparting knowledge was confined mainly to reading, writing and arithmetic coupled with some lessons on astrology (*Jyothisha*) and health care (*Ayurveda*). Since agriculture was the main occupation of the people, basic knowledge of astronomy was necessary as it dealt with the observation of nature and natural phenomena and prediction of weather and climate. Education on artisan profession was imparted through caste groups. Physical education and martial arts were imparted through *Kalaris*. Literary education was imparted by teachers known as *Assan*, *Ezhuthassan* etc. and martial arts were taught by *Gurukkal*. Vedic education was carried out by the Brahmins centering on temples and Brahmin families. Literary education was usually imparted by upper caste scholars, though children belonging to intermediary castes were permitted to study. The teachers were supported by the learners either in cash or in kind. As a rule, the low caste people were never permitted to attend any of the institutions mentioned above. This was the system of education prevailing in Kerala when the land came under the sway of colonial rulers.(2)

The expanding colonial administration required English knowing 'natives' to carry on their commercial activities and to communicate with Indian rulers. The Indian rulers also required English knowing officials to carry out correspondence with the colonial masters. Thus both colonial rulers and the colonized needed English educated people to carry out their policies. But initially the British did not take any steps to provide English education. This requirement was fulfilled by the Christian missionaries who started institutions to impart Western education. They received patronage from the colonial administration and native rulers. Christianity had reached Kerala as early as the first century after Christ. Many Indians were converted to Christianity during succeeding centuries. The advent of

the Portuguese added momentum to this process of conversion. The 'native' Christians identified themselves with the prevailing social life of Kerala. They did not interfere or intervene in the traditional system of education. The Christian missionaries, many of whom were Protestants made a deliberate and systematic intervention in the sectors of education, health and industry from the first decade of the 19th century.(3)

Efforts by Christian Missionaries

Introduction of Western education was a major contribution of the Christian missionaries. They began their activities by the beginning of the 19th century. The London Missionary Society (LMS) in south Travancore, the Church Missionary Society (CMS) in central Travancore and Kochi and the Basel Evangelical Mission (BEM) in Malabar were the pioneers in this field. They obtained support from the local chieftains and landlords in this process. They adopted a dual policy of converting the local population and educating the converts. Majority of the converts hailed from the lowest sections of the population and they were mainly agricultural labourers and fishermen. They were compelled to work in the farms without any wages. They were also denied entry into the *Kalaris* or *salais*, where the traditional type of education was practiced. They wanted to liberate themselves from the bonded labour for which they found in Christianity a heaven-sent saviour.

The missionaries on their part needed English knowing natives to translate the scriptures into Malayalam and to preach among the people. The early schools founded by them were mainly intended to teach theology. But it required basic knowledge in reading and writing and therefore the system which the missionaries introduced was a mixture of general and scriptural education. Special attention was given to the teaching of English and vernacular languages. It produced the desired result of creating a group of scholars who could perform the twin responsibilities of preaching and teaching.

The seminary which the LMS founded at Nagercoil in 1813 and another one founded by the CMS at Kottayam in 1817 were known as colleges because a higher level of theology was taught there. They were modelled after European theological colleges. School life was entirely different from the prevailing native type. Method of teaching and the subject taught were also new. Very often the founders called these institutions colleges. By the third decade of the 19th century, there was a remarkable increase in the number of primary schools in Travancore and Kochi. But the British administered Malabar lagged far behind in this field.

The royal rulers of Travancore and Kochi encouraged the missionaries in their educational enterprises. Land was donated or leased out to the missionaries by the rulers. Financial assistance was given to them for the construction of the buildings. Building materials, such as wood were provided from the forests and food grains were supplied free of cost to the labourers who constructed the buildings. In Malabar land owners extended help to the missionaries of the BEM. The land owners or members of the former royal families themselves founded schools for the education of the members of their families or their relatives. Thus by the mid 19th century, Western education began to spread rapidly as a parallel or substitute to the prevailing system.

Effort by the State.

As early as the beginning of the 19th century the princely State of Travancore took up the responsibility of starting schools and of paying the salary of teachers. A royal proclamation issued in 1817 by the ruling princess Rani Gouri Parvathi Bai provided for the establishment of schools, appointment of two teachers each in these schools and supervision of the schools by the officers of the State who were entrusted to send periodical reports to the headquarters. The proclamation declared that the objective of the State was to educate the people and “the state should defray the

entire cost of education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants, and that the reputation of the state might be advanced thereby.”(4)

To begin with, the state founded only vernacular schools where the medium of instruction was Malayalam or Tamil and the subjects taught were the same as taught in the traditional schools. As the number of schools increased, the traditional schools fell into difficulties, because students preferred the former. The *Asans* expressed their protest through land lords and in due course qualified among them were appointed as teachers in schools. As years passed, the subjects taught in these schools underwent changes. In addition to the usual subjects, General Science, Geography of Travancore and General Geography and History were introduced. Thus gradually the Western system replaced the indigenous one.

Not long after the proclamation of 1817, the first English school was opened at Trivandrum, the capital of the State. The ruler Raja Swathi Thirunal was impressed by the school run by the LMS missionaries at Nagercoil. He started an English school in 1834 and the headmaster of the LMS School at Nagercoil was appointed principal at a salary of Rs.300/- per month. Though the school was started as a private enterprise, it was soon taken over by the State which came to be known as Raja's Free School. The medium of instruction was English and Western subjects like Physical Science, Natural Science, General Geography, British History, Mathematics etc were taught.

Following the model of Travancore, the Government of Kochi also adopted measures for the expansion of Western education. Missionaries of the CMS and Syrian Christian churches had already started schools at Kochi and Thrissur. The Government gave them all encouragement in this

regard. But later the Government itself started a school at Ernakulam where English and Western subjects were taught.

The English schools started by both Governments of Travancore and Kochi and some of the schools founded by the LMS, CMS and BEM were later developed into centres of higher education.

Higher Branch of Education.

The policies adopted by the British elsewhere in India with regard to education had their impact in Kerala also. The princely states were more enthusiastic than the British themselves in this matter. The Charter Act of 1813 which renewed the term of the East India Company for another twenty years earmarked an amount of Rupees one lakh for the education of its subjects. It might be due to the influence of this that the Raja of Travancore undertook the responsibility of bearing the cost of primary education of the subjects. The decision of the Government of India in 1835 to introduce English as the medium of instruction might have prompted the starting of English schools in Travancore and Kochi.

Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the East India Company, prepared a detailed proposal for the expansion of education and despatched it to the Government of India in 1854, which came to be known as Wood's Despatch. It was the foundation on which higher education was built up in India. It contained several recommendations pertaining to both school and college education. It recommended the appointment of a Director of Public Instruction in each British province, introduction of the grant-in-aid system and founding of provincial universities. These recommendations had far reaching influence on the future policy of education of both the British provinces and the princely states. It was decided that private enterprise in the field of education was to be supported with financial assistance by the Government which came

to be known as grant-in-aid system. The system originally introduced in the British provinces was adopted by the princely states also. It accelerated the spread of education in India as a whole, which led to the growth of the private sector as an important factor in Kerala's education.

The proposal to start universities in provinces led to the introduction of higher education in the country. Three provincial universities were established in 1857, one each in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. They were mere examining universities modelled after the University of London. One who successfully completed the course of study and examination prescribed by the University was declared a graduate and awarded a degree certificate. Since the first universities started in India were examining universities, colleges were started under each University. They were called Presidency Colleges. Thus the system of affiliation of colleges to the universities began.

As far as Kerala was concerned, there were no colleges till the beginning of the second half of the 19th century. The institutions run by the missionaries, though called colleges, were not affiliated to any of the foreign or Indian universities. They were merely engaged in training scholars who could be appointed as preachers. But such scholars were also useful as teachers in schools to teach secular subjects. Formal school education approved by the Government consisted of two streams, viz. English and vernacular education. There were two stages of school education. The first stage ended with the third form (Class VII), the successful completion of which entitled a candidate to get the Elementary School Leaving Certificate (ESLC). This certificate enabled a candidate to acquire a job in the State as primary school teacher, police constable or clerk in the Secretariat. The second stage ended with the Sixth Form (class X) after three years of study since the Third form. The successful completion of this course enabled the candidate to be awarded with the Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC). The holder of this certificate was to get jobs

at the higher level. The modernization of the administration of the princely states, the ever expanding British colonial administration, the starting of several industrial and commercial institutions, expansion of the military and police forces, etc., opened opportunities for the educated youth. These employment opportunities acted as a catalytic agent for the expansion of the education system at the higher level.

Majority of the students in Kerala had to discontinue their studies at the secondary level, because there was no facility for higher education in the State. It was to redress this grievance that the Raja's English school was upgraded as a second grade college to commence "higher branch of education". It was affiliated to the Madras University. SSLC certificate holders could join the institution for the F.A course.(First Examination in Arts). Those who joined the F.A. course were declared matriculates of the Madras University. The course which was designed for two year term was classified as junior and senior F.A. The first batch of students was admitted to the FA course in 1866 and they appeared for the examination conducted by the University in 1868. The successful candidates joined a course for further higher studies and the first batch appeared for the examination of B.A (Bachelor of Arts) in 1870. The institution was called Maharaja's College. Though it was raised to the status of a first grade college rules and regulations for affiliation were framed by the Madras University only in 1877 and therefore, the college was formally affiliated to the University only in that year.

The indigenous system of judicial administration was gradually replaced by the English system based on Anglo-Saxon and Roman jurisprudence. Magistrate's and Munsiff's courts were established to administer justice. The law practiced in these courts was entirely alien to Indians. The litigants and witnesses found it difficult to plead themselves in these courts. By the second half of the 19th century, the British Government had enacted a series of legislations based on the

recommendations of the Law Commission. These legislations included the Indian Penal Code, Procedural Codes, Transfer of Property Act, Evidence Act etc. The legal theory which acted as the guiding spirit of these legislations was Western and Indians required the assistance of legal practitioners who were well versed in these. This necessitated the starting of schools or colleges for teaching law and legal procedures. The judicial administration which came into force in British provinces was soon introduced in the princely states as well. Accordingly, a course for legal studies was started in the Maharajas College in 1875. The course was called F.L. (First Examination in Law). Later this was developed into a full fledged Law College.

In the beginning, the school and college classes were accommodated in the same building. The classes for legal studies were also housed in the same building. When the college developed into a first grade college, the school section was shifted to Vanchiyoor and the law school was transferred to a new building nearby. Thus the Maharajas College of Trivandrum became an exclusive centre of higher learning.

Right from the beginning of the 19th century female education was given attention by the Christian missionaries. Their activities were mainly confined to primary education. The State Government started the first school in 1864 which was known as the *sarkar* girls school. It was later raised to the status of a secondary school and further into a second grade college in 1897 affiliated to the Madras University for the FA course. The Holy Angel's convent started a school for girls in 1880 and was later upgraded as a second grade college in 1896 commencing the F.A. Course. This institution can claim the credit of being the first girl's college in the state. But after a decade, the college level classes were discontinued as the management was more interested in school education only.(4)

The Maharaja's college at Trivandrum which began as a second grade college was soon upgraded into a first grade college offering courses in Science, Social Science and languages. These courses were mainly graduate courses preparing candidates for examination leading to the acquisition of B.A. Degree . In 1914 the first Honours courses were started in English, History and Economics. Though the school and law classes had already been separated from the college, the starting of more courses at the Degree and Honors level created the problem of shortage of infrastructural facilities. Therefore, it was thought essential to bifurcate the college into science and arts sections. Accordingly, in 1924 the arts departments were separated from the college and were housed in the newly constructed building at Thycad, which came to be known as the Maharaja's Arts College. The science departments remained in the former institution which came to be known as the Maharaja's Science College. The Maharaja's College for girls was upgraded into a first grade college, renamed as Maharaja's College for Women and was shifted to a building at Vazhuthacad which was formerly the official residence of the palace physician.

Teaching of Sanskrit had been given prime importance by the rulers of Travancore. It was mainly confined to the teaching of poetics, aesthetics and grammar. Even after the introduction of Western education, Sanskrit learning was given much weightage in the vernacular schools. When the University education started functioning in Travancore, the authorities thought it necessary to start a college exclusively for imparting higher knowledge in Sanskrit. As a result, the Sanskrit College was founded in 1889. The courses offered there were entirely different from those prevailing in the Maharaja's college. The courses originally offered were *Sastri* and *Sirmani* courses. The acquisition of certificate in the same enabled a candidate to obtain job as a teacher in the vernacular schools. In 1910 the courses were restructured and five year integrated course was

started known as *Upadhyaya* and *Mahopadhyaya*. The *Mahopadhyaya* course was equated with the postgraduate degree.

When English and vernacular schools were established extensively in the State, it was necessary to train teachers to handle various subjects. In the traditional system, there was no need for trained teachers. But when Western subjects like Science, Algebra, Social Science etc. were introduced at the school level special training to handle each subject was thought to be necessary. In order to fulfill this requirement, normal schools were established along with select secondary schools. After the completion of a one -year course, the candidates were awarded L.T. (Licentiate of Teaching) certificate. When the course content at the secondary level was enhanced, the standard of teacher training had also to be upgraded. It was thought that a separate institute was to be started to offer training to prospective teachers of secondary level, while the L.T. course continued to exist for the training of teachers at the primary level. It was in this context that a Training College was established at Trivandrum in 1910. It was affiliated to the Madras University as a first grade college and the University awarded the graduate certificate of B.T. (Bachelor of Teaching) to the candidates after the completion of the course.

In the princely State of Kochi an Elementary English school was started in 1845 which was raised to the status of a second grade college in 1875 offering F.A. course affiliated to the Madras University. In 1925 it was upgraded as a first grade college, known as Maharaja's College which offered courses at the Degree level.

Malabar, which was a district of the British province of Madras, had also centres of higher education. The Christian missionary activities were lesser in extent in Malabar than in Travancore and Kochi. The Basel Evangelical Mission (BEM) started primary and secondary schools in Thalassery and Kozhikode. State effort in the field of education was limited

to a few centres. The Rate school started at Palakkad in 1866 became a second grade college in 1888 under the administration of the local Municipality. . Initially it was financed by the Madras Government but in 1919 it was taken over by the Government and renamed as Government Victoria College. In 1925 it was upgraded as a first grade college offering courses at the Degree level.

The Brennan School opened at Thalassery by the Basel Evangelical Mission in 1862 was taken over by the Thalassery Municipality and raised to a second Grade College in 1890 affiliated to the Madras University. In 1919 it was taken over by the Government as was done in the case of Victoria college and was renamed as Government Brennan College.

As in the case of Travancore, in Cochin and Malabar also, colleges were started for the training of teachers and lawyers. A teachers training college was started at Thrissur in 1945 by the Government of Kochi. Similarly a law college was started at Ernakulam in 1875 to train practitioners of law.

A teacher's training college was opened by the Government of Madras in Malabar. Originally it was started at Palakkad in 1950 but later it was shifted to Calicut.

Private Enterprise in Higher Education.

As in the case of school education, the Christian missionaries had shown keen interest in extending their activities to higher education also. They had opened seminaries to train teachers in Christian theology and catechism was taught in schools along with other subjects. The LMS had started a seminary at Nagercoil in 1813, then part of Travancore. The CMS had started a seminary at Kottayam in 1817 as part of their school. These two institutions were gradually converted into colleges and sought affiliation to the Madras University. The University granted affiliation to the CMS

College at Kottayam in 1892 and the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, in 1893. In both colleges the FA courses were started. In due course they were upgraded into first grade colleges. The munificent attitude taken by the Government of Travancore towards missionaries in respect of education and health were fully utilized by them. Their request for donation of land and financial assistance for the construction and maintenance of buildings was considered by the Government. The grant-in-aid system introduced as a result of Woods' Despatch was also beneficial to the missionary efforts. The above mentioned colleges received ample assistance from the Government. The Munroe Island in Kollam district, which was a marshy land, reclaimed later and made cultivable, was leased out to the CMS missionaries for a period of 100 years in 1829 and the income from this island was used for their educational activities. The Union Christian College, Alwaye was established in 1921 and was affiliated to the Madras University. St. Berchman's College Changanassery was established in 1922 as a junior college with the financial assistance of the Government of Travancore.

The first private college in Kochi was founded in Thrissur in 1919. This was the St. Thomas College, a second grade college, which was raised to a first grade college in 1925. The first institution for women for higher education was started at Ernakulam in 1925. This was the St. Theresa's college which became a first grade college in 1927. Though started by the Christian Missionaries these colleges received ample financial support from the Government of Kochi.

There were two private colleges in Malabar. They were the Zamorin's college and the Malabar Christian college. Both of them were situated in the heart of the Calicut town. The Zamorin's college which was started as a part of the English school became a second grade college in 1897 and got affiliation to the Madras University. Presently it is known as the Guruvayoorappan College. Another private college was started by the Basel Evangelical Mission as part of the High school in 1909. Later it was taken

over by the Madras Christian College in 1919 and remained under its control till 1927. Thus it got its present name Malabar Christian College. After 1927 it again came under the administrative control of the Basel Mission.

Establishment of the Travancore University

The idea of establishing a University in the state was first mooted by A.R. Raja Raja Varma, the principal of the Maharaja's college, in 1913 in a speech delivered at the college day celebrations. As a great scholar, grammarian and poet in Sanskrit and Malayalam his speech was well received by the enlightened audience. He expressed the hope of establishing a University for the Malayalam speaking people who occupy the region from south Canara in the north to Cape Comerin in the south. His idea was to transform the Maharaja's College into a University. At that time the college was functioning as the intellectual hub of the state. He repeated the idea in a seminar in 1916 by pointing out the example of the Mysore University founded in the same year in fulfillment of the desire of the Kannada speaking people. Mysore University was the first of its kind established in a princely state which was followed by the establishment of the Osmania University founded in 1918 by the Nizam of Hyderabad. The establishment of these universities was facilitated by the amendment of the Act of the Madras university which provided for the starting of new universities in the respective linguistic regions.

In 1917 the Government of Travancore constituted a University Committee under the chairmanship of L.D.Hodgson. A.R.Raja Raja Varma was also a member of the committee. The committee submitted its interim report in 1919 in which reasons were put forward for the establishment of a University. The committee could not complete the work as the political situation in the state had completely changed. The decision of the new Diwan Raghavaih to enhance the tuition fees of students provoked the student community who resorted to agitation which culminated in the assault on the students by the mounted police. The Government thought it wise

not to proceed with the idea of founding of the University. In March, 1920, the committee was formally dissolved by a Government Order. Though the Government dissolved the University committee the idea remained strong among the intellectuals and the general public. In Travancore Legislative Council many members raised the issue several times and pressed the Government to take a decision in this regard. As a result a new University Committee was constituted in April 1923 by a Government order. Rao Bahadur K.A. Krishna Aiyangar, Deputy President of the Legislative Council, was the President of the Committee and Prof. K.V.Rangaswamy Aiyangar, Senior Professor of History and Economics, Maharaja's college, Trivandrum, was the convener. There were seven more members in the committee of whom L.D.Hodgson, the chairman of the University committee of 1917 who was also the Director of Public Instruction, was a member. Four members were elected by the Legislative Council.(5)

This committee also conceived the idea of a University for the Malayalam speaking people. It opined that there were nine University level institutions in Travancore, two in Cochin, four in British Malabar, three in South Canara and four in Thirunelveli. It did not want to incorporate the colleges in the Thirunelveli district as it was outside the Malayalam speaking area. The inclusion of the institutions of South Canara was also ruled out. Thus the committee concentrated on the areas of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar.

The Krishna Aiyangar committee recommended the formation of a federal type of University. The committee favoured the establishment of a pan-Kerala University with headquarters in Trivandrum and regional centres in Cochin and Malabar. It stated that the University should provide education in Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine and Technology, besides Physical and Natural Science, Social Science and Humanities. The institutions presently functioning as Government

Departments, such as the observatory, archaeology and old Vernacular Records, Publication of Oriental Manuscripts and the Public Library should be taken over and maintained by the University.

The recommendations of the Krishna Aiyangar committee could not be implemented because of reasons beyond the control of the Government. It required consultations with sister Governments, namely Kochi and the British Government at Madras. The consultations could not progress properly as desired by the Government. The managers of the aided colleges were suspicious of their position under the new University. They placed their apprehensions before the Madras Government. It might have been the reason for the failure of the inter-governmental consultations also. The net result was that the realization of a desire for a University could not be fulfilled.

The coronation of Prince Balarama Varma infused fresh life in the educational sector. In December 1932 an Education Committee under the chairmanship of R.M. Satham was constituted to enquire into the status of education in the state and advice the Government with regard to the reforms to be introduced by it. Among other things the Satham Committee was required to report on the desirability of establishing a University in the state. However, the committee was not in favour of establishing a University immediately. The idea was to establish a university by incorporating the colleges under the administrative jurisdiction of the govt. of Kochi. Further the committee pointed out that huge capital investment was required for the starting of a new university. But the recommendations included various aspects to be taken into consideration in the event of the establishment of a new University.

The approach of the Satham Committee caused disappointment among the academic community. It also generated serious debate in the Sri Moolam Assembly. Since it involved the investment of a huge capital,

the Government was not in favour of establishing a University in the immediate future. Sri.C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, the constitutional adviser to the Maharaja was appointed Diwan in 1936 and this added momentum to the efforts to set up a separate University for the state. In May 1937 the Government appointed C.V. Chandrasekharan, the Director of Public Instruction, as Special Officer with instruction to draw up a memorandum on the proposed University. P.R.Parameswaran Panikar, Lecturer in English, Arts College, Trivandrum, was appointed as Personal Assistant to the Special Officer.

Even after the appointment of the special officer, there was no progress for the establishment of the proposed University. The Diwan had a good rapport with C.P. Skrine, the British Resident in Travancore and with some officials of the Madras Government. This enabled him to remove the obstacles. In a letter written by C.P.Skrine to the Viceroy Lord Linlithow, he pointed out the real obstacles hindering the establishment of a University. He pointed out that some colleges run by Christian managements were anxious about their future within the University. The Madras Government was not in favour of establishing a separate University for Travancore as it would cause huge financial loss to Madras University and cause unemployment due to the increase in the number of degree holders. The Education Secretary of the Government of Madras wrote to the Secretary to the Government of India detailing the above mentioned facts arguing against the proposed University. The Special Officer C.V. Chandrasekharan was sent to Simla to apprise the Education Secretary of the Government of India about the necessity of establishing a University for the State.

The personal relationship between SirC.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, the Diwan and C. Rajagopalachary, the Prime Minister of Madras state, helped to remove the obstacles. At last these efforts bore fruits when the Maharaja issued a royal proclamation on 1st November, 1937, establishing the

Travancore University. The University adopted the Sanskrit verse *karmani vygyate pranjna* as its motto. The English equivalent of this is "knowledge manifests itself in action". It was actually the third line of a Sanskrit verse taken from the story titled *Mitrabhedam* of the Sanskrit work *Panchathantra*.

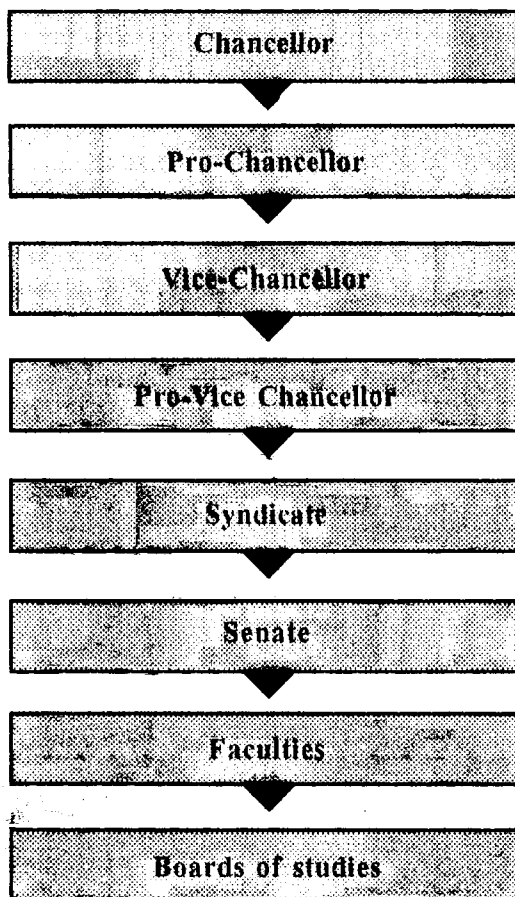
Structure of the University

The structure of the University was designed in such a manner that the Government got control over it. The control of the University was vested in the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice Chancellor, the Syndicate and the Senate. His highness the Maharaja of Travancore was the Chancellor with large powers of control and nominations. The Pro-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor were to be nominated by him, the latter holding office during his pleasure. The Syndicate was to be the executive body of the University. The Senate was to be an advisory and legislative body with extensive powers. But virtually it was controlled by the Government. The faculties and Boards of Studies were to perform the academic functions of the universities. The faculty was headed by the Dean and the Board of Studies by the Chairman. Each subject of study or discipline had a body of its own known as the Board of Studies. It was empowered to prescribe the syllabus, text books, frame model questions, devise evaluation tools and level of questions and certify the standard of syllabus of other universities referred to it for equivalence. A group of related subjects constituted a Faculty. Accordingly, the Faculties of Science, Social Science, Arts and Humanities were constituted.

The Syndicate was the executive body of the University. It consisted of twelve members, of whom at least five were to represent the education profession. There were ex-officio, nominated and elected members. The Senate consisted of sixty members providing representation to education

officials, Members of the Legislative Council, registered Graduates and Municipal Councils. The Senate was to hold office for three years.

Organisation of the University



The administration of the University was looked after by the Registrar. The University examinations were conducted by the Controller of Examinations.

The University extended affiliation to the colleges owned by the Government and four mofussil private colleges viz; The Union Christian College, Alwaye, St. Berchman's College, Changanassery, CMS College Kottayam and the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil. The University Act did not contain any provision for extending affiliation to any more college. By the mid forties, many private agencies came forward with proposals to start new colleges. This necessitated amendment of the Act. Accordingly the Travancore University (Amendment) Act of 1946 was passed by adding the following clause to section 20: "The University may with the prior sanction of our Government, admit any institution to the privileges of the University and any such institution so admitted shall retain such privileges subject to the provisions of the statutes and ordinances". This was followed by the grant of affiliation to six more private colleges in the immediate succeeding years.(7)

Kerala University

The attainment of independence in 1947 was followed by a period of uncertainty in the state. According to the scheme of integration of princely states Travancore –Cochin came into being on 1st July, 1949. The two Government colleges in Cochin State, viz; The Maharajas College, Ernakulam and the Government College, Chittoor, were affiliated to the Travancore University. The private colleges of Cochin continued to be affiliated to the Madras University. The amalgamation of the two States into one union necessitated the change of name of the Travancore University. The Government appointed an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar to study and report on the matter of the revision of the University

laws. The committee prepared a draft bill of amendment which was presented in the meeting of the Senate. The bill as passed by the Senate was communicated to the Government. The Government on its part postponed the considerations of the proposal as the political situation in the country was fast changing. By the time the State Reorganization Commission was appointed by the Government of India for the formation of linguistic states. On 1st November, 1956, the state of Kerala came in to being and the next year general election was held to the State Legislative Assembly. The new ministry headed by EMS Namboothiripad assumed office on 5th April, 1957. The draft bill prepared by the Muthaliar committee was presented in the legislative assembly with modifications and was passed as the Kerala University Act. (8)

The Kerala University Act came into effect on 30th August 1957. The hierarchy of the officers and authorities of the former Travancore University were transferred to the new University. The colleges situated in Nagarcoil were disaffiliated from the University since that area was transferred to the State of Madras. The private colleges in the former Cochin state and the colleges in Malabar district hitherto affiliated to the Madras University were now granted affiliation to the Kerala University. Thus the reorganization of the Higher Education institutions in the State was brought into effect.

As per the Travancore University Act, the Government exercised control over the University through the Chancellor. But the Kerala University Act guaranteed considerable autonomy to the University. The structure of the University was the same as that of the Travancore University except for the induction of an additional body namely, the Academic Council. The Government had only a supervisory jurisdiction over the University which was exercised through the Government officials who were ex-officio members of the Senate and the Syndicate. In the Senate and Syndicate, various sections of the society were represented.

University and College teachers, principals of colleges, Headmasters of high schools, Kerala Legislature, members of local self-governing bodies like municipal corporations, municipalities and Panchayats, registered trade Unions, registered graduates and managers of aided colleges were represented in the Senate, through a process of election. Thus the democratization of University administration was ensured. In addition to these elected members, the Chancellor nominated a certain number of members to the Senate representing Arts, Sports and Literature. The concept was that society should have a say in matters pertaining to higher education.

The Syndicate, the executive body of the University, was also an elected body, except for a few government officials. The Vice-Chancellor, and Pro-Vice Chancellor, who were ex-officio members. Representation was given to the Principals, Teachers, Managers of aided colleges and registered graduates.

The Academic Council, the new body inducted by the Act, was purely an academic body and was the ultimate authority on matters related to curriculum, syllabi, text books, course of study, examinations etc. The Faculties and Boards of Studies were represented through a process of nomination and election. Besides, each subject of study was represented by electing a member from the discipline. Here also the democratic structure was ensured.

An important feature of the Act of 1957 was that students were represented in the Senate and Academic Council. The Kerala University Act was the first of its kind in the country to give representation to its students who were hitherto not considered as an important factor to be consulted in University administration. By a subsequent amendment a student representative was included in the syndicate. Originally the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor, Syndicate and Senate was three years.

By the Kerala University Act of 1967 the term of office was extended to four years.

Other Universities in Kerala

At the time of promulgation of the Kerala University Act, the number of colleges in Malabar was very few. The Government of 1957 started a few colleges in Government sector and granted permission to private agencies to establish colleges. In 1964 as many as 42 colleges were started in the private sector of which about one half was in Malabar. Thus the quantum of work of the Kerala University increased manifold. It was in this context that the establishment of a new University in Malabar was considered necessary. Accordingly, Calicut University was established in 1968, through an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of the State. Subsequently the Calicut University Act was passed by the State Legislature. The Calicut University Act was the replica of the Kerala University Act. The authorities, the University bodies, their constitution, the term of office, kind of representation, mode of election, rules of affiliation of colleges etc were more or less the same as that of the Kerala University.

The territorial jurisdiction of the University was confined to five northern districts of the State, viz, Kannur, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad and Thrissur (The districts of Kasaragod and Wayanad were constituted only later). The colleges situated in these districts were disaffiliated from the Kerala University.

In 1983 the Mahatma Gandhi University was established through an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor with headquarters at Kottayam. The M.G. University Act was passed by the Kerala Legislature in 1985. The new University had jurisdiction over Ernakulam, Kottayam and Idukki districts, Kuttanad Taluk of Alappuzha district and the Taluks of

Kozhencherry, Mallappally, Ranni and Tiruvalla in Pathanamthitta district. These were formerly under the jurisdiction of the Kerala University.

The M.G. University Act was entirely different from those of the Kerala and Calicut Universities. It was constituted as per the Model Act prepared by the UGC and the elected elements were reduced to the minimum. The Syndicate was exclusively a nominated body and was not responsible to the Senate. The Senate was partially elected and nominated. It was only a deliberative body and had no control over the Syndicate or any other body of the University.

The number of colleges affiliated to the Calicut University increased enormously and the burden of conducting examinations heavy. Of the fourteen revenue districts in the State seven came under the jurisdiction of this University, while the colleges in the remaining seven districts were administered by the M.G. and Kerala Universities respectively. Naturally a demand arose from the people of northern Kerala to have a University in that area. It was to meet this demand that an Ordinance was promulgated by the Governor of Kerala in 1995 by which the Malabar University was established. In 1996 the ordinance was substituted by a bill which was presented in the Assembly. The name of the University was changed into Kannur University. It had territorial jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Kasaragod, Kannur and the Mananthavady Taluk of Wayanad district. It is a residential-cum-affiliating University.

Sanskrit education in the State had a rich heritage of its own. Mention had already been made of the Sanskrit Colleges established by the princely States of Travancore and Cochin in the 19th century itself. A Sanskrit school started by the Veteran Scholar Punnassery Nambi at Pattambi in Palakad district was later on taken over by the Government and raised to the status of a college. Though colleges modeled after the Western types were established for the promotion of Sanskrit education, the course content

remained very much traditional. However, by the nineteen eighties a demand was raised by the academic community for establishing a University for the exclusive promotion of Sanskrit. Accordingly an ordinance was promulgated by the Governor in 1993 by which the Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit was established. In 1994 the Bill was passed by State Legislature. The University had jurisdiction over the entire State of Kerala with headquarters at Kalady and eight teaching centres at Payyannur, Koilandy, Thirur, Thrissur, Thuravoor, Ettumanoor, Panmana and Thiruvananthapuram.

Administrative Organisation

Collegiate education was considered as a higher branch of school education and therefore the administrative control was vested in the Director of Public Instruction. (DPI) both in Travancore and Cochin. In Malabar the colleges were administratively controlled by the DPI of Madras. In Travancore and Cochin the Government had the control new Government Colleges. But the Government had no control over the private colleges, even though the Government gave assistance to them. Academic matters like syllabi, text books, duration of course, examinations etc... were looked after by the University. This state of affairs continued even after the attainment of independence. The formation of the State of Travancore – Cochin did not affect the administrative organization since the Government departments of both the States were also amalgamated. But the formation of the linguistic state of Kerala brought forward the problem of extending the administrative control of the Travancore-Cochin Government to Malabar, which was bifurcated from the Government of Madras. In order to solve this problem the Department of Collegiate Education was established in 1956.

Originally the Directorate had jurisdiction over Government colleges only. But later its authority was extended over private colleges also. Its

authority over private colleges was mainly concerned with the grant of financial assistance provided by the Government to each college for which budgetary allocation had been made. In the case of Government colleges, appointment of teachers and professors was made by the Directorate.

In 1972 as the result of a long drawn-out agitation conducted by organizations of private college teachers, the Government introduced the direct payment system. Hitherto, the payment of salary and other allowances were made by the managers of aided colleges from the grant received from the Government. The private college teachers had before them the example of aided school teachers, whose salaries were directly paid by the Government through the Regional Deputy Directors. The demand of the private college teachers was that the system which was brought into being by the Education Act of 1958 with regard to the aided school teachers was to be extended to them also. Their organisation was founded in 1958 and ever since they were raising this demand. But it was conceded only in 1972 when the Government issued a comprehensive order which provided for the disbursement of their pay and allowances through the Director of Collegiate Education.

This Government order provided for the creation of the office of the Regional Deputy Directors of Collegiate Education in select centers such as Kozhikkodu, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Kollam. Specific provisions were laid down in the Government order with regard to the mode of appointment of teachers in aided colleges, selection committee, approval of appointment by the University concerned, disciplinary action etc... Hereafter budgetary allocation was made for the payment of salaries of teachers and non-teaching staff of aided colleges.

Before the introduction of Direct Payment System, the managers were permitted to collect fees from the students which were higher than that was levied from the students of Government colleges. But hereafter

the fee structure was unified. To meet the expenses regarding purchase of laboratory equipment and materials, books for the library, sports goods, maintenance of buildings etc.. The Government paid grants to each private college.

The criteria fixed for the same was based on student strength. The disbursement of these grants was done by the DCE directly. The utilization of these grants were annually audited by the DCE. In the case of Government colleges, the Regional Deputy Directors had no direct control over them. The payment of salaries of teachers was made by the Government treasuries directly on the basis of authorization issued by the Accountant General. The recruitment of teachers was done by the Public Service Commission and appointment made by the DCE.

Evolution of Academic Structure

As already stated higher education in Kerala was started as the higher branch of school education. But unlike school education, which continued for a long time as an admixture of traditional and colonial systems, higher education was purely colonial both in organization and content. It was modelled after the Western pattern. In early stages school and collegiate education were inseparably linked with theological education. It was only towards the end of the 19th century that the separation between theological and secular education was effected. But the teachers practiced both teaching and preaching. Higher education included the post-metric education. Those who joined the colleges after the successful completion of the secondary education were declared matriculates by the universities. One could appear for University examination after this declaration. Thus the secondary school examination came to be called matriculation exam.

The first stage of University education was the FA course which offered discipline oriented studies in Physical Science and Social Science.

It was designed as a two year course designated as junior and senior FA. At the secondary level the mother tongue, Malayalam, was taught as the first language and English was taught as second language. But in higher education, English was given the status of first language and all Indian languages were treated as second languages. The optional subjects were grouped into two viz, Science and Humanities. Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Life Science were included in the Science group. History, Economics, Civics, Logic etc were included in the Social Science group.

The FA course continued to exist till 1905. The Indian Universities Act enacted by the Government of India re-designated it as intermediate course. The change was only in its nomenclature and no change was effected in its content. It was designed as a two year course designated as Junior and Senior Intermediate.

The Intermediate course continued to exist for another half a century in Kerala. As years advanced the subjects taught increased in number. Commerce was introduced during this period. The FA and Intermediate courses began as part of University education. It was considered to be the threshold of undergraduate education. But in course of time divergent opinions emerged among educationists with regard to its position, ie, whether it was to be treated as a part of school education as a terminal course or to maintain status quo. Serious debate took place at the national level. Many suggested that it was to be made part of school education as higher/ senior secondary course. Yet some others pointed out that the two year course should be divided into two halves, the first year to be made part of school education as senior secondary and the second year to continue as part of collegiate education as Pre – university course. It was intended as a preparatory course for undergraduate study.

A significant step towards this direction was taken by the Government of India by the appointment of the Sergeant Commission on Education in

1945. Sir John Sergeant was the Chairman of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), a statutory body constituted by the Government of India. A committee consisting of twenty one members was appointed under his chairmanship with instructions to study and recommend systemic reforms on education as a whole. The recommendations of this Commission were so significant that all future educational commissions appointed by the Government of independent India revolved around them. The Commission opined that the future of the country depended on the education of its people. It recommended that free and compulsory education should be given to the children between the age of six and fourteen, the Intermediate course should be dispensed with and substituted by a one year Pre- university course and a Commission on University Education was to be appointed exclusively to study higher education.

The report of the Sergeant Commission was not given serious consideration by the Government due to the political turmoil which erupted in the country during the period and the Government was busy with the problem of transfer of power. But the recommendations on the termination of the intermediate course provoked serious discussion among the academicians because of its likely impact on the status of several junior colleges in the country which offered Intermediate courses only.

Parallel to these developments at the national level, the Government of Travancore had taken an initiative to conduct a comprehensive study of the education sector in the State. It was a logical consequence of the role played by the State in this direction from the first decade of the 20th century. Primary education was made free in the State. In 1945 the Travancore Primary Education Act was passed by which primary education up to the age of ten was made free and compulsory. Penalty was imposed on the parents if they failed to send their children to schools and the same punishment was to be awarded to any person who employed a child of the said age group. In the meantime the Government appointed a committee

to study and report on systemic reforms. Sir Harold C Papworth, the Pro-Vice – Chancellor of the Travancore University was appointed as Chairman of the education committee constituted by the Government which consisted of 45 members.

The Papworth committee was not oblivious of the discussions taking place at the national level. As had already been stated the re-organization of the Intermediate course was a subject of serious discussion during this time which influenced in the Papworth Committee also. The Committee recommended thorough restructuring of the education system in the State, both school and higher education. The recommendations included the following: School education was to be of eleven years duration; abolition of the Intermediate course, the introduction of the one year Pre- University course; the two year undergraduate course should be extended to three years and the starting of the pre- professional course for the aspirants of professional education.

The Pre- University course was started from 1946-47 in Government.. Model High School at Trivandrum under the supervision of DPI. Two private institutions were also permitted to start the course. They were the SNDP Yogam which started an institution at Kollam, and the NSS which began an institution at Changanachery. In due course the former came to be known as SN College, Kollam and the latter, as the NSS Hindu College, Changanacherry. The Intermediate course continued to remain as part of University education. The intention of the Papworth committee was to bifurcate the Intermediate course into two, the first year to be attached to secondary education as a terminal course, and the second year to continue as part of collegiate education. Though the Government started to implement the recommendation of the committee in right earnest, the political scenario underwent a thorough change by the time. The country became independent in 1947, followed by the amalgamation of Travancore and Cochin, and the establishment of responsible Government in the state. The

new Government decided not to go ahead with the experiment of Pre-University course. The course which was started at the Model School was discontinued after two years and the two private institutions which started the course were permitted to switch over to the Intermediate course with affiliation to the Travancore University.

The Pre-professional course was started in a few select colleges in 1958 which continued to exist till 1964 when it was dropped. The pre-professional course was proposed to be started as an entrance course for the aspirants of professional education like medicine, engineering, agriculture etc. The course was originally proposed to be started in Engineering colleges. But the facilities in the engineering colleges were poor and therefore, the course was started in select Arts & Science colleges. It was designed as a one year course where coaching was given in basic science. It was a post-Intermediate course.

Though the proposals of the Papworth Committee were not implemented in the immediate succeeding years, the opportune moment came with the formation of the state of Kerala in 1956. The administrative control of the Malabar district which so far was vested with Madras was now transferred to the Government of Kerala. It enabled Kerala to bring the entire educational institutions under a single system. The Government utilized this opportunity to streamline the post-metric stage of education. The Intermediate course was replaced by the Pre-University course. The Pre-University course continued till 1964 when it was replaced by the Pre-degree course.

The Pre-degree course was designed as a two year programme. By the time the eleven year secondary education was reduced to ten years and thus the total years that a child had to spend upto the Pre-degree stage was fixed as twelve years. This was essential because in certain parts of Kerala there existed ten years of schooling and in certain other areas

eleven years. The commencement of the Pre-degree course was synchronized with the quantitative increase in institutions of higher education. It was the aftermath of the land legislation enacted by the Government of 1957. This piece of legislation liberated several lakhs of tenants from the clutches of the land lords and in course of time they became capable of spending a part of their earnings for the education of their children. Secondary and collegiate educations were costly in those days. The secondary students had to pay a monthly fee of Rs.6/ and college student had to pay Rs 13/ towards tuition fee besides the usual annual collections towards sports, library etc. As a result of the land legislation the peasants were now in a position to send their children to schools and colleges by paying the prescribed fee. This led to a demand for increasing the facilities for secondary and higher education. By the mid sixties when the Pre-degree course was started in the State, the Government had decided to establish junior colleges in large numbers. During the academic year 1964-65 forty three colleges were established, of which only one was in the Government sector. This increased the opportunities for higher education in the State.

Mention had clearly been made of the debate at the national level about the status of the post metric stage of education in India. Various education commissions at the national and regional levels had opened and that the intermediate/ Pre-University stage of education should be delinked from the University system and should be added to the secondary schools as a terminal course. Owing to administrative and political reasons, this proposal was not implemented till the mid sixties of the 20th Century. Kothari commission recommended that the Pre-University/ Pre-degree course should never be a part of University education. The Government of India accepted this recommendation and directed the State Governments and the national educational bodies like the NCERT and CBSE to frame curriculum and syllabi suitable for this course to be made part of school education. There was great difference between the pedagogy of teaching

at college and school levels. The curriculum and syllabi prepared by universities for the Pre-University /Pre-Degree course were not suitable for higher secondary education. Therefore, national bodies like NCERT and CBSE made earnest efforts to frame fresh curriculum and syllabi for higher secondary education. This exercise which began in the late sixties and early seventies was successful in the sense that the syllabi and textbooks for many subjects prepared by these bodies maintained a higher standard than those of the Pre-University/ Pre-degree.

The proposal to do away with the Pre-degree course and its substitution by the Higher Secondary course was kept in cold storage in Kerala. The reasons for not complying with the central proposal were political and administrative than academic. It may seem strange that forty three junior colleges were started in Kerala in 1964-65 and several others in subsequent years at a time when the Central Government had decided to de-link the Pre-degree course from colleges. An important factor to be taken into consideration is that majority of the colleges in Kerala were under private sector. Majority of the private colleges were owned by caste and religious organizations. They played a crucial role in the socio-political scenario of Kerala. The peculiar nature of alliances formed by the political parties provided much space for the managers of private educational institutions to bargain with the rulers.

The introduction of Direct Payment System in 1972 that is, the practice of disbursing the pay and allowances of teachers and ministerial staff of aided colleges by the Government directly, freed the teachers from the control of the managers to a large extent. As it enhanced the pay scales and job security of teachers, it also emboldened the managers to offer teaching posts for a consideration. It was a source income to the managers and therefore, they wanted to retain the Pre-degree course in the colleges itself. The higher secondary course was considered as a terminal course of school education and, therefore, it could be started only

in schools. Majority of the managers of the private colleges did not have sufficient number of schools to accommodate equal number of students in the Pre-degree courses. Therefore, they exerted pressure on the successive Ministries not to de-link Pre-degree from the colleges.

The organizations of college teachers were also not in favour of delinking the Pre-degree course from colleges. Their apprehension was mainly concerned with the proposal of UGC that the Pre-degree course could not be considered as part of collegiate education. The UGC made it clear that it would finance the State Governments to revise the pay and allowances of only those college teachers who were coming under the University scheme of education. It was clear that about 48% of college teachers who were teaching at the Pre-degree level would be excluded from the scheme of pay revision proposed by the UGC. Therefore, the college teachers' organizations also were not in favour of de-linking Pre-degree course from the colleges.

The Government had started vocational higher secondary courses in schools from 1984 onwards. There was an increasing popular demand for de-linking pre-degree courses from colleges. In 1990 the Government decided to start higher secondary course in 31 high schools, while the Pre-degree course remained intact in colleges. However, in 1997 the Pre-degree Abolition Act was passed by the Kerala Legislation by which the century old post matric course which functioned as part of University education came to an end.

The undergraduate programme started in 19th century in Kerala under the jurisdiction of Madras University was known as Bachelor of Arts (B.A) for both Science and Social Science subjects. It was designed as a two year course. After 1905 those who successfully completed their studies in Science subjects were awarded certificates of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) and thus the undergraduate course came to have two streams viz. B.A &

B.Sc. It was in 1914 that the post-graduate courses were started in the Maharajas College at Trivandrum. It was called Honors course. The Honors course was restricted to bright students because failure at any stage of the course would render the student permanently ineligible to pursue studies in future. Though the course was considered to be a post-graduate course, later the M.A & M.Sc courses were started. A BA/BSc certificate holder could join the MA/MSc course at the second year through lateral entry. Thus it was clear that the Honors course was higher than graduation and lower than post-graduation. But it was treated as an eligible degree to become a college teacher.

The new stream of undergraduate course introduced in Travancore was of three year duration. Those who came out through the Pre-university stream had to join the three year degree course while the students from the Intermediate stream joined the two year course. The subjects taught in the two streams were different. In the two year courses the subjects taught were grouped into three parts viz. part I English; Part II Second Language; and Part III Optional Subjects. In the three year course, the subjects taught were grouped into four viz. Part I English; Part II Second Language; Part III General Education and Part IV Optional Subjects. But this parallel stream remained only for a short while. The Government was forced to scrap the system because of two reasons. First, the Pre-University course, which was begun as an experimental one, was discontinued by the Travancore University. Second, in Cochin and Malabar, the two-year degree programme continued to exist. It was in these circumstances that the three year degree programme was scrapped.

But this course was revised in 1957 because in the previous year the one year Pre-University course was introduced after scrapping the Intermediate course. From 1957 onwards, the Pre-University was extended to the whole of Kerala in the wake of the formation of the State. But the three year degree course was revised with certain modifications. Of the

four parts of subjects taught, the third one, namely the General Education, was avoided. This course came to be called the Pattern I. The duration of school education was extended to eleven years. The Intermediate course was to be abolished and one year Pre-university course introduced. The two-year undergraduate course was to be extended to three years and the pre-professional course for the aspirants of professional education was to be started. The intention of the Papworth committee was to bifurcate the Intermediate course into two, the first year of which should be attached to secondary education as a terminal course, and the second year to continue as part of collegiate education.

In 1966 Kerala University introduced a new graduate course in Science. This was called the special B.Sc course. In this course there were only two parts, viz, part I English and Part II optional subjects which consisted of six main papers and three subsidiary subjects. Part II second language was avoided. The avoidance of second language was strongly opposed because the study of second language was considered to be of great importance. Further it was alleged that, this course would bring elitism in education. The result was that after two years the course was discontinued. Those who joined the first year course were directed to attend the general B. Sc course.

The undergraduate programme was conducted only in affiliated colleges. The University Departments conducted post-graduate courses only. The undergraduate course designed by the Kerala University in 1957, known as Pattern I, continued to prevail till 2009. It was an annual course where examinations were held only at the end of the academic year. But for almost fifteen years, there was no examination at the end of the first year of study. The language components ie. first language and second language, were to be completed at the end of the second year. Part III optional subjects and the two subsidiary subjects were put to examination only at the end of the third year. It was found that the first year of the

Three year course was merely wasted by the students because there was no examination at the end of the first year. Therefore, it was decided that examinations would be conducted annually for each component of the programme and by the end of the second year of the course; the language component and the subsidiary subjects could be completed. During the final year there were only optional subjects for study.

The annual scheme was replaced by the half yearly semester system from 2009 admissions onwards. It was actually the continuation of the curriculum revision introduced at the secondary school level from 2003 onwards and at the higher secondary level from 2005 onwards. It was a paradigm shift from the former behaviorist method to the constructivist pedagogy. It was a learner- centered, activity oriented method with the application of critical pedagogy. The evaluation process was at two levels, i.e. continuous and terminal evaluation. Assignments, seminars, class tests, projects, group discussions, field survey etc. were the components of continuous evaluation. Multiple levels of questions such as comparative, analytical, evaluative and comprehension types were asked at the terminal stage of evaluation. Both the continuous and terminal evaluations were intended to ascertain the skills, values, attitudes and aptitudes which the learner had acquired at the time of leaving the school.

The students who had gone through this process of learning and evaluation joined the undergraduate courses conducted by the universities in Kerala in 2007. But there the old pattern of teaching- learning process was prevailing. The students found it very difficult to cope with the century old system which welcomed them in the colleges. The Universities did nothing to revise the curriculum and syllabi of the undergraduate courses conducted by them in accordance with changes which were introduced at the higher secondary level. It was in this context that the newly constituted Kerala State Higher Education Council devised the scheme of choice based credit and semester system and recommended the Universities in the state

to switch over to the same. The Universities in right earnest adopted measures for the introduction of the scheme. All the Universities in the state except the Kerala University introduced the scheme with effect from the academic year 2009-10. The Kerala University introduced the scheme from 2010 admissions.

The shift from annual to the semester scheme was an innovative method which placed the student at the centre stage of learning process. The teacher centered system which the century old behaviorist pedagogy was replaced by student centered credit and semester system. The new system democratized teaching, learning and evaluation processes. The introduction of continuous evaluation tool to assess the qualities, skills and aptitudes of the learner which could not have been done through the term-end or annual examination was actually a continuation of the system practiced at the secondary and higher secondary levels since the last one decade. But there was a difference between the two systems. The grading system introduced at the school level was an indirect one in the sense that the marks awarded during the process of evaluation was converted into grades on a nine point scale. The grading system introduced at the undergraduate level was direct which awarded grades on a five point scale for each question and the aggregate of the entire marks was calculated by taking the grade point average. This system was entirely new to the education system in the State, though semester system was already in vogue for the professional courses like engineering, medicine and agriculture and the post graduate courses conducted at the University departments and arts and science colleges.

Semester system was introduced at the post graduate level from 2001 onwards by all the Universities in Kerala simultaneously. The initiative came from the part of the Universities themselves because of the fact that in some University departments the system had already been implemented years ago. The main reason for the introduction of semester system at the

post-graduate level first before its introduction at the undergraduate stage was that examination could be conducted at the PG level more easily than at the UG level. It may seem strange that the Universities had no vision in restructuring the academic framework which was exemplified by the lack of a comprehensive programme of reforming the undergraduate and postgraduate programmes taken together. In the present instance direct grading system is practiced at the undergraduate level while the mark system is followed at the post graduate level.

An important factor to be noted is that the growth of professional education was comparatively slow during this period. There are about three lakh students who qualify every year at present for University education. Of these about 1.5 lakh students join the undergraduate courses through the arts and science colleges and about forty thousand students join the professional courses. The total number of arts and science colleges in the state is 390-30 Government colleges, 152 aided colleges, 168 unaided colleges and 30 oriental title colleges. The growth of unaided colleges accelerated since 1991 when the whole country began to shift from the command economy which it had developed since independence to liberal market economy.

Professional Education

The development of professional education in Kerala was simultaneous with that of general and collegiate education. The Christian Missionaries who initiated modern education here established technical training institutions to train the natives who were converted to christianity thereby enabling them to earn their livelihood. Carpentry, black smithy, weaving etc. were practised in these technical institutes. The introduction of printing necessitated the establishment of foundries. These enterprises begun by the missionaries acted as a stimulus to the native princes to turn towards this direction. The ruler of Travancore established a printing press in

Trivandrum followed by a textile technology institute. Technical courses were included in the school curriculum and specialized teachers were appointed in schools.

The establishment of the Travancore University was a turning point in the history of higher education in the state especially with regard to professional education. In 1939 the College of Engineering was founded in Trivandrum to encourage technical education. This college was started under the ownership of the government. There were three branches of study, namely, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The course was designed for four year duration. Admission was based on the marks scored by the candidate at the Intermediate Examination and also on the basis of the marks obtained at the entrance test. The entrance test was discontinued by the middle of the 1950s. Mention had already been made of the pre-professional course started in 1957 for those who joined the engineering college. The degree awarded was B.Sc(Eng).

The expansion of techn.ca. education began after the reorganization of the state. New engineering colleges owned by both Government and private managers came up during the period from 1958 to 1962. Of these the colleges started at Thrissur and Kozhikode were in Government sector and those at Kollam, Kothamangalam and Palakkad were in aided sector. There was no further expansion in this sector till the 1990's except for one Government College started at Kannur. Till then all the colleges were in the Government and aided sector. But from 1990s engineering colleges came to be established in the unaided sector also. There are 94 engineering colleges at present, of which 9 are in Government sector, three in aided and the remaining 82 in unaided sector.

Originally the engineering course was of four year duration. But later it was increased to five years on the basis of the national pattern adopted throughout the country. When the qualifying examination, namely, the

intermediate course was of two years, the duration of the engineering course was fixed as four years. But in 1956 the Intermediate course was replaced by the Pre-university course which was of one year duration. Naturally the engineering course was enhanced to five years. In 1964 the Pre-university course was substituted by the two year Pre-degree course. Hence the duration of the engineering course was again reduced to four years. Similarly, the graduates in Science could also join the engineering course for which the duration was three years. This course was also discontinued by the end of the sixties.

When the engineering course was introduced examinations were conducted annually. But by the beginning of the seventies semester system was introduced whereby the duration of each semester was fixed as 90 days. The commencement of the semester created some problems in the conduct of examinations in the initial years, but they were overcome by the Universities very soon.

When the engineering course was started in 1939 admission was restricted to those who had gone through an entrance test. But this test was discontinued in the middle of the fifties. In 1958 the pre-professional course was begun in select colleges for the aspirants of the professional courses. This course was discontinued in 1964. Thereafter admission to the professional course was based on the marks obtained by the candidate in the qualifying examination, namely, the Pre-degree course. But by the end of seventies a grave scandal arose around the conduct of Pre-degree examination conducted by the Kerala University. A big racket was detected with regard to the fabrication of false mark sheets of the Pre-degree examination wherein high percentage of marks were granted to some candidates by certain University authorities after receiving money. This incident led to the introduction of an entrance examination for all professional courses for the conduct of which a Commissionerate of Entrance Examinations was established in 1984.

Quantitative Growth

There is a remarkable growth in the number of educational institutions in the state since independence. This growth was necessitated by several socio-economic factors such as the disappearance of caste taboos and economic empowerment of the people through a series of land legislations. The following chart shows the number of students enrolled in university education in the academic year 2009-2010.

University	Degree course	P.G Course
1. Kerala	46670	5366
2. Calicut	43978	5187
3. M.G	40516	4896
4. Kannur	36248	4643
Total	167412	20092

Number of colleges affiliated to the various universities in Kerala at present is given below:-

	Arts & Science	Oriental Title	Training	Law
Govt.	40	nil	4	4
Aided	152	11	17	
Unaided	168	18	120	1

In Arts & Science and Oriental Title colleges owned by the Government and aided sector 57260 students were admitted to the first year Degree programme in the year 2010-11. Training and Law colleges are treated as professional colleges though administrative control is vested with the Director of Collegiate Education.

The number of professional colleges offering various subjects is given below:-

	Government	Aided	Unaided	Total
Eng.	9	3	82	94
Agri.	5	nil	nil	5
Vet.sc.	2	nil	nil	2
Forestry	1	nil	nil	1
Agri.Eng.	1	nil	nil	1
Dairy sc.	1	nil	nil	1
Medical	5	nil	12	17
Dental	3	nil	18	21
Homeo	2	3	nil	5
Ayurveda	3	2	10	15
Sidha	nil	nil	1	1
	32	8	123	163

Conclusion

The beginning of higher education in Kerala can be traced to the initiatives taken by various princely states. Later the Christian missionaries entered the field and started colleges in all the Princely States as part of their efforts to bring Christianity into India. There were more Government institutions than private institutions at the time of the formation of the State in 1956. However, private aided and unaided institutions outnumbered Government institutions in course of time as successive Governments found it difficult to expand access in Government sector in proportion to the growing demand for higher education. In 1964, the Government started

43 colleges, out of which 42 were in the aided sector. While the number of Government colleges increased from 16 to 40 over the period from 1964 to 2010, the number of aided colleges over the same period increased to 152. The aided sector initially received encouragement from the Government by way of donation of land and money for the construction of buildings and grant -in -aid for meeting the expenses of the salary of the staff and maintenance of laboratory, library, buildings etc. At a later stage, Government took over the entire salary expenditure of the aided institutions.

The unaided sector which emerged on the scene in 1990s soon outnumbered both Government and aided institutions. In Arts and Science sector, there are 145 unaided colleges which admit about 50% of the students who join the Government and aided colleges taken together. In the professional education sector, there are 123 institutions as against 40 in the Government and aided sector put together. The social demand for professional courses is so high that the Government alone is not able to raise the resources required for it. At the same time, efforts made by the Government to regulate the affairs of the unaided colleges could not bring the desired result. However, the entry of the co-operative sector in professional education by constituting the Co-operative Academy of Professional Education (CAPE) which offers cost-effective higher education has brought into existence an alternative to commercialization of higher and technical education.

Notes;-

1. *For details of the establishment of colonial authority see..*

K.N.Panikar: Colonialism, Culture and Resistance, OUP,

New Delhi, 2007

2. *A.Sreedhara Menon: « History of the University of Kerala »*

vol.I, page-3.

3. *R.N.Yesudas:History of the London Missionary Society in Travancore,1808-1908, Kerala Historical Society, Tvm,1980.*
4. *Proclamation of Rani Gouri Parvathy Bai of 1817.*
5. *ROC No.276123 Leg.e.dt.15-4-1923.*
6. *Travancore University(Amendmentment) Act of 1121(1945-46)*

1. RESIDENT'S LETTER

No. 1543

Resident's Office on Circuit
Cape Comorin
31st August 1866.

MEMO

- (i) The services of Mr. J. Ross were obtained by His Highness the Maharaja with the view to establishing at the Capital a higher branch of education than that afforded in the high school.
- (ii) Definite arrangements were not at first made for securing this object as it was desirable that Mr. Ross should acquire a thorough acquaintance with the existing state of the school department and some experience also of a practical nature in training some of the more advanced scholars.
- (iii) Mr. Ross' attention was hitherto been confined to the training of some four pupils for the B.A. Examination and a small class of boys for the matriculation examination in studies similar to those followed in the upper classes of the High school.
- (iv) The latter part of this arrangement is not free from objection as it virtually amounts to those schools teaching the same subjects separately without the advantages of a division of labor, and it certainly is not calculated to utilize Mr. Ross' services to the greatest extent.
- (v) It appears that there should either be a division of the subjects throughout the school between Mr. Ross and Mr. Bensley or that there should be a relative gradation in the teaching in two separate departments to be allotted to them. The first course would involve

some difficulty in carrying out the arrangement under existing circumstances.

- (vi) The best plan therefore for carrying out the contemplated object of establishing a higher standard of Education seems to be to constitute a higher or Collegiate Department under Mr. Ross. The matriculated students to be prepared for the B.A. Examination will not for years to come be sufficient for this branch which should therefore include the students preparing for the matriculation Examination.
- (vii) The High School should remain as at present under Mr. Bensley but the curriculum of study should be modified so as to rise only to the standard at which the collegiate Department may commence.
- (viii) Under these arrangements many people will be drafted into Mr. Ross' Department and probably make up a sufficient number for him to experiment, but there will be no difficulty whatever in bringing up the No. of the High school to its present standard of about 500, which seems quite sufficient for the branch.
- (ix) To provide for the increasing demand for education, it is contemplated to establish a lower or Preparatory school under an efficient master, from which together with the district schools the vacancies in the High school can be supplied. The subjects taught in this should be elementary and preparatory to the curriculum of the High school.
- (x) The standard of study to be pursued in each of these two departments should be drawn up by Mr. Ross in communication with Mr. Bensley and submitted for consideration together with Mr. Ross' proposed standard for the collegiate department. It cannot be too strongly impressed that in both the preparatory and High school attention should be given rather to a thorough grounding in the several subjects assigned to these branches than to a too rapid progress towards the higher studies provided for in the next higher department.

- (xi) The general management of the High school after the curriculum of studies is arranged, should remain as heretofore with Mr. Bensley, the course of study being modified if necessary as further experience may require in accordance with the principle above alluded to of the gradation of the standard of each branch. The preparatory school may with advantage be placed under the general supervision of Mr. Ross.
- (xii) Under the above arrangements provision will be made for from 1000 to 1200 scholars.
- (xiii) These fundamental principles being laid down there will, I hope, be no difficulty in arranging the requisite details, so as to place the English Educational Department at the Capital on a satisfactory footing and to maintain the harmonious working in its several branches.

Signed/
Mr. Newill
Resident

No. 1542

Resident's Office, On Circuit
Cape Comorin,
31st August 1866

To

J. Ross M.A.
Trivandrum

Sir,

I'm forwarding you a copy of a memo; expressive of my recommendation to His Highness' Government on the subject of the future

course to be pursued with regard to the several branches of the English Educational Department at the Capital, I have the honor to request you will be good enough; in connection with Mr. Bensley, to give careful consideration to the same, and arrange the details of the proposals in such way as you may consider necessary to give effect to the general principles enunciated.

I have /Signed/
A. Newill
Resident

To

The Dewan of Travancore for his information

No. 1543

From
The Resident
Dt-31st August
...../66

Copies of communication addressed to Professor Ross on the subject of the future course to be pursued with regard to the several branches of the English Educational Department.

2.AFFILIATION LETTER

MADRAS UNIVERSITY

No. 1897, 3-sep-1907.1

From

C.A .Paterson

Registrar, University of Madras

To

The Principal ,

Maharaja's College for Girls

Trivandrum ,

Through the Dewan of Travancore.

Sir,

With reference to the Dewan's letter, dated the 20th June 1907, No. E/1877, I have the honour , by direction of the Syndicate, to inform you that your college is recognised as affiliated for the Intermediate Examination in Arts in the following optional groups :-

- (i) English Language and Literature.
- (ii) The following groups :-
 - (i) (a). Mathematics, (b). Physics, (c). Chemistry
 - (ii) (a) Natural Science (b). Physics, (c). Chemistry
- (iii) (a) Ancient History (b). Modern History (c). Logic
- (iv) (a) Ancient, or Modern History, (b). a Classical Language, (c) a second Classical Language ,or one of the Foreign or Indian

Vernacular Languages in which candidates are examined for the Matriculation Examination.

I have dc

(Sd) C. A. Paterson,
Registrar.

(True copy)

3. TRAVANCORE EDUCATION CODE

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

- (iii) The following rules relating to educational institutions in Travancore are issued under the sanction conveyed in G.O.No.E. 2247, dated 19th November 1909, and subsequent orders of Government.
- (iv) These rules may be referred to collectively as the Travancore Education Code, and in the rules themselves they are referred to as the code.
- (v) This edition of the code supersedes all previous Codes and rules on the subjects herein dealt with. The Director of Public Instruction may, however, with the sanction of the Government, suspend the operation of any rule as applying to any class of schools or to schools situated in any particular area;
- (vi) The appendices to the Code shall be treated as part of the Code and they shall have the same force as the Code;
- (vii) No alteration in the Code shall be valid unless it has been sanctioned by Government and published in the Government Gazette. The Director is empowered, however, to issue, in the form of Standing

Orders, such rulings on, or interpretations of, the provisions of the Code, as may appear to him to be necessary, and such Standing Orders shall, if and in so far as they are no in contravention of the Code, have the same force as the Code;

- (viii) Copies of the Code shall be supplied free of cost, to (a) the heads of all institutions under departmental management, and (b) to all inspecting officers;
- (ix) Copies of the Code may be obtained from the agents for the sale of Government publications on payment of fourteen chuckrams exclusive of postage. Copies of those portions of the Code which relate to Vernacular Schools will be printed separately in Malayalam and Tamil, and sold as seven chuckrams per copy, exclusive of postage;
- (x) Officers of the Education Department, to whom copies of the Code are supplied, will also be supplied with copies, in slip form, of all alterations and all standing orders;
- (xi) Copies of alterations, and Sanding Orders relating to ,the Code, will be supplied to any person on payment of the Subscription of one Sirkar rupee per annum. This amount should be paid into a Government treasury and the receipt forwarded to the Director. The subscription may be paid at any time and will cover twelve calendar months from the date of receipt of subscription.
- (xii) All officers of the Education Department to whom copies of the Code are supplied are expected to be thoroughly familiar with its provisions. Should any officer be unable to understand any portion or be uncertain as to its application, it is his duty to apply for information to the Director , through the proper channel. The absence of such request will be taken to imply that the officer concerned understands the Code and accepts responsibility for his action under it.

- (xiii) Managers of reputed institutions are expected to be similarly familiar with the Code. In no case of infringement of a rule will ignorance of the provisions of the Code, or of any alteration therein, be accepted as a plea.
- (xiv) The provisions of the Code are intended to agree with all rules relating to other departments, issued by, or with the authority of, Government.
- (xv) In the Code, the term "Department" means the Education Department, as constituted in G.O. No. E. 325, dated 26th January 1909; the term "Director" means the Director of Public Instruction, Travancore; "Inspecting Officer" means the Inspector of English Schools, Assistant Inspector of English Schools, Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Assistant Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Inspector of Girls' Schools or Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools in whose charge the school is placed for purposes of inspection; "month" means the Malayalam calendar month; "district" means the area of jurisdiction of an Assistant Inspector or Assistant Inspectors of Schools; "particular class" means any class of the population who, in respect of their poverty or of the locality in which they live, or of any other difficulty in providing facilities for their education, require specially favourable treatment. [The term has no reference to the caste or religion of the class]

CHAPTER II

CLASSIFICATION

- () Educational institutions are classified according to:-
- (i) The form of management or
- (ii) Their conformity or otherwise with the conditions of recognition,
- or

- (iii) The nature and standard of instruction imparted;
- (iv) According to the form of management, educational institutions are either :-
- (v) *Departmental* institutions, which are Government institutions managed by the Department , or
- (vi) *Private* institution which are managed by private individuals, committees , societies or other bodies.

Private institutions may be divided into (a) *aided* institutions, which receive grants- in- aid from public funds, and (b) *unaided* institutions , which do not receive such grants.

- (i) Educational institutions are also either:-
- (ii) *Recognised* institutions, or
- (iii) *Unrecognised* institutions.

A *recognised* institution is one which is admitted by competent authority to be conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Chapter XIV of this Code.

An *unrecognised* institution is one which is not admitted by competent authority to be conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Chapter XIV of this Code.

- i. Educational institutions are classified , according to the nature and standard of instruction imparted, as follows :-

Rural schools

Institutions for General School Education	Vernacular Schools	Lower Grade Higher Grade do.(continuation
	English Schools	Lower Grade Higher Grade
	Training Schools	Lower Grade Training Schools (vernacular) Higher Grade Training Schools (English) do (vernacular)
Institutions for Special School Education	Schools of Art Trade Schools Technical Schools Other special schools	
Institutions for University education	Arts colleges	Second Grade First Grade
	Professional Colleges	

- (iii) A *rural* school is a school intended for children of the labouring classes in rural areas. It provides for a simple course of instruction in general subjects and aims at improving the methods of work in which the pupils are engaged and the spreading of useful knowledge among the adult rural population.

A *vernacular school* is an institution in which pupils are given instruction in general school subjects and in the Vernacular, through the medium of a Vernacular language.

Lower Grade Vernacular Schools may contain any, or all, of the following classes:-

First Class

Second Class

Third Class

Fourth Class

Higher Grade Vernacular Schools may contain any, or all, of the following classes, with or without those of a Lower Grade Vernacular School.

Fifth Class

Sixth Class

Seventh Class

Higher Grade Vernacular Continuation schools contain classes VIII and IX.

An *English School* is a school in which instruction is given in general subjects and in English, through the medium of the English language.

Lower Grade English Schools may contain any or all of the following classes:-

Preparatory Class

Form I

Do. II

Do. III

Higher Grade English Schools may contain any or all of the following classes with or without those of a Lower Grade English School:-

Form IV

Do V

Do VI

Training Institutions are organised and conducted so as to provide instruction and training for those who wish to qualify themselves as trained teachers.

Training colleges are organised and conducted in accordance with the Regulations of the University of Madras to provide instruction and training for graduates in Arts for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching.

Lower Grade Training Schools are organised and conducted so as to provide instruction and training for those who hold the certificates mentioned in Rule 157(i) of the Code for the Vernacular Lower Grade Trained Teachers' Certificates.

Higher Grade Training Schools are organised and conducted so as to provide instruction and training for those who hold certificates mentioned in Rule (ii) and (iii) of the Code for the Higher Grade Trained Teachers' Certificate, English or Vernacular.

Training institutions having more than one of the Grades mentioned in this Rule will be designated according to the highest grade for which they provide instruction.

The organisation of *Special Schools*, other than Training Institutions, shall be determined by the Director, with the approval of Government.

Institutions for University education are organised and conducted in accordance with the Regulations of the University of Madras.

A school, in which the majority of the pupils on the rolls are boys, shall be classified as school for boys. A school in which the majority of the pupils on the rolls are girls, shall be classified as school for girls. It shall be competent to the Director to order that, in any boys' school, or in any class of boys' schools, or in boys' schools in any particular area, no girls shall be admitted, and vice versa.

CHAPTER III

MANAGEMENT

All Government institutions, the expenditure on which is debited to the head of 'Education', shall be under the administrative control of the Director.

Every private educational institution shall be under the management of some person or definitely constituted body of persons, and such person or body of persons must be approved of by the Director before recognition is granted or continued.

When the management of a private institution vests in any body of two or more persons, the constitution of the management must be subject to definite written or printed rules, which should prescribe, among other things, the manner in which the managing body shall be elected or appointed, the conditions of tenure of their office, and their duties and powers with respect to the management of the institution. Such rules is granted or

continued; and any change made in such rules shall be subject to similar approval before becoming operative.

When the management of a private institution vests in any single person, to whom authority is delegated by another, the nature and extent of power or authority so delegated must be clearly stated at the time of the application for recognition. The arrangement shall require the approval of the Director before recognition is granted; and any change made in it subsequent to recognition shall require similar approval;

With the sanction of the Director, the manager of a private institution may appoint any person to act on his behalf as correspondent with the Department. In such cases, the correspondent is the only person with whom the Department may deal, and the manager shall be bound by the acts of his correspondent. When the correspondent of a school is himself a teacher in that school he shall be in no case be any other than the headmaster.

When the headmaster of a private institution is not also the manager, the duties and powers of the headmaster and the conditions of tenure of his office shall be clearly defined, and they shall be subject to the approval of the Director.

CHAPTER XII

FEEES, SCHOLARSHIPS AND FEE CONCESSIONS

The head of every institution shall cause to be placed and kept in a conspicuous position in the institution, a notice stating the rates of fees and penalties, if any, for unpunctuality or default in such payment. No other rates of fees, conditions of payment or penalties for unpunctuality or default, shall be recognised by the Department or imposed on those attending the institution. In departmental institutions, the dates of payment and the

penalties for unpunctuality or default shall be in accordance with the instructions issued by the Director with the approval of the Government. In private institutions they shall be subject to the approval of the inspecting officer.

No institution shall be permitted to levy fees at such rates or in such manner as, in the opinion of the Director, may tend to unhealthy competition with other institutions of the same class.

No entrance or admission fee of any kind shall be levied in any institution and no separate fee for athletics, gymnasium, library or other purpose shall be levied in any Vernacular or English School.

No fee of any kind shall be levied in class I of any Vernacular School or in classes II, III, IV of boys' schools under departmental management or in classes II, III, IV, V, VI, VII of girls' schools under such management. The maximum rates of fee permissible in classes II, III, IV, V, VI, VII in private schools and in classes V, VI, VII, VIII, & IX of boys' schools under departmental management shall be those in the subjoined table ; provided that, if a boys' school under private management receives a grant under rule 147 (a) of the Code for a teacher in any of the classes II, III or IV, or if a girls' school under private management receives a grant under Rule 147(a) of the Code for a teacher in any of the classes II, III, IV, V, VI or VII no fee of any kind shall be levied in that class.

Class	Fee per mensem
II	2 chackrams
III	4 "
IV	6 "
V	14 "
VI	16 "

VI	18 "
VIII	1 Rupee
IX	1 "

Every pupil whose name is on the rolls of a Vernacular School during a given Malayalam month is liable for all fees levied during that month.

In Vernacular Schools, the Headmaster shall grant receipts for the payment of fees, should such receipts be demanded by the parent or guardian of a pupil.

The following are the standard rates of fees in all English Schools for Boys :-

Class or Form	Fee per school year
Preparatory Class	12 Rs.
Form I	24 "
Form II	24 "
" III	24 "
" IV	36 "
" V	36 "
" VI	36 "

Fees at half the prescribed rates will be levied from holders of English School Leaving Certificates attending schools for supplementary courses of studies in Form VI who take not more than two subjects, and full fees from those who take more than two subjects.

122 A. Every pupil whose name is on the rolls of an English School during any given school year is liable for all fees leviable during that school year; provided that, if a pupil is transferred with the sanction required under Rule 74 from one to another during a school year, the inspecting officer shall decide what proportion of the total fee for the school year is payable to each school concerned in the transfer; provided further that the Director may exempt a pupil who leaves school in the middle of the year for good and sufficient reason from paying any fee for the remainder of the year.

In English Schools for girls, the standard rates of fees shall be half of those in Rule 122.

For each fee payment in an English School a receipt shall be given.

Cancelled

The rates of fees in special schools shall be determined in each case by the Director, with the approval of Government.

126 A. In Colleges the rates of fees shall be as follow :-

Arts College		Fee per academic year (in Rs.)
Intermediate course	Part I	36
Do	Part II	36
Degree course	Part I	48
DoPart	II each group	48
Post Graduate course		20
Honours Course		96
Library fee		2

Athletics fee

2

Training College

L.T Course

50

Undergraduate Training Course

60

Athletics fee for Graduate students

3

Do

for under Graduate students

1

126 B. Women students in Arts Colleges shall pay half the tuition fees shown in Rile 126 A and shall not be liable for athletics fees.

126 C. The rates of fees for Mahomedan, Pulaya, Pariah, Jewish, Kanuva, Vala, Marava, Kaniar, Kakkala, Araya, Barber and Patiyan students in all Departmental institutions shall be half of those prescribed for ordinary students.

126 D. Every student whose name is on the rolls of a College during any academic year is liable for all fees leviable during that year; provided that if a student is transferred from one College to another, or discontinues his studies altogether, for reasons which are considered satisfactory by the Principal, such portion of the fee for the year as the Principal may consider reasonable may be remitted.

No Scholarship, fee concession, or other favourable fee rate, shall be given or allowed by any manager or headmaster except in accordance with definite published terms which have been previously approved of by the Director at the time of application for recognition or on subsequent application to change the terms already approved. In all cases of the kind, the number of scholarships, fee concessions or favourable fee rates shall be strictly limited to a definite number, which shall depend on the circumstances of each school. The terms on which they are awarded and

the particular conditions attached to each shall, after approval by the Director, be published annually on the first working day of each school year, in a notice, signed and dated by the manager or headmaster, and placed in a conspicuous position in the school. It shall remain so posted for one month and shall thereafter be placed among the school records.

CHAPTER XV

GRANTS-IN-AID

142. with the object of maintaining ,extending and improving the means for secular education in the State, a sum of money is annually allotted by the Government for distribution as grants-in –aid to institutions which are not under departmental management and which satisfy certain specified conditions .

143. Cancelled

144. Cancelled

145. The following general conditions shall apply to all grants-in-aid sanctioned on or after 1st January 1910 :-

All grants shall be given impartially and on principles of strict religious neutrality.

No grant shall be given on consideration of any particular religious instruction which may be given or not given.

Every grant shall be given solely on consideration of the merits of the particular institution, as tested by the conditions prescribed in the Code, the educational requirements of the locality, and the public funds allotted for the purpose.

No grant shall be sanctioned to any institution except in accordance with the provisions of the code.

No grant shall be sanctioned to, or in connection with, any institution which is not a recognised institution within the meaning of the Code.

Grants shall ordinarily be withdrawn when the conditions of recognition have been violated or cease to be fulfilled.

No grant for general purposes shall ordinarily be permanently withdrawn before the expiry of its guaranteed period, without the manager having had an opportunity of stating reasons why it should not be withdrawn; but notwithstanding this or any other condition in the Code, Government reserve the exercise, in their own discretion, of their right to withdraw, suspend or reduce any grant.

The manager of an institution applying for aid must declare in his application that the conditions of this Rule and all other conditions attaching to recognition are being, and will continue to be, fulfilled.

All grants are given on the condition that the manager will, as far as his financial resources permit, act in accordance with the advice of the Department, when such advice is given with regard to alternative courses of study, the training of teachers on the staff, or the raising or lowering of the grade of the school.

No part of the income of any institution in receipt of a grant may be utilised for purposes other than educational purposes.

The manager of an institution in receipt of a grant shall not engage in political agitation directed against the authority of Government, or in any agitation or movement which is or may be accompanied by or result in illfeeling between different sections of the community, or give expression

in any way to opinions which may excite feelings of political disloyalty or disaffection.

The authority competent to sanction a grant has also the right to refuse or withdraw a grant.

Should any aided institution which is in receipt of grant –in-aid show a surplus balance on the years' working , such balance or portions thereof to extent of the grant received shall be payable to Government.

146. Grants may be given to recognised institutions, in aid of:-

- a) payment of salaries of teachers and salaries of wardens and tutors of hostels.
- b) purchase of furniture and permanent fittings.
- c) purchase of educational appliances.
- d) erection or extension of educational buildings ;
erection or extension of hostels;
- f) payments of stipends to teachers under training or attending approved courses of special
instruction;
- g) stipends to pupils ,belonging to particular classes or particular areas , in attendance a schools for purposes of higher grade school instruction ;and
- h) payment of stipends by managers to teachers in their employment who are admitted into departmental training institutions.

147. Grants under Rule 146 (a) shall be paid at the rates and on the conditions here in under specified.

(a) Vernacular Schools :- The rates of monthly grants for teachers in the different classes will be as follows :-

Teachers holding trained teachers' certificates of appropriate grade

Or which an approved service of at least en years in Departmental or

Recognised Private schools in addition to any of the general qualifications

Prescribed as laid down in Rule 54,

4.STATHAM COMMITTEE REPORT,1933.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a brief summary of the main recommendations contained in our Report. The summary is not exhaustive and does not include minor recommendations, nor does it refer to the various implications arising from the criticisms we have made of existing conditions,

Administration

1. The closure of the Education Section of the Secretarial and the appointment of the Director of Public Instruction as Education Secretary to Government.
2. The creation of a post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction and of a post of Financial Assistant to the Director.



3. The reorganisation of the office of the Director of Public Instruction and an increase in its clerical staff.
4. The revision of the Education Code and the preparation of an Office Manual for the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.
5. The revision of the form of the Annual Report of Public Instruction and the Publication of quinquennial surveys.
6. The use of Education Bureau attached to the Training College for the maintenance of departmental statistics.
7. The introduction of internal audit.
8. The amalgamation and reorganisation of the inspectorate including the appointment of Divisional Inspectors and Assistant Divisional Inspectors.
9. The reallocation of the jurisdiction of Assistant Inspectors and the assignment of Assistant Inspectors to complete taluks.
10. The creation of the posts of a State Physical Director and two Assistant Physical Directors, the posts to be filled by qualified medical men.
11. The establishment of an advisory Board of Education.

Collegiate Education

1. The closure of the intermediate classes in the Maha Raja's College of Science, Trivandrum, and their transfer to the Maha Raja's College of Arts.
2. The closure of the degree classes in the Maha Raja's College of Arts, Trivandrum, and their transfer to the Maha Raja's College of Science.

3. The closure of the degree classes in the Maha Raja's College for Women.
4. The opening of a college of technology.
5. The handing over of the Nayar Brigade grounds and buildings for use by the Science College and the college of technology.
6. The increase of the fees in colleges and the restriction of admissions.
7. The provision of adequate funds for collegiate athletics.
8. The establishment of a unit of the University Training Corps.
9. The closure of courses of study in the Govt. colleges already well provided for elsewhere.
10. The affiliation of the Sanskrit College to the Madras University.
11. The laying down of a policy for collegiate education which will gradually lead to the disaffiliation of the colleges in Travancore from the Madras University.

The English School System

1. The reorganisation of English schools so as to establish pre-university classes with a departmental entrance examination at the end of the fourth form.
2. The introduction of alternative courses in agriculture, commercial subjects, shorthand, type-writing, etc. and the introduction of bifurcated courses in industrial arts above the fourth form.
3. Carpentry and gardening to be compulsory in all schools.
4. Admissions to the pre-university classes to be restricted, and no student who has twice failed to be selected.

5. The introduction of instruction through the medium of the vernacular at the option of the schools.
6. The introduction of the teaching of civics in all schools.
7. The encouragement of religious instruction under certain conditions.
8. Compulsory medical inspection in all schools.
9. The general encouragement of athletics and the levy of athletic fees.
10. The levy of science fees and of reading room fees.
11. The restriction of fee concessions to poor pupils of more than average ability.
12. The reduction of fees in forms one to three.
13. The opening of fourth form in English middle schools.
14. The recognition of primary classes attached to English schools.
15. The alteration of the rules regarding the recognition of English schools so as to insist on the following conditions.
 - Financial stability.
 - The audit of school accounts by registered and approved auditors.
 - The recruitment of trained teachers.
 - The payment of minimum rates of pay to teachers.
 - Written agreements between managers and teachers.
 - The establishment of provident funds.
 - Provision for medical inspection.
16. The alteration of the grant-in-aid rules so as to allow for the following:-

- Maintenance grants up to seventy-five per cent, of the deficit.¹
 - Grants for hostels and for the purchase of playground and physical training.
 - Grants for the erection , extension ,repairs and improvements to buildings.
 - Full compensation for fee concessions.
 - Grants for auditor's fees.
 - Grants for leave salaries of permanent teachers
 - The accumulation of limited and audited reserve funds.
 - Minimum attendance for earning grants.
17. Periodical subject-inspection by the staff of the Training College.
 18. Provision of more hostels for high schools.
 19. The handing over of a number of departmental English schools to other agencies.

The Vernacular School System

1. The abolition of vernacular high schools and their reorganisation as training schools.
2. The abolition of vernacular middle schools and their reorganisation as vocational bias schools.
3. Vocational bias schools to consist of eight classes with a public examination at the end of the eighth class.
4. The primary stage to be lengthened to five years, and all primary schools to consist of five classes .

5. Incomplete primary schools other than feeder schools to be closed.
6. Two class feeder schools only to be permitted if they are under the same management as the main school.
7. Time to be allowed for all managements gradually to make their incomplete schools complete.
8. The amalgamation or closure of all schools in excess of the required provision.
9. The abolition of the distinction between boys' schools and girls' schools at the primary stage.
10. Mixed staffs to be recruited to the primary schools, women teachers mainly handling the lowest classes.
11. The complete revision of the primary school curriculum and the use of the project method.
12. School gardens to be an essential part of school equipment.
13. Kinder garden and nursery schools to be recognised and aided.
14. The opening of selective primary classes attached to English schools in which fees will be charged.
15. Refusal of admission to pupils under the age of five and a half, except in kinder garden and nursery schools.
16. Medical inspection for primary schools.
17. The adjustment of school hours in primary schools.
18. Primary education to be free up to and including the fifth class.
19. The gradual withdrawal of Government from the direct management of large numbers of primary schools.

20. The establishment of local bodies for general purposes and for the management of primary schools.
21. The raising of an education cess.
22. The diversion of Devaswom funds for school purposes.
23. The introduction of compulsion after a period of time.
24. The appointment of local attendance committees.
25. The alteration of rules regarding recognition and aid to primary schools so as to provide for
 - A minimum salary for teachers.
 - Recurring contributions by managements,
 - The assessing of grants every year.
 - The relating of grants to average attendance, promotion, wastage and stagnation.
 - The payment of grants for school buildings and compounds.
26. The revision of the rates of grant-in-aid to primary school teachers allowing eight rupees for an untrained teacher and twelve rupees for a trained teacher.
27. The abolition of the fee for the primary teachers' licenses.
28. The control, by Government, of the recruitment, pay, leave and dismissal of primary teachers by the enforcement of the Code rules.
29. The provision of adult educational classes.
30. The establishment of a Rural Community Board.
31. The development of the Library movement.

32. The development through the schools of the Rural Reconstruction movement.

Technical and Professional Education

1. The opening of a college of Technology with immediate classes in engineering and diploma classes in technology.
2. The attachment, to the college of technology, of industrial workshops for research and manufacture.
3. The provision of a limited number of scholarships for higher technical study.
4. The establishment of technical schools and alternative courses in industrial arts in the high schools.
5. The award of stipends to industrial apprentices in factories.
6. Withdrawal of stipends from students in the existing technical schools of all grades , and the establishment of a limited number of scholarships tenable in technical schools.
7. The abolition or reorganisation of the present lower grade technical schools.
8. The replacement of the vernacular middle schools by vocational bias schools.
9. The reorganisation of the special Sanskrit schools as ordinary English middle schools with a Sanskrit bias.
10. The recognition of music and fine arts schools.
11. The restriction of admission to the Law College.
12. The establishment of a Middle School at Trivandrum.

Education of girls and women

1. The abolition of the B. A classes in the Maha Raja's College for Women.
2. The opening of a post-intermediate course in domestic science in the Maha Raja's College for Women,
3. The affiliation of the Maha Raja's College for Women , for drawing, in the intermediate.
4. The Maha Raja's College for Women to be made residential and available for the residence of all women collegiate students in Trivandrum.
5. The removal of Govt. High School for girls, Trivandrum, from its present place.
6. The introduction of courses in domestic science, music and drawing in English schools for girls.
7. The introduction of alternative courses of study after the fourth form in English schools for girls.
8. Co-education to be introduced throughout the primary stage, with the exception of Mahomedan girls' schools.
9. The women's inspectorate to be amalgamated with the men's inspectorate in so far as primary schools are concerned.
10. The appointment of mixed staffs in primary schools and the use of women teachers for lowest classes.

The Education of Special Classes

Mahomedans

1. The recruitment of three Mahomedans to the ordinary cadre of Assistant Inspectors.
2. The encouragement of Arabic classes in ordinary schools and the gradual closure of the special Mahomedan boy's schools.
3. The retention of separate primary schools for Mahomedan girls.
4. The recruitment of Mahomedans as teachers at all grades.
5. The encouragement of religious instruction for Mahomedan pupils.
6. The improvement of the qualifications of Arabic teachers.
7. The provision of a larger number of scholarships for Mahomedans and the extension of fee concessions to Mahomedans in college.
8. The retention and development of the Mahomedans High School at Alleppey.

Depressed Classes

1. The special supervision by the inspectorate of the needs of the depressed classes.
2. The insistence on the presence of depressed class pupils in the ordinary schools.
3. The improvement of the present schools in depressed class areas.
4. The recruitment of teachers from the depressed class communities.
5. The provision of fee concessions and scholarships in colleges and an increase in the number of scholarships in secondary schools.

6. Financial assistance, by way of equipment, clothing and feeding grants, to the absolutely poor students in primary schools.
7. The payment of increased grant-in-aid in proportion to the number of depressed class pupils found fit to read in class five.
8. The adjustment of school hours to meet local needs.

Training of Teachers

1. The separation of the Training College from the administrative control of the Principal of the Arts College.
2. The admission of a hundred students to the L.T class including non-stipendiaries and paying students.
3. The opening of the special subjects, child education and geography, in the Training Colleges.
4. The extension of the under-graduate training course to two years and the appointment of additional staff.
5. The training of teachers at all grades to be largely pre-service training.
6. Stipends not to be paid to pre-service candidates.
7. The training schools in the state to be inspected by the Principal or the Vice-Principal of the Training College.
8. Special subject inspection in the English schools to be undertaken by the staff of the Training College.
9. Vernacular training schools to be completely reorganised, and the training course to be extended to two years.
- 10.. Additional vernacular training schools to be opened and the existing vernacular high schools to be used as training schools.

11. Abolition of the untrained teachers' certificate examination.
12. The minimum qualification for vernacular training to be the eighth class examination or the departmental fourth form examination.
13. No stipends to be provided for pre-service candidates in vernacular training schools; but scholarships to be reserved for backward class candidates.
14. Adult educational classes to be attached to all vernacular training schools.

Unemployment

1. The undertaking of an industrial and economic survey,
2. The development of technical education at all stages.
3. The introduction of vocational bias schools and of practical work in the ordinary schools.
4. The diversion of pupils, by examination at the end of the fourth form.
5. The restriction, by examination and by the raising of standards, of the number of students in pre-university and university classes.
6. Separate entrance examination for all grades of Govt. clerical employment and the prescription of a maximum general education qualification for each grade of service.
7. The raising of the minimum educational qualifications for menial employment under Government.
8. Full encouragement to be afforded to the Rural Reconstruction movement.

9. The provision of land by Govt. for the establishment of more agricultural colonies.
10. The enforcement of rules regarding the employment of children in factories.
11. The establishment of an employment bureau.

(sd.) R. M. STATHAM (Chairman)

(sd.) K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR

(sd.) D. JIVANAYAKAM (Secretary)

Trivandrum,

5th June, 1933

5. THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY ACT

REGULATION 1 OF 1113

A regulation to establish and incorporate a University in Travancore

Passed by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore under date the 16th Thulam 1113, corresponding to the 1st November 1937.

Whereas we have decided to effect a re-organization of the system of education in the state with a view to the gradual development of technical and technological education.

And whereas it is desirable to make greater and more systematic provision for the furtherance of original research in the various branches of applied Science.

And whereas it is further desirable in the interests of the cultural and educational advancement of all classes of Our subjects to provide for the conservation and promotion of Kerala Art and Culture.

And whereas we have deemed it necessary for the realisation of the aforesaid aims and purpose and for the further advancement of learning to establish and incorporate a University in Travancore,

We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:

Sec 1

- (1) This regulation may be called the Travancore University Regulation 1113
- (2) This section shall come into force at once. The res of this Regulation shall come into force on such date or dates as Our Government may, by notification in the Gazette appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Regulations.
2. In this Regulation , unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:-
 - (a) "college" means a College maintained by, or admitted to the privileges of, the University;
 - (b) "Dean" means the President of a Faculty of the University;
 - (c) "Faculty" means a Faculty of the University;
 - (d) "Senate" means the Senate of the University;
 - (e) "Syndicate" means the Syndicate of the University;
 - (f) "The University" means the University of Travancore;
 - (g) "Registered Graduates" means graduates registered under the provisions of this Regulation and the Statutes;

- (h) “Statutes “ , “Ordinances” and “Bye- Laws” mean the Statutes , Ordinance and Bye-Laws respectively of the University, for the time being in force
- (i) “Teacher” means a Professor , Assistant Professor, Reader, Lecturer , Instructor, or such other person imparting instruction or supervising or controlling research in any of the colleges or other educational institutions of the University:
- (j) “Student” means a part time or full time student receiving instruction or carrying on research in any of the Colleges or other educational institutions of the University.
- (k) “Private College” means a College no maintained by the University but admitted to the privileges of the University.

The University

- 3.(i) The Vice Chancellor , he Pro Vice Chancellor , if any and the Members of the Senate and of the Syndicate , so long as they continue to hold such office or membership as the case may be , shall constitute a body corporate with the name of the University of Travancore .
- (ii) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may sue and sued by the aforesaid name.
- (iii) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation , the University shall be able and capable in law to take , purchase and hold any property , movable or immovable , which may become vested in it for the purpose of the University by purchase ,grant, testamentary disposition or otherwise and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise , alien or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property belonging to the University and also to do all other acts incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

(iv) All immovable property transferred to the University by Our Government shall be under the direction, management and control of the University and applied by it as trustee subject to the provisions and for the purpose of this Regulation.

4. The University shall have the following powers, namely:

- (i) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may deem fit, and to make provision for research and for advancement and dissemination of knowledge.:
- (ii) to institute degrees , titles , diplomas and other academic distinction :
- (iii) to confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who shall have pursued a prescribed course of study and shall have passed the prescribed examination, or who shall have carried on research under prescribed conditions:
- (iv) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in accordance with the conditions to be prescribed in the Statutes:
- (v) to grant diplomas, certificates or other distinctions to persons who shall have pursued a prescribed course of study under prescribed conditions.
- (vi) to withdraw or cancel degrees , titles , diplomas, certificates or other distinctions under conditions that may be prescribed by the Statutes :
- (vii) to inspect Colleges and Hostels :
- (viii) to exercise such control over the students as will secure their physical and moral well- being :
- (ix) to hold and manage endowments, and to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, studentships, exhibitions, bursaries, medals and prizes :

- (x) to co-operate with other Universities or any authorities or associations in such manner as the University may determine for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the University :
 - (xi) to do all such other acts as may be required to further the aims and the purpose of this Regulation :
5. No person shall be excluded from membership of any of the authorities of the University or from admission to any degree or course of study on the sole ground of sex, race, creed or political views, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever relating to religious belief or profession or political views, in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher , or a student or to hold any office therein , or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privileges thereof , except where in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University such test is made a condition hereof.

The Chancellor

6. The Chancellor shall be Supreme Head of the University and may , at any time, issue any order he thinks fit in the interests and in furtherance of the aims and objects of the University.
7. We shall be pleased to be the Chancellor of the University.

The Pro-Chancellor

8. The Chancellor may, at any time, nominate a Pro-

Chancellor to exercise such powers and functions of the Chancellor as may be delegated to him by the Chancellor. The Pro- Chancellor shall, in all public functions connected with the University , take rank and precedence immediately after the Chancellor.

Officers of the University

9. The following shall be Officers of the University :-

- (1) The Vice- Chancellor,
- (2) The Pro- Vice- Chancellor, if any
- (3) The Registrar, and
- (4) Such other officers as may be provided for by the Statutes.

10. (i) The Vice- Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor under sign manual and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Chancellor , and shall receive such remuneration, if any, as may be fixed in this behalf.

(ii) The Vice- Chancellor shall take rank next to the Chancellor and to the Pro- Chancellor, if any. He shall be the principal executive officer of the University and shall , in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro- Chancellor , preside at meetings of the senate and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be a member , ex-officio, and chairman of the Senate and the Syndicate and shall be entitled to be present at and to address any meeting of any authority of the University but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority concerned.

(iii) It shall be the duty of the Vice –Chancellor to ensure that the provisions of this Regulation , the Statute and the Ordinance are faithfully observed and carried out and he may exercise all powers necessary for this purpose.

(iv) The Vice- Chancellor shall have the right of visiting and inspecting Colleges and other institutions maintained by or admitted to the privileges of the University.

(v) The Vice- Chancellor may take action if any emergency which in his opinion , calls for immediate action . In such a case he shall , as soon as may be thereafter , report his action to the officer or authority who or which would ordinarily have dealt with the matter.

(vi) The Vice- Chancellor shall exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the statutes.

1. In the event of the Vice- Chancellor being at any time an honorary or part-time officer the Chancellor may appoint a Pro-Vice- Chancellor to whom the Vice- Chancellor may, with the previous sanction of the Chancellor delegate in writing all or any of his powers and duties as he deems fit. The Pro-Vice- Chancellor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Chancellor and shall receive such remuneration as may be fixed by Our Government.

2. The Registrar shall be a whole time officer appointed by Our Government in consultation with the Syndicate. He shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes , or required from time to time by the Syndicate or by the Vice- Chancellor

Authorities of the University

13. The following shall be the authorities of the University:-

(a) The Senate

(b) The Syndicate

(c) The Faculties and

(d) Such other authorities as may be provided for in the Statutes.

The Senate

14. (a) The Senate shall consist of the following members, namely :

Class I – Ex- officio Members

- i. The Vice- Chancellor
- ii. The Pro-vice Chancellor, if any
- iii. The Director of Public Instruction, Travancore
- iv. The Deans of the Faculties
- v. Principals of Colleges
- vi. Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate.
- vii. Such other ex- officio members as may be prescribed by the Statutes

Class II- Elected Members.

- viii. Seven members elected by the Registered Graduates from among themselves.
- ix. Three members elected from among themselves by the non- official members of the Sri Mulam Assembly.
- x. Two members elected from among themselves by the non- official members of the Sri Chitra State Council.
- xi. One member , other than the principal , elected by and from the teaching staff each private College in which instruction is given to a degree standard.
- xii. One member other than the Dean elected by each of the Faculties

Class III- Life Members

- xiii. such persons as any be appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education.
- xiv. All persons who have contributed not less than ten thousand rupees or transferred property of the like value to the University Fund for the general purposes of the University.

Class IV- Other Members.

- xv. Not more than twenty members nominated by the Chancellor.
- xvi. One representative of each of such associations as undertake to make to the University an annual contribution of rupees one thousand or more , for a period of not less than five years , so long as the contributions continue to be paid.
- xvii. The Senate shall be reconstituted every three years. Every member of the Senate other than ex-officio and life members shall subject to the provisions of this Regulation and Statutes hold office until the next reconstitution of the Senate.

Provided, however , that wherever a person is nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular office he shall cease to be a member of the Senate when he ceases to be a member of that body or the holder of that office, as the case may be.

- (xv) (a) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and the Statutes the senate shall have general property of the University and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for :

(b) The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation and the Statutes , have the following powers: -

xviii. to determine what degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions shall be granted by the University:

xix. to prescribe the courses of study and the duration thereof:

xx. to make , amend or repeal Statutes either of its own motion, or on the motion of the Syndicate , and to consider and cancel Ordinances under conditions laid down by the Statutes:

xxi. to review the Annual Report and the Annual Accounts of the University which shall be placed before it by the Syndicate, and to consider and pass the Budget according to the provisions of the Statutes:

xxii. to accept endowments, bequests, donations and transfers of any movable or immovable property on behalf of the University;

xxiii. to institute fellowships, scholarships , studentships , bursaries , exhibitions, medals and prizes in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation and the Statutes and the Ordinances:

xxiv. to institute Professorships , Readerships, Lectureships and such other teaching or research posts as it may deem necessary;

xxv. to establish and maintain such institutions as it may, from time to time , deem necessary;

xxvi. to appoint a standing committee and to delegate to it such powers of the Senate as it may deem fit;

xxvii. to perform such other functions as are assigned to it by this Regulation or the Statutes.

The Syndicate

(xvi) . The Syndicate shall consist of the following members , namely:-

Class I- Ex-officio Members

- (ix) The Vice Chancellor**
- (ii) The Pro Vice Chancellor if any**
- (iii) The Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.**

Class II- Other Members

- iv. Two representatives of the Private Colleges**
- v. Two members elected from and by the Senate of whom one at least ,shall be a person not engaged in or connected with the profession of teaching**
- vi. Five members nominated by the Chancellor of whom at least three shall be Deans of Faculties.**

Members of the Syndicate ,other than ex- officio members, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of their election, nomination or appointment , provided that a person elected , nominated or appointed in his capacity as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular office shall be a member of the Syndicate only so long as he continues to be a member of that body or the holder of that office, as the case may be.

subject to the provisions of this Regulation and the Statutes , the executive government of the University, including the general superintendence and control over the institutions of the University, shall be vested in the Syndicate ; and subject likewise , the Syndicate shall have the following powers :-

- (a) to make Ordinances and amend or repeal the same;
- (b) to propose Statutes for the consideration of the Senate;
- (c) to hold, control and administer the properties and funds of the University.
- (d) To direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University
- (e) To arrange for and direct the inspection of Colleges Hostels and other Institutions;
- (f) To prescribe the qualifications of teachers (i) in the colleges and (ii) in the Institutions maintained by the University;
- (g) To charge and collect such fees as may be prescribed by Ordinances
- (h) To award fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, exhibitions, medals and prizes in accordance with the Provisions of this Regulation and the Statutes and the Ordinances ;
- (i) To exercise supervision and control over the residence and discipline of students ;
- (j) To frame the Financial Estimates of the University and to submit them to the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes made in this behalf;
- (k) To conduct the University Examinations and approve and publish the results thereof;
- (l) To decide what examinations of other Universities may be accepted as equivalent to those of this University; and to negotiate with other Universities for the recognition of the examinations of this University;
- (m) To appoint members to the Board of Studies.

- (n) To appoint Board of Examiners ;
- (o) To exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this Regulation , the Statutes and the Ordinances;
- (p) To delegate any of its powers to the Vice Chancellor or to the Pro Vice Chancellor or to a committee appointed from among its own members.

The Faculties

- (a) The University shall have the following Faculties :-
 - The Faculty of Arts.
 - The Faculty of Science.
 - The Faculty of Technology.
 - The Faculty of Oriental Studies and Fine Arts.
 - The Faculty of Law
 - The Faculty of Education.
 - Such other Faculties as may be constituted from time to time by the Statutes.
- (xvii) The Faculties shall act in an advisory capacity to the Senate and the Syndicate in all academic matters , and shall perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and Ordinances.

Institutions

20. (a) H. H. The Maharaja's College of Arts ,H.H. The Maharaja's College of Science, H.H. The Maharaja's College for women, H.H. The Maharaja's Training College, H.H. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College H.H.. The Maharaja's Law College are hereby transferred to the University and placed under its maintenance and control .

(b) Our Government may , from time to time , transfer to the University any other institution subject to such terms and conditions as they may deem fit to impose as regards its future maintenance and control; and the University may accept such transfer and it shall abide by such terms and conditions.

Provided that any such term or condition may be rescinded or varied by Our Government at any time.

(c) The Colleges specified below in this sub-section are admitted to the privileges of the University and they shall retain such privileges subject to the provisions of the Statutes and Ordinances.

- (1) The Union Christian College, Alwaye.
- (2) The St. Berchman's College ,Changanchery .
- (3) The C.M.S College, Kottayam .
- (4) The Scott Christian College , Nagercoil.

Finance and Control

21. (a) All Properties, movable and immovable, belonging to the Colleges transferred to the University under section 20(a) and to such other institutions as may hereafter be transferred by Our Government to the University shall vest in the University , subject to such conditions , if any, as Our Government may lay down from time to time

- (b) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and the conditions that may be laid down by the Government in this behalf, all grants made by Our Government from time to time. And all sums paid or endowments made by private persons or local authorities for the purposes of the University , together with all fees received and rents and profits and other income derived from the property and funds vested in the University . shall form a fund styled the University fund, which shall be at the disposal of the University to be employed for the purposes mentioned in this Regulation, and in the Statutes and Ordinances.
- (c) The University Fund shall be managed and administered according to the provisions of this Regulation and the Statutes.
- (d) The maintenance of Colleges and other institutions by the University shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes framed in this behalf.
22. (a) Our Government shall have power , at any time , to order an audit of the accounts of the University by such auditors as they may direct.
- (b) Our Government may, at any time , cause an inspection to be made , by such person or persons as they may direct, of the University, its buildings , laboratories , libraries , museums , workshops and other appurtenances and of the institutions controlled by or admitted to the privilege of the University, and also of the teaching and other work conducted or done by or on behalf of the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the University. Our Government shall ,in every case , give notice to the University of their intention to cause such inspection or inquiry to be made , and he University shall be entitled to be represented thereat. A copy of the findings of such inspection or inquiry shall be forwarded

to the Syndicate by Our Government with such instructions as appear to Our Government to be necessary and desirable. The syndicate shall report to Our Government , within such time as may be fixed by Our Government, such action as has been taken or is proposed to be taken in pursuance of the instructions of Our Government.

- (c) If, at any time ,Our Government are of opinion that the affairs of the University are not managed in accordance with this Regulation or the Statutes or the Ordinance , or in the furtherance of the objects and purposes of this regulation, they may call for an explanation from the Syndicate in regard to any matter connected with the University. If the Syndicate fail to offer any explanation within the time prescribed , or if the explanation offered is ,in the opinion of Our Government , unsatisfactory , Our Government may issue such instruction as they may deem fit; and the Syndicate shall comply with such instructions .. Government may also exercise all the powers necessary to enforce compliance with their instructions

The Statutes, Ordinances and Bye- Laws.

23. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the Statues may provide for all or any of the following maters: -

- (a) The powers and duties of the Officers of the University in so far as these are not provided for herein.
- (b) The constitution , powers and duties of the Authorities of the University in so far as these are not provided for herein . (c) The election of members to the Syndicate, the Senate and other Authorities of the University and all such other

matters relating to these bodies as may be necessary or desirable to provide.

- (d) The degrees, diplomas, titles, certificates and other academic distinctions to be awarded by the University.
 - (e) The withdrawal or cancellation of degrees, diplomas, titles, certificates and other academic distinctions.
 - (f) The maintenance of a Register of graduates.
 - (g) The holding of Convocations to confer degrees
 - (h) The conferment of Honorary Degrees.
 - (i) The maintenance of accounts, and the preparation and passing of the Annual Budget of the University.
 - (j) All such other matters are required or authorized by this Regulation to be prescribed by means of Statutes.
24. (a) The Senate may take into consideration the draft of the Statute, either of its own motion or as proposed by the Syndicate.
- (b) Where, either of its own motion or as proposed by the Syndicate a draft Statute has been placed before the Senate for its consideration, the Senate may pass the Statute with or without amendments, or reject it, or refer it to the Syndicate for resubmission together with any amendments that the Senate may suggest provided that, before any Statute is passed affecting the powers or duties of any Officer, or the Constitution, powers or duties of any Authority of University the opinion of the Syndicate and report from the Officer, or Authority concerned shall have been taken into consideration by the Senate.
- (c) All Statutes passed by the Senate shall be submitted to the Government and the Government may sanction, disallow or remit the same for further consideration.

- (d) No Statute and no amendment or repeal of an existing Statute made by the Senate shall have effect until it is assented by Our Government

The Ordinances.

- 25.** Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and the Statutes , the ordinance may provide for all or any of the following matters :-
- The courses of study and the conduct of examinations.
 - The admission of students to the various courses of study and the examinations.
 - The levy of fees in Colleges and other institutions maintained by the University.
 - The residence and discipline of students.
 - Qualification of teachers.
 - The appointment and prescription of the duties of Boards of Studies and Board of Examiners.
 - The number and designations of Officers of the University their powers and duties and the terms for which they shall hold offices in so far as these matters are not provided for in the Regulation and the Statutes.
 - All such other matters as may, in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation and the Statute.
- 26.** The procedure to be followed in making , amending and repealing Ordinances shall be prescribed by the Statutes.
- 27.** The Syndicate shall have power to frame Bye-Laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Regulation , the Statutes and the Ordinances for the guidance and working of Boards and committees and other

bodies constituted under the provisions of this Regulation or the Statutes or the Ordinance and for regulating the procedure and conduct of business at meetings of University Authorities other than the Senate.

Miscellaneous

28. (a) No act or proceeding of the Senate , the Syndicate , or other body constituted under this Regulation or the Statutes or the Ordinances shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the body doing or passing it at the time any such act or proceeding is done or passed.

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, all Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers and other Officers and Servants now employed in the Colleges specified in sec 20(a) and all such as may be employed hereafter for carrying on the work of the University , shall, unless a reservation o the contrary is made at the time of their appointment , be deemed to be employees holding appointments under Our Government, and shall, in all respects, be governed by the Rules framed by Our Government and in force for the time being in respect of such employees.

c) The appointment of the Pro- Chancellor , the Vice Chancellor , the Pro Vice Chancellor and the Registrar shall be notified in our Government Gazette.

Transitory Provisions

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation Our Government shall exercise such powers as may be required to give effect to the provisions of his Regulation ,the Statue and the Ordinances till such time as the authorities competent to exercise such powers under the provisions of his Regulation or the Statutes or the Ordinances, are appointed or constituted.

30. (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in his Regulation, the first members of the Senate and of the Syndicate shall be nominated by the Chancellor and they shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of their appointment, unless they vacate sooner by resignation or other cause. Any casual vacancies among such members shall be filled up by Our Government; and a member appointed to fill such vacancy shall be a member for the remaining portion of the said term of two years.
- (b) The first Registrar shall be appointed by Our Government.
31. (a) It shall be the duty of Vice Chancellor to make all arrangements necessary for constituting the senate and the Syndicate in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation within such period as shall enable those authorities to function on the expiry of the period of membership of the first members appointed under Section 30 (a).
- (b) The Vice Chancellor shall have power to frame and submit to Our Government for approval the first Statutes and Ordinances and Bye-Laws that may be necessary for the proper functioning of the University and the Statutes and Ordinances so framed and approved shall be published in Our Government Gazette and shall be in force until they are amended, repealed or replaced by the authorities competent to do so under the provisions of this Regulation.
- (c) The Vice Chancellor may appoint such clerical and menial staff as may be necessary to carry on the work of the University, and may make such other arrangements as may be necessary to enable this Regulation or any part thereof to be brought into operation.
32. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, the Colleges specified in sec 20 may continue their connection with the University of Madras to complete that course and to sit for the examination; and the University and the Colleges shall provide for such students

instruction in accordance with the curricula of studies prescribed by the University of Madras.

FIRST STATUTES

Passed under Sec. 31.(b) of Regulation I of 1113 to establish and incorporate a University in Travancore

Preliminary

In these Statutes, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:-

- xxviii. "college" means a College maintained by, or admitted to the privileges of, the University;
- xxix. "Dean" the President of a Faculty of the University;
- xxx. "Faculty" means a Faculty of the University;
- xxxi. "Senate" means the Senate of the University;
- xxxii. "Syndicate" means the Syndicate of University;
- xxxiii. "The University" means the University of Travancore;
- xxxiv. "Registered Graduates" means graduates registered under the provisions of the Travancore University Regulation and the Statutes.
- xxxv. "The Regulation" means the Travancore University Regulation;

- xxxvi. "Statutes " , "Ordinances" and " Bye-Laws" mean the Statutes , Ordinances and Bye-Laws respectively of the University, for the time being in force.
- xxxvii. Teacher" means a Professor , Assistant Professor, Reader, Lecturer , Instructor, or such other person imparting instruction or supervising or controlling research in any of the colleges or other educational institutions of the University.
- xxxviii. "Student" means a part time or full time student receiving instruction or carrying on research in any of the Colleges or other educational institutions of the University.
- xxxix. "Private College" means a College no maintained by the University but admitted to the privileges of the University
- xl. "Hostel" means a place of residence for students, maintained or recognised by the University.

CHAPTER I

VICE CHANCELLOR

The Vice Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Senate and the Syndicate , and when necessary , of any other University body.

The Vice Chancellor shall nominate one of the teachers in each Department of study to be the Head of that Department.

The Vice Chancellor shall be in complete control of the University Office and shall have the power to fix the clerical and menial establishment necessary for carrying on the work of the University

and to appoint, dismiss or suspend or otherwise punish any member of the clerical and menial establishment.

The Vice Chancellor shall have power to make appointments of all teaching and other academic posts the pay or maximum pay of which does not exceed Rs. 150 per mensem, and to dismiss, suspend or otherwise punish persons whom he is competent to appoint.

The Vice Chancellor shall exercise general supervision over the educational arrangements of the University, regulate the admission of the students, and maintain the discipline of the University.

The Vice Chancellor may at any time nominate any person to inspect and report on the teaching, equipment and general condition of any College, Hostel or other institution connected with the University.

The Vice Chancellor may, in matters which are not provided for in the Regulation, the Statute or the Ordinances and in which he considers a reference to Government necessary, make a reference there on to Government.

The Vice Chancellor shall have power to sanction grants in aid to Private Colleges and Hostels from the funds placed at the disposal of the University by the Government for the purpose.

In the absence of the Vice Chancellor the Pro Vice Chancellor shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Vice Chancellor. When the offices of the Vice Chancellor and the Pro Vice Chancellor are both vacant, the Syndicate shall, with the approval of the Chancellor, make the requisite arrangements for exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Vice Chancellor.

In any matter connected with the management, administration and development of the University the Vice Chancellor may take the necessary initiative.

CHAPTER II

THE REGISTRAR

- (i) The Registrar shall be the custodian of the records and of the common seal of the University committed to his charge by the Syndicate.
- (ii) He shall act as Secretary to Senate, the Faculties and any committees appointed by these bodies, but, he shall not be a member of the Syndicate.
- (iii) It shall be the duty of the Registrar :-
 - To conduct the official correspondence of the University.
 - (ii) To issue notice convening meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Faculties, Board of Studies and Board of Examiners and of any Committees appointed by these bodies;
 - (iii) To prepare and maintain a record of the proceedings of meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Faculties and of any Committees appointed by these Authorities.
 - (iv) To maintain a register of Graduates, a Register of Donors and a Register of Endowments.
 - (v) To manage the property and investments of the University and the University Fund under the directions of the Syndicate.
 - (vi) To sign contracts and other agreements on behalf of the University.
 - (vii) To perform such other work, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to carry out the

orders of , and render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

- (iv) Members of the Senate , the Syndicate and the Faculties shall have access to the proceedings of the respective bodies and to documents connected with such proceedings and the Registrar shall on application made to him by any such member , fix a suitable date and hour for the purpose.
- (v) The Registrar shall under the direction of the Vice Chancellor make all the necessary arrangements for the conduct of elections to the authorities of the University and for the conduct of the University Examinations.

CHAPTER III

SENATE

Constitution

1. In addition to the officers mentioned in the sub section (a) of Sec. 14 of the Regulation, the following persons shall be ex-officio members of the Senate

- (i) The Chief Justice of the High Court of Travancore.
- (ii) The Chief Secretary to Government.
- (iii) The Financial Secretary to Government
- (iv) The Advocate- General.
- (v) The Chief Engineer
- (vi) The Registrar of the University.

2. The ordinary members of the Senate nominated by the Chancellor under Sec 14(a) of the Regulation shall include two of the Headmasters of English High Schools in the State and five educationalists from outside Travancore.
3. The seven members of the Senate to be elected by the Registered Graduates of the University under Sec. 14 (a) of the Regulation shall be elected by them on the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the Statutes framed in this behalf.

Powers

4. In addition to the powers conferred on the Senate by the provisions of the Regulation, the Senate shall have power :-
 - (i) to confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons (1) who unless exempted there from in the manner prescribed shall have pursued a prescribed course of study in the University and shall have passed the prescribed examination or (2) who shall have carried on research under prescribed conditions .
 - (ii) to grant diplomas , titles, certificates and other distinctions to persons who shall have pursued a prescribed course of study under prescribed conditions.
 - (iii) to confer honorary degrees on approved persons in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Statutes.
 - (iv) to provide for research and the advancement of knowledge in such branches of learning as it may deem necessary.
 - (v) to establish ,equip and maintain institutions for scientific research.

- (vi) to establish Hostels, Students' Unions ,University Athletic Clubs, a University Training Corps, a Students' Information Bureau and other similar institutions for promoting welfare of the students.
- (vii) to establish ,equip and maintain a University Library.
- (viii) to institute a publication department which will be managed in accordance with Ordinances framed by the Syndicate for the purpose.
- (ix) to establish, equip and maintain a University Press.

5. When an elected or nominated member of the Senate is appointed temporarily to any office by virtue of which he is entitled to be a member of the Senate ex-officio ,he shall , within fifteen days of his taking charge of his appointment , inform the Registrar whether he will continue to be a member of the Senate by virtue of his election or nomination or whether he will vacate his seat as such member and ex-officio by virtue of his appointment.. On failure to inform the Registrar of such choice, he shall be deemed to have vacated his sea as an elected or nominated member.

When a person ceases to be a member of the Senate he shall cease to be a member of any of the authorities of the University of which he may happen to be a member by virtue of his membership of the Senate.

6. The Senate may ,on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate, remove the name of any person from the Register of Graduates , or remove any person from membership of any authority of the University if he has been convicted by a court of Law of what in the opinion of the Senate is a serious offence involving moral turpitude. The Senate may also remove any

person from membership of any authority of the University if he becomes of unsound mind or deaf-mute or suffers from any chronic or virulent contagious disease or has applied to be adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent.

Meetings

7. There shall be two ordinary meetings of the Senate in the year on dates to be fixed by the Vice Chancellor ; one of them shall be the annual Report , the Annual accounts and audit reports and Financial Estimates shall be presented.

The Senate may also meet at such other times as it may determine.

8. The Vice Chancellor may ,whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a written requisition signed by not less than 25 members of Senate ,convene a special meeting of the Senate. Any requisition for a special meeting must be accompanied by a copy of the resolution or resolutions to be moved at the meeting, together with the name of the proposer of each such resolution.

Notice of Meeting

9. (a) The Registrar shall ,under he direction of the Vice Chancellor , give not less than six weeks' notice of the Annual meeting, to each member ,copies of the Annual Report and the annual accounts and audit report and the Financial Estimates.
- (b) Fifteen clear days' notice shall ordinarily be given of a special meeting convened by the Vice Chancellor at his discretion under Statute 8: but in case of emergency the Vice Chancellor may convene a special meeting a shorter notice. Along with the notice of the meeting the Registrar shall also send to each member a statement of the business to be transacted at the meeting.

- (c) When a special meeting is convened by the Vice Chancellor on a requisition under Statute 8, fifteen clear days' notice shall be given to members. Along with the notice of the Registrar shall send to each member copy of the resolution or resolutions, with the name of the mover of each resolution, to be proved at the meeting.
10. (a) Any member who wishes to move a resolution at an ordinary meeting of the Senate shall forward to the Registrar a copy of the resolution so as to reach him not less than thirty clear days before the date of the meeting. In the case of resolutions relating to amendments of an existing law of the University, the form in which the law, as amended, would stand, shall also be stated.
- (b) A member who has forwarded a resolution may, by giving written notice, which shall reach the Registrar not less than five days before the date fixed for the meeting, withdraw the resolution.
- (c) It shall be competent to the Vice Chancellor to disallow any resolution, which, in his opinion, does not fall within the purview of the Senate, or otherwise contravenes the provisions of the Regulation
- (d) The Registrar shall include in the agenda paper all resolutions of which due notice has been given and which have not been withdrawn or disallowed.
11. (a) Not less than twenty clear days before the date fixed for an ordinary meeting, the Registrar shall issue to every member an agenda paper specifying the day and the hour of the meeting and the business to be brought before the meeting; but the non receipt of the agenda paper by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting.

Provided that the Syndicate or the Vice Chancellor may bring forward before any meeting of the Senate any business considered urgent by them without placing it on the agenda paper.

- (b) A member who wishes to move an amendment to any item included in the agenda paper shall forward a copy of the proposed amendment so as to reach the Registrar not less than ten clear days before the day of the meeting.
- (c) Notwithstanding the notice for resolutions prescribed in Statute 10, any member who wishes to move a resolution on any report or statement by the Syndicate included in the agenda paper, or on any Ordinance placed before the Senate and included in the agenda paper may do so by giving notice of the resolution which shall reach the Registrar not less than ten clear days before the day of the meeting;

Provided that no such notice shall , be necessary in the case of resolutions relating to urgent business brought forward by the Syndicate or the Vice Chancellor and not included in the agenda.
- (d) The Registrar shall issue to every member of the Senate , not less than five clear days before the date of the meeting, a copy of the final agenda paper showing all the resolutions and amendments of which due notice has been given.

12. (a) At a special meeting of the Senate convened by the Vice Chancellor on a requisition by members under Statute 8, only the resolutions given notice of by the requisitioners, and amendments thereto and such urgent business as may be brought forward by the Syndicate or the Vice Chancellor shall be transacted.

(b) A special meeting of the Senate convened by the Vice Chancellor at his discretion no business other than that brought forward by the Syndicate or the Vice Chancellor shall be transacted.

13. (a) In the case of a special meeting of the Senate the Registrar shall issue with the notice of the meeting an agenda paper showing business to be brought before the meeting.

(b) A member who wishes to move an amendment to any item on the agenda shall forward a copy of the proposed amendment so as to reach the Registrar not less than ten clear days before the date of the meeting; provided that in the case of a special meeting of which less than fifteen days' notice has been given the Vice Chancellor may accept amendments on shorter notice.

(c) The Registrar shall issue to every member, not less than five clear days before the day of the meeting, a copy of the revised agenda paper containing the resolutions and amendments of which notice has been given .

(d) The Vice Chancellor or the Syndicate may bring before a special meeting any business considered urgent by them without placing the same on the agenda paper.

14. Unless the Senate otherwise resolve, the Senate shall meet at 11.30 A.M. on each day appointed for the meeting, and the Chairman shall adjourn the meeting at 5.30 P.M. : there shall be an adjournment from 2 P.M. to 3 P.M. for lunch.

Provided that if at the time prescribed for either adjournment , proceedings under closure motion are in progress, the Chairman shall not adjourn the meeting until the questions consequent thereon have been decided :

Provided further , that on occasions of emergency the Chairman shall have the power to suspend or adjourn the meeting at any time.

15. In the absence of the Vice Chancellor , the Pro Vice Chancellor shall preside the meetings of the Senate . If neither the Vice Chancellor

nor the Pro Vice Chancellor is present, the members present shall elect one of the Deans to preside at that meeting.

- 16 (a). Twenty five members shall be the quorum for a meeting of the Senate, ordinary or special. If a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting shall not held, and the Registrar shall make a record of the fact.
- (b). If at any time during the progress of the meeting any member shall call attention to the number of members present, the Chairman shall, within a reasonable time count the number of members present, and if a quorum be not present, he shall declare the meeting dissolved, and shall leave the chair. The fact of such dissolution shall be recorded by the Registrar and the record shall be signed by the Chairman.
17. Subject to provisions of other laws in this behalf, no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

Provided that the Syndicate or the Vice Chancellor may bring any urgent business before the adjourned meeting with or without notice.

When a meeting is adjourned for fifteen days or more, not less than ten clear days' notice of the adjourned meeting and of the business to be transacted at it shall be given. Save as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

- 18 (a) The business to be transacted at a meeting of the Senate shall be placed on the agenda paper in the following order:
- The answering of questions, if any
 - (ii) Business brought forward by the Vice Chancellor and the Syndicate.

- (iii) Business brought forward by the members of the Senate.
 - (b) At any meeting it shall be open to any member to move a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper. If the motion for a change in the order of business is agreed to by the Senate, the business shall be transacted in the changed order.
19. At any meeting, the Chairman may without any formal motion made, permit the correction of clerical or typographical mistakes in notices of motion or in reports or statements or other business placed before the meeting.
 20. At any meeting of the Senate, any member may move any amendment to any resolution brought forward by the Syndicate or the Vice Chancellor as an item of urgent business, or to a resolution moved by a member under Statute 11(c) above, or to a resolution included in the agenda of a special meeting convened by the Vice Chancellor on less than fifteen clear days' notice.
 21. At any meeting of the Senate the following resolutions may be moved without previous notice. :
 - (i) A resolution relating to business not included in the agenda, but brought forward by the Syndicate or the Vice Chancellor as urgent.
 - (ii) A motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper
 - (iii) A motion directing the Syndicate, a Faculty, a Board of Studies, or any Committee to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Senate
 - (iv) A motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider and report on any matter before the Senate at the time.

- (v) A motion remitting any matter before the Senate at the time to the Syndicate or a Faculty or a Board of Studies for its consideration and report.
 - (vi) A motion for the adjournment of the meeting, or the debate on any question to a specified time.
 - (vii) A motion that the Senate resolve itself into a Committee to consider any matter before the Senate at the time.
 - (viii) A motion that the meeting be dissolved.
 - (ix) A motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper.
 - (x) A motion that the question be now put.
22. At any meeting of the Senate the following amendments may be moved without previous notice.
- (i) Amendments to motions placed before the meeting without previous notice under Statute 21 Sub Sections i to vi
 - (ii) Amendments to any resolution or amendment on the agenda paper which , in the opinion of the Chairman , have been rendered necessary by, and are consequential upon, any motion passed by the Senate at the same meeting
 - (iii) Amendments , of a purely verbal or formal kind which , in the opinion of the Chairman , do not affect the sense or import of the motion to which they refer.
23. Every motion to be moved at a meeting shall be affirmative in form and shall begin with the word "That".

24. Any resolution or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting, or who declines to move it, may be moved by other member.

25. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded, otherwise it shall drop.

When a motion has been moved and seconded, the question shall be stated from the Chair, unless the motion be ruled out of order by the Chairman.

26. An amendment may be moved at any time after the question has been stated from the Chair and before it is put. The order in which amendments to a resolution are to be moved shall be determined by the Chairman.

27. An amendment to a resolution shall be:-

- (i) by leaving out certain words
- (ii) by inserting or adding certain words.
- (iii) by leaving out certain words and inserting or adding others.

28. (i) An amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of, the subject matter of the motion to which it relates.

(ii) Every amendment must be so worded that, the motion as amended would form an intelligible and consistent whole.

(iii) An amendment must not reduce the original motion to its negative or opposite form.

(iv) An amendment must not be virtually an independent proposition.

- (v) The Chairman may refuse to put an amendment which in his opinion is frivolous.
29. If an amendment is negatived, any other amendments to the original motion may then be moved. If an amendment be carried, the motion is as amended shall be stated from the Chair and may then be debated as a substantive motion to which the further amendments, if any, to the original motion may be moved, and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the previous amendment.
30. When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, it shall be in the discretion of the Chairman to divide the resolution, and put each or any point separately to the vote as he may think fit.
31. (i) No resolution or amendment shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its consent.
- (ii) No discussion shall be permitted on a motion for leave to withdraw.
- (iii) Where an amendment has been proposed to a resolution, the original motion cannot be withdrawn until the amendment has been first disposed of.
32. When a resolution or an amendment has been withdrawn with the consent of the Senate, no motion raising subsequently the same question shall be moved during the same session.
33. If a resolution which has been admitted is not discussed during the session, it shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.
34. The Chairman may rule a resolution or an amendment out of order at any time before the question is put to the vote.
35. A motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper shall be made immediately after the answering of

questions, if any, and before the commencement of other business. It cannot be moved at any other time.

36. A motion directing the Syndicate, or any other University authority, or Committee to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation may be made at any time during the debate on any such decision or recommendation, but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech.
37. A motion for the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon any question before the Senate at the time may be made at any time, but not so as to interrupt the speech. The motion shall state the purpose of which the Committee is to be constituted and the names of its members and convener. The motion may include an instruction, and may also specify the date for the submission of the report.
38. A motion for the dissolution of a meeting shall be in the form

“That this meeting do now dissolve”, and may be made at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech.

If the Chairman shall be of the opinion that the motion for dissolution is an abuse of the rules of the meeting, he may decline to state the question there upon to the meeting.

If the motion be carried the business still before the meeting shall drop, and the Chairman shall declare the meeting dissolved.

39. A motion to pass to the next business, shall be in the form “That the meeting do now pass to the next business on the agenda paper”, and may be moved at any time after the main question has been stated by the Chair, but not so as to interrupt a speech.

The member moving the motion shall confine himself to the words of the motion. The member who seconds the motion shall confine himself to the words “I second the motion”. If the Chairman shall be of the

opinion that the motion to pass over the next item is an abuse of the rules of the meeting he may decline to put the question to the meeting . If he accepts the motion, it shall be put forthwith without amendment or debate. If the motion is carried , the main question together with the amendments to it, if any, moved or given notice of, shall drop.

40. A motion for closure shall be in the form “That the question be now put“ and may be moved at any time, after a question has been stated from the Chair ,but not so as to interrupt a speech. A member who moves the closure shall confine himself to the words “ I move that the question be now put “. The member who seconds the motion shall confine himself to the words, “I second the motion”.

Unless it shall appear to the Chairman that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the meeting, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, or that the question before the meeting has not been sufficiently discussed ,it shall be put forthwith ,and decided without amendment or debate.

When the motion, “That the question now be put” has been carried the question on the original motion ,the debate on which has thus been terminated, shall be put and decided without amendment or further debate.

Provided that the Chairman may allow any member any right of reply which he may have under the Statutes .

Speeches

41. A member can speak only when there is a question before the meeting, or when he moves or seconds a motion , except:
- (i) When putting a question, or answering a question put;
 - (ii) When speaking to a point of order;
 - (iii) When offering a personal explanation;

- (iv) When, with the special permission of the Chair, making a statement.

A member may speak before moving any motion which he intends to move ; but he shall speak to the question and shall conclude his speech by formally moving the motion.

42. After the member who moves a motion has spoken other member may speak to the motion in the order in which they are called by the Chairman. Any member who desires to speak shall rise in his place and address himself to the Chair. In case of more than one member rising simultaneously the Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the meeting.
43. If any member who is called upon by the Chairman does not speak he shall not be entitled ,except by the special permission of the Chairman, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.
44. Except in the exercise of the right of reply or as otherwise provided by these Statutes , no member shall speak more than once to any motion, unless with the permission of the Chairman he is making a personal explanation in which case no debatable matter may be brought forward.
45. A member who has moved a resolution may speak again by way of reply when the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak.

Provided however that the mover of a resolution of the kind specified in Statute 21 or of an amendment shall have no right of reply. No member shall speak to a question after the mover has made his reply.

46. No speech shall ordinarily exceed 5 minutes in duration : provided that the mover of a resolution or of an amendment may, when moving

the same , speak for 15 minutes ; and provided further that the Chairman may at his discretion allow a longer period o any speaker.

47. The Chairman may at his discretion or at the request of any member explain to the meeting the scope of any resolution or amendment or make any statement on any matter arising from or connected with the proceedings of the meeting.
48. Any member may rise to explain any misconception of expressions used by him. Such personal explanations may be offered whilst another member is speaking and the member shall confine himself strictly to such explanation.
49. Any member may, even while another member is speaking ,call the Chairman' s attention to a point of order but he shall confine himself to a statement of the point of order and shall not make a speech on it.
50. (i) When the debate on a motion is concluded ,or if there be no debate , the Chairman shall put the question to the vote of meetings.
(ii) The manner in which the vote of the meetings shall be taken shall be left to the discretion and direction of the Chairman.
(iii) If on the announcement by the Chairman of the result of voting any member demands a division the same shall be allowed . The Chairman shall determine the method of taking votes by division.
(iv) The result of a division shall be announced by the Chairman and shall not be challenged.
51. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present at the meeting , unless , a particular majority is prescribed by the laws of the University. The Chairman shall be

entitled to vote on any question. If the votes are equally divided the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

52. If the Chairman rises, the member speaking or offering to speak must sit down at once.
53. The Chairman shall be sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and shall have all powers necessary to enforce his decisions on all points of order.
54. The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion grossly disorderly, to withdraw immediately from the meeting and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting.
55. The Chairman may in the case of grave disorder arising at a meeting suspend the meeting for a time to be specified by him.
56. The Registrar shall prepare the minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Senate and the minutes shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting. A copy of the minutes so prepared and signed shall be sent to each member of the Senate and to the Government.
57. If no objection is taken by any member who was present at the meeting to the correctness of the minutes within ten days of the sending of the minutes, they shall be deemed to be correct.
58. If objection be taken within the time aforesaid by means of a letter addressed to the Registrar, definitely specifying the points which require correction in the minutes, the minutes shall be brought forward by the Syndicate at the next meeting of the Senate for confirmation or correction.
59. The proceedings of the Senate in Committee shall be governed by the same rules of debate as those of the Senate except that no notice

of a motion shall be required and that a motion need not be seconded and that a member may speak on a motion any number of times.

60. The resolutions passed at meetings of the Senate in Committee shall be embodied in a report by the Registrar which shall be laid before the Senate at the same or at a subsequent meeting. The resolutions of the Senate in Committee shall not become final unless they are confirmed by the Senate in open meeting.
61. At an ordinary meeting of the Senate any member may ask any question for the purpose of obtaining information from the Syndicate on any matter concerning the University.
62. No question shall be admitted unless it complies with the following conditions, namely:
 - (i) It shall relate to a single matter.
 - (ii) It shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information.
 - (iii) It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity.
 - (iv) It shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition or the solution of an abstract legal question.
 - (v) If a question contains a statement the member asking it must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.
 - (vi) It shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible.
 - (vii) A question once fully answered may not, be asked again.
63. Any member who intends to ask a question shall forward to the Registrar a notice in writing to that effect, together with copy of the

question to be asked , so as to reach him not less than thirty clear days before the date of an ordinary meeting.

The Registrar shall submit every question of which notice has been given to him to the Vice Chancellor who may either allow it or when any question is not framed in accordance with Statute 62 above may either himself amend it in such a way as to render it admissible or may cause it to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amendment.

If the member does not within such time as may be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor re-submit the question duly amended, the question shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

The Vice Chancellor shall decide on the admissibility of a question and shall disallow any question or any part of a question which in his opinion,

- i) contravenes the provisions of these Statutes; or
- ii) cannot be answered consistently with the interests of the University; or
- iii) amounts to an abuse of the right of questioning .

The decision of the Vice Chancellor shall be final and no discussion thereon shall be permitted.

Questions which have been admitted and the answers thereto shall be printed and circulated to the members of the Senate along with the amended agenda.

Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given provided that the Chairman shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion it infringes the Statutes relating

to questions. The decision of the Chairman shall be final and no discussion shall be permitted thereon.

68. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

CHAPTER IV

THE SYNDICATE

1. The two representatives of the Private Colleges referred to in Sec.16(iv) of the regulation shall be the Principal of the Union Christian College, Alwaye, and the Principal of the St.Berchman's College ,Changanacherry .
2. The election of the two representatives of the Senate on the Syndicate under Sec.16(v) of the Regulation shall be conducted in accordance with framed in this behalf.
3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once in two months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor .
4. The Vice Chancellor or in his absence , the Pro Vice Chancellor shall preside at meetings of the Syndicate. In the absence of the Vice Chancellor and the Pro Vice Chancellor ,the Syndicate may elect a Chairman for the meeting.
5. Six members shall constitute a quorum.
6. (i) The Syndicate shall submit to Government ,within twenty-one days of a meeting a copy of the proceedings of that meeting.
(ii) The Syndicate shall also submit to Government ,copies of the proceedings of the Senate.

7. The Syndicate shall, in addition to the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by the Regulation, and subject to the provisions thereof, have and exercise the following powers and functions:

- (i) to determine from time to time the number of Professors, Assistant Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other officers necessary for the Colleges and other institutions maintained by the University;
- (ii) to make appointments to all posts carrying a pay or maximum pay exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem but not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem, and to dismiss, suspend or otherwise punish any person whom it is competent to appoint; and to recommend to the Government persons for appointment to posts carrying a salary exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem;
- (iii) to fix the remuneration and the traveling and other allowances payable to persons engaged in University business.
- (iv) To manage and regulate the finance, accounts, investments, property, business and all other executive affairs of the University, and for that purpose to appoint such agents as it may think fit;
- (v) To cause proper accounts to be maintained relating to the University Fund;
- (vi) To invest with the approval of the Government any moneys belonging to the University in such stocks, funds, or securities as it may from time to time deem fit, or in the purchase of immovable property in Travancore;
- (vii) To enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the University;

- (viii) To provide buildings ,premises, furniture, apparatus and such other requirements for carrying on the work of the University;
- (ix) To appoint Boards of Examiners after considering the recommendations of the Boards of Studies and of Faculties;
- (x) To make arrangements for the administration and management of:-
 - (a) the University Library;
 - (b) the University Extension Lecturers ;
 - (c) the University Publication department;
 - (d) the University Union;
 - (e) the students' Information Bureau and of such other institutions or departments of work as may be established by the University;
- (xi) To Co-operate with other Universities or any authorities or associations for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the University.
- (xii) To take over any institution transferred by Government to the maintenance and control of the University and to administer it in accordance with the terms and conditions of the transfer.
- (xiii) To exempt by a special order and on such conditions as the Syndicate may think fit, a candidate for a University Examination from being an enrolled member of a college.
- (xiv) To take cognizance of any misconduct by any student of a College or of any other University Institution or by any candidate for any University Examination ,brought to the notice of the Syndicate by the head of the Institution ,or by a member

of any Authority of the University, or by the Registrar or by a Chairman of a Board of Examiners or by a Chief Superintendent at any Center of Examination, and to punish such misconduct by expulsion from the College or other Institution, or by exclusion from any University Examination either permanently or for a specified period or by canceling any University Scholarship or endowment held by the person guilty of such misconduct;

- (xv) To refer any matter to the Senate or a Faculty or a Board of Studies and to call for a report thereon;
 - (xvi) To remit for further consideration any proposal or recommendation made to it by the Senate or a Faculty or a Board of Studies or any other Authority of the University;
 - (xvii) To make recommendations to the Senate, or in special cases to the Chancellor, regarding the conferment of honorary degrees.
8. In framing Ordinances relating to Courses of Study and other academic matters, the Syndicate shall consult the Faculties concerned and consider their recommendations before passing the Ordinances.
9. The minutes of the Syndicate shall, after they are duly confirmed, be circulated to members of the Senate and of the Faculties .

CHAPTER V

FACULTIES

1. The following shall be the Faculties in the University:-

1. The Faculty of Arts.

2. The Faculty of Science
 3. The Faculty of Technology
 4. The Faculty of Oriental Studies and Fine Arts.
 5. The Faculty of Education
 6. The Faculty of Law.
 7. And such other Faculties as the Senate may institute from time to time.
- (xvi) (a) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of Study as may be prescribed by the Ordinances .
- (b) Each Faculty shall consist of a Dean who shall be the head of the Faculty and not less than six and not more than twenty-four other members.
3. (a) The Chairmen of the Boards of Studies in the subjects comprised in a Faculty shall be ex-officio members of that Faculty.
 - (b) Of the remaining members of a Faculty ,one –third shall be nominated by the Vice Chancellor in consultation with the Dean of that Faculty and the other two-thirds shall be appointed by the Syndicate from among persons recommended by the Boards of Studies in the subjects comprised in that Faculty.
 - (c) A person may be of more than one Faculty.
 - (d) The Dean of the Faculty shall be nominated by the Vice Chancellor from among the Heads of the Departments of Study comprised in the Faculty.
4. Members, other than ex-officio , shall hold office for a period three years , and shall be eligible for re-nomination.

The Dean shall be the executive officer of the Faculty and shall exercise general superintendence over the organisation of studies in the subjects comprised in the Faculty. In the absence of the Dean the members present shall elect a Chairman.

- (a) Every Faculty shall meet at least once a year , in March or April.
- (b) Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the by the Dean of that Faculty , or ,in his absence , by the Registrar.
- (c) The Vice Chancellor may ,at any time, require a meeting of any Faculty to be convened.
- (d) The Vice Chancellor may require two or more Faculties to hold a joint meeting for the disposal of any questions affecting more than one Faculty. In such cases the joint meeting shall be convened by the Registrar and shall be presided over by the Vice Chancellor ,or in his absence, by a person nominated by him;

Fifteen clear days' notice shall be given to meetings of a Faculty.

- (a) the quorum for the meeting of a Faculty shall be one more than half the total number of members Faculty
- (b) the quorum for a joint-meeting of two or more Faculties shall be one-half of the total number in the said Faculties ,no one member, however, being counted more than once.

The conduct of business at meetings of Faculties shall be regulated accordance with the Statutes governing meetings of the Senate, in so as they are applicable.

9. A Faculty shall have the following functions:

- To consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate, the Syndicate or the Vice Chancellor.

- To make recommendations to the Syndicate in all matters relating to the organisation of University teaching, courses of study, examinations and research in the subjects of study comprised in it and to propose additions or amendments to the Ordinances relating to these matters for the consideration of the Syndicate.

- To recommend to the Syndicate the names of persons suitable for appointment as Examiners in the Subjects assigned to the Faculty.

- To call for proposals from the Boards of Studies in the subjects comprised in it regarding the syllabuses and textbooks for the courses of study.

- To remit any matter to the Board of Studies concerned for consideration and report;

- To appoint committees of the Faculty to consider and report on matters referred to them;

- To recommend to the Vice Chancellor the holding of a joint meeting of two or more Faculties to consider any matter of common interest to them.

10. Each Faculty shall consider at its annual meeting the recommendations made by the Boards of Studies regarding textbooks and syllabuses, and prescribe the textbooks and syllabuses for the courses and examinations relating to the subjects assigned to that Faculty.

11. Within two weeks after a meeting of a Faculty the minutes of the meeting shall be prepared and forwarded by the Registrar to the members of the Faculty. Any member of the Faculty who was present at

the meeting may within 10 days of the issue of the minutes communicate to the Registrar any exception he may take to the correctness thereof. The minutes together with the exceptions taken, if any, shall be laid before the next meeting of the Faculty for confirmation.

CHAPTER VI

REGISTER OF GRADUATES

1. The Syndicate shall maintain a Register in which a graduate of any of the following classes may have his name entered:
 - (a) A Graduate of the University of Travancore who became eligible for a degree not less than five years before the date of application for the registration, and who has taken the degree.
 - (b) A Graduate of any other University in India or in the United Kingdom who is a Travancorean or is residing in Travancore and who became eligible for his degree not less than five years before the date of application for registration.
 - (c) Holders of Honorary Degrees of the Travancore University.
2. The fee for registration shall be Rs. 5 for life and shall be paid along with the application for registration which shall be in the form prescribed for the purpose.
3. The Register of Graduates shall be revised and corrected on the first day of Chingom of each year. Applications for revision or correction shall reach the Registrar not later than the first day of Karkadagom preceding.

4. Every registered graduate shall have his name retained on the Register during his lifetime unless removed there from under the provisions of Sec.6 of the Statutes.
5. Any graduate may inspect the Register of Graduates during office hours on application to the Registrar , and may obtain ,on payment of two Rupees ,a copy of a complete list of registered graduates.

CHAPTER VII

REGISTER OF DONORS

The Syndicate shall maintain a register showing:-

The names and address of all persons who have contributed no less than Rs. 10,000 or transferred property of the like value to the University Fund for the general purposes of the University.

The name and address of every association that undertakes to make to the University an annual contribution of Rs.1,000 or more ,and the period for which such undertaking is given.

CHAPTER VIII

DEGREES

1. The University may consider the following degrees:-

Bachelor of Arts	—	B.A
Bachelor of Science	—	B.Sc

· Bachelor of Arts(Honours)	—	B.A(Hons.)
· Bachelor of Science(Honours) B.Sc(Hons.)	—	
· Licentiate in Teaching	—	L.T
· Bachelor of Law	—	B.L
· Master of Arts	—	M.A
· Master of Science	—	M.Sc
· Master of Law	—	M.L
· Doctor of Philosophy	—	Ph.D
· Doctor of Letters	—	D.Litt.
· Doctor of Science	—	D.Sc.
· Doctor of Laws	—	LL.D
· Such other degrees as the Senate may from time to time institute.		

The University may grant diplomas and certificates in the following subjects of study:-

· Mechanical Engineering.

· Electrical engineering

· Civil engineering

· Geography

· Architecture

· Textile technology

- Textile chemistry
 - Fine Arts
 - Such other subjects of study as the Senate may decide on from time to time.
 - The University may confer the following Titles in Oriental Studies:
 - Mahopadhyaya (Sanskrit)
 - Sahihya Visharada (Malayalam)
 - Pulavar (Tamil)
4. Candidates for the Bachelor of Arts (B.A) and B.Sc Degrees shall be required to have undergone the prescribed courses of study for a period of not less than two academic years after passing the Intermediate Examination, or on Examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto ,in a college of this University and passed the B.A or B. Sc Degree Examinations ,as the case may be, conducted by this University.
 5. Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts (Hons.) [B.A(Hons.)] and Bachelor of Science (Honours) [B.Sc(Hons.)] shall be required to have undergone the prescribed courses of study for a period of not less than three academic years after passing he Intermediate Examinations ,or an Examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and o have passed the B.A(Hons.) or B.Sc(Hons.) Examination ,as the case may be, conducted by this University.
 6. Candidates for the M.A or M.Sc Degrees shall be required to have undergone the prescribed courses of study for a period of not less than two years, after passing he B.A or B.Sc Degree Examination of this University or an Examination accepted by he Syndicate as

equivalent thereto ,and to have passed the M.A or M.Sc degree Examination .as the case may be ,of this University that:-

A candidate who has qualified for the B.A (Hons.) Degree of this University by passing the prescribed Examination may, without further Examination ,but upon payment of the prescribed fee ,proceed to take the M.A Degree of this University at any convocation subsequent to his taking the B.A(Hons.) Degree.

A candidate who has qualified for B.Sc(Hons.) Degree of his University by passing the prescribed Examination may ,without further examination, but upon payment of the prescribed fee ,proceed to take the M.Sc Degree of this University at any convocation subsequent to his taking the B.Sc(Hons.)Degree.

The Master of Science Degree may also be awarded on the results of meritorious research work conducted under conditions prescribed by the University.

The Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy(Ph.D), Doctor of Science (D.Sc.), Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.) and Doctor of Laws (LL.D) may be awarded on the results of meritorious research work carried out under the conditions prescribed by the University.

No candidate shall be eligible for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (B.L) unless he has taken the Degree of B.A or B.Sc. in this University or in Degree in any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto ,and has undergone ,for a period of two years, the prescribed courses of study and passed the prescribed examinations.

No candidate shall be eligible for the Degree in Licentiate in Teaching (L.T) unless he has taken a Degree in this University or a degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto

,and has undergone the prescribed course for a period of one academic year and passed the prescribed Examination.

CHAPTER IX

HONORARY DEGREES

1. On the recommendations of the Syndicate, an honorary degree shall be conferred on any person who by reason of his eminent position and attainments, or by virtue of his contribution to learning, or eminent services to the cause of education, is a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, provided that such recommendation is accepted by not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Senate, and is confirmed by the Chancellor.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Chancellor to award honorary degrees in special cases on the recommendation of the Syndicate only.

2. Honorary degrees shall be conferred only at a convocation and may be taken in person or in absentia.
3. The presentation at the convocation of persons on whom honorary degrees are to be conferred shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence by a member of the Senate nominated by the Syndicate.
4. The diploma or certificate for an honorary degree shall be signed by the Chancellor.
5. The following shall be the Degrees to be conferred as Honorary Degrees :-

Doctor of Science

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D. Sc.

Doctor of Letters	—	D.Litt
Doctor of Laws	—	L.L.D

CHAPTER XI

WITHDRAWAL OF DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, ETC

If evidence is laid before the Syndicate to show that any person, on whom a degree, title or other distinction has been conferred or to whom a diploma, license or certificate has been granted by the Senate, has been convicted of what is in their opinion an offence involving moral turpitude, the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the degree ,diploma, title, license, certificate or other distinction should be cancelled ,and if the proposal is accepted by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting of the Senate, and is confirmed by the Chancellor ,the degree , diploma, title, license, certificate or other distinctions shall be cancelled accordingly.

CHAPTER XII

LEGISLATION

1. The laws of the University shall consist of the Regulation ,the Statutes ,the Ordinances ,the Bye-Laws and the rules.
2. The draft of any Statute referred to the Syndicate under Sec.24(b) of the Regulation shall be again presented to the Senate together with the report of the Syndicate thereon, and the Senate may then deal with the draft in any manner it thinks fit.
3. In making Ordinances relating to: (a) courses of study (b) admission of students to the various courses of study and to the examinations

, (c) qualifications of Teachers , (d) appointment and prescriptions of the duties of Boards of Studies and Boards of Examinations ,(e) Institution of Departments of teaching or research , the Syndicate shall consult the Faculty or Faculties concerned and obtain their opinion before the Ordinances are passed.

4. Ordinances may be made ,amended or repealed by the Syndicate on its own initiative or on a reference from the Senate, or a Faculty or other University Authority.
5. All Ordinances made by the Syndicate shall be submitted to the Government for approval and may, be given effect to from such date as the Syndicate may direct with the sanction of Government.
6. All Ordinances passed by the Syndicate shall be placed before the Senate at its next succeeding meeting and the Senate shall have power by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present to cancel any such Ordinance.
7. The Syndicate shall have power o frame rules not inconsistent with the provisions of the Regulation ,the Statutes and Ordinances to regulate the management of any institution under the control or the conduct of any business falling within its preview.

CHAPTER XII

PRIVATE COLLEGES

1. Private colleges shall have the following privileges:-

- Every private college shall be entitled to prepare and present students , in accordance with the Statutes and Ordinance ,for the examinations of the University in the subjects of study

for which it was affiliated to the University of Madras during the academic year 1937-1938.

- Students and Teachers of private colleges shall be eligible for membership of the University Library, the University Union , the University Athletic Club and such other institutions ,subject to the rules governing those institutions.
 - Private colleges shall have the same freedom in regard to religious education and religious and social activities generally , as they had under the University of Madras and Travancore Education Code.
 - Private colleges shall be entitled to financial aid from the Government ,and the funds placed at the disposal of the of the Government for this purpose shall be administered by the Vice Chancellor in accordance with the rules framed by him.
2. (a) Every private college shall be under the management of a regularly constituted Governing Body on which the teaching staff is represented by at least the Principal.
(b) Any change in the constitution of the Governing Body shall be reported forthwith to the Syndicate.
 3. Every college shall have a duly constituted College Council properly representative of the teaching staff, to advise the Principal in the internal affairs of the College.
 4. Every college shall satisfy the Syndicate on the following points:-
 - That the buildings, libraries, laboratories and other equipments provided are adequate and suitable.
 - that the character, qualifications and strength of the teaching staff, and the conditions governing their appointment and tenure

of office are such as to ensure adequate provision for the courses of instruction undertaken by it;

- that adequate provision is made for the residence, physical welfare, discipline and supervision of its studies.
 - that all other matters essential for the maintenance of the tone and standards of University education are duly provided for;
 - that the financial resources of the institution are such as to make due provision for its continued and efficient maintenance.
 - that the fees payable by the students have not been so fixed as to involve unfair competition with any other College in the state or as would be injurious to the interests of education;
 - that no student of the College is compelled to attend any classes or discourses in a religion which is not his own.
5. All appointments to the teaching staff shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the University , and shall be reported to, and be subject to the approval of , the Syndicate.
6. The following registers and records in the forms that may be prescribed by the Syndicate shall be maintained by each College, and, in every case in which a school forms a part of the institution , they shall be maintained distinct from those kept for the school department:-
- A register of admissions and withdrawals
 - A register of attendance
 - A register of attendance at physical training
 - A register or other record of addresses of students

- A register of the members of the staff, showing their qualifications, previous experience, salaries , number of hours of work and classes and the subjects taught.
 - A register of fees paid showing dates of payments
 - A counterfoil fee receipt book
 - A register of scholarships and concessions of all kinds whether of tuition, boarding or lodging
 - A counterfoil book of transfer certificates
 - A counterfoil book of certificates of medical inspection of students
 - A register of marks obtained by each student at the College Examinations
 - Account books showing the financial transactions of the College as separate from those of the management. The accounts shall show the transactions.
7. Every College shall furnish such returns and other information as may be required by the Syndicate o enable it to judge of its efficiency , and shall take such action as the Syndicate may consider necessary to maintain its efficiency.
8. The Vice Chancellor or the Syndicate may, at any time , direct an inspection to be conducted of any or all of the private Colleges ; and the report of such inspection shall be forwarded to the Principals of the institutions concerned and their explanations shall be called for before any action is taken on it. The Syndicate may, after considering the explanations ,if any, issue to the colleges such instructions as it may think fit ,and the Colleges shall within such period as may be fixed ,take such action as the Syndicate may specify.

9. Where a College desires to institute additional courses or subjects of instruction (including courses of a higher standard) an application for permission to make such addition shall be made to the Syndicate. All such applications shall reach the Registrar not later than the 30th Chingom preceding the academic year in which instruction in additional subjects or courses is proposed to be started.
10. (a) The letter of application shall contain sufficient information to satisfy the Syndicate that, so far as the additional courses of instruction are concerned, adequate provision is made in respect of the matters specified in Sec 4 above.
- (b) Along with the letter of application the College shall also forward to the Syndicate a written undertaking that it will pay to the University a fee calculated at the rate of Rs.100 for each member of the inspection Commission that may be appointed by the Syndicate to inspect the College and report on the question of opening of new courses or subjects of instruction.
11. (a) On receipt of an application for opening new courses or subjects of instruction, the Syndicate may direct a local enquiry to be made by a competent person or persons concerning the arrangements made or proposed to be made by the College in respect of buildings, equipments, staff and other matters and also on the desirability of the opening of the proposed courses in view of the provision made for the same courses or subjects of study in other Colleges.
- (b) The College shall pay to the University the fee for the Inspection Commission within fifteen days of the receipt of the requisition from the Syndicate ;and if the fee be not paid, the Syndicate may on that ground reject the application.
12. When a College has been permitted to give instruction in a number of optional subjects, the College shall be at liberty to provide instruction in any combinations of them provided it satisfies the Syndicate that

the accommodation and staff are adequate whenever a fresh combination is proposed to be introduced.

3. The Syndicate may grant provisional permission for the opening of new courses or subjects of study in a College. In such a case the period for which the permission is given and the conditions to be fulfilled by the College within the period fixed the provisional permission given shall be deemed to have ceased automatically on the expiry of the period.
4. An application for permission to open fresh courses or subjects of instruction may be withdrawn at any time before the Syndicate has passed orders on it.

Provided that in cases where the University has already incurred expenditure on an Inspection Commission the College shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee paid.

5. Where the Syndicate finds that the condition laid down in these Statutes are not satisfied by a College, and that no satisfactory assurance of compliance with these conditions is given by the Management of the College, the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the institution be deprived of the privileges of the University. If the Senate agrees to the proposal, the Vice Chancellor shall recommend to the Government that the College in question be excluded from the privileges of the University, and if the Government after such enquiry, if any, as they consider necessary, accept the recommendation, the College shall be deprived of the privileges of the University and the Vice Chancellor shall issue an order accordingly

CHAPTER XIII

CONVOCATION

- A Convocation of the body corporate of the University for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually at Trivandrum in the month of Thulam (October- November).
- Special convocations may be held at such times as the Chancellor may direct.
- Every Convocation, Annual or Special, shall be summoned on such date as the Chancellor may appoint for the purpose.
- The Chancellor or the Pro- Chancellor or in the absence of both, the Vice Chancellor, shall preside at Convocations.
- The Registrar shall notify the date of Annual Convocation at least four weeks before the date fixed for Convocation.
- The Chancellor may appoint an eminent person to address the graduates at a Convocation.
- Degrees may be taken in person or in absentia.
- A candidate applying for a degree in person shall pay a fee of Rs. 3. A candidate applying to be admitted to a degree in absentia shall pay a fee of Rs. 10.
- A candidate for a degree shall forward his application in the prescribed form to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than fifteen clear days before the date fixed for the Convocation.
 - (i) Officers of the University shall appear at Convocation in the robes prescribed for them.

- (ii) Members of University authorities shall appear in the robes to which they are entitled by virtue of the degrees they hold of this University or of any other University or in the robes prescribed by the Statutes.
- (iii) A candidate for a degree shall wear the robes prescribed for the degree to which he seeks admission.

There shall be a meeting of the Senate preliminary to the Convocation at which the graces of the Senate shall be supplicated on behalf of the candidate for admission to the several degrees by the Dean of each Faculty or in his absence by a member of the Senate nominated for the purpose by the Syndicate.

The formula to be used for each grace shall *mutatis mutandis* be as follows:-

.....Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate the Senate be passed that those persons whom the Syndicate on the reports of the Examiners has certified to be qualified for the degree of be admitted to that degree.

On each motion for the grace of the Senate the Chancellor shall put the question "Doth it please you that this grace be passed?" and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor shall say "This grace is passed";

When all the graces have been passed, the Chancellor, the Pro Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor and the members of the Senate shall proceed in procession to the Hall where the Convocation is to be held.

On the procession entering the hall, the candidates and others present in the hall shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, the Pro Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor the Pro Vice Chancellor and members of the Senate have taken their seats.

- After the Chancellor, the Pro Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor and members of the Senate have taken their seats the Chancellor, or if authorised by him, the Vice Chancellor or the Pro Vice Chancellor, shall say:-

“ This Convocation of the University of Travancore has been called to confer degrees upon (persons on whom the Senate has decided to confer honorary degrees) the candidates who have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward. “

- The candidate standing, the Chancellor or if authorised by him, the Vice Chancellor or the Pro Vice Chancellor, shall put to them the following questions:-

Question : Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversations, conduct yourselves as becomes members of the University.

Answer : I do promise.

Question : Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Answer : I do promise.

Question : Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well being of your fellow-men:

Answer : I do promise.

In the case of candidates for professional degrees, the following addition shall be made.

Question : Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the professions for which you have qualified yourselves, that you will ,on all occasions ,maintain their purity and reputation ,and that you will never deviate from the straight path of their honorable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?

Answer : I do promise

8. Then the candidates shall be presented to the Chancellor by the heads of their respective Colleges being members of the Senate or by other members of the Senate nominated for the purpose by the Vice Chancellor the candidates having first received their diplomas from the Registrar.

9. When all the candidates for the same degree have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the candidates, who shall remain standing.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor/ Pro Chancellor/ Vice Chancellor of the University of Travencore , I admit you to the degree of In this University, and in token thereof you have been presented with these diplomas , and I authorise you to wear the robes ordained , as the insignia of your degree.

When all the candidates have been presented, the Registrar shall lay the record of the degree that have been conferred ,before the Chancellor ,who shall sign the same.

1. An address may then be made to the candidates by the person appointed by the Chancellor for the purpose

2. The address being ended, or, if there is no address, after the record has been signed, the Chancellor shall dissolve the Convocation.

23. The Convocation being dissolved, the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the Pro Vice Chancellor and members of senate shall retire in procession in the same order in which they entered, the graduates standing.
24. Sections 8,9,11,12,13,14,15,17,18,and 21 shall not apply to a Convocation held for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees only.

CHAPTER XIV

RESEARCH DEGREES

1. The following degrees may be awarded for meritorious research work:-

·Master of Science	M. Sc.
·Doctor of Philosophy	Ph. D
Doctor of Science	D. Sc
Doctor of Letters	D. Litt.

2. This degree will be awarded to graduates of a recognised University and others as prescribed hereunder on the results of research work as embodied in a thesis relating to subjects within the purview of the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Technology.
 - To graduates on the results of research work extending over a period of not less than three years after passing the examination qualifying them for the Bachelor's Degree.

To others , not possessing a First Degree of a recognised University, on the results of research work extending over a period of not less than four years.

Candidates for the M. Sc Degree shall be required to register themselves as Research students before the commencement of their course of research.

Application for registration as a Research Student and as a candidate for the degree shall be made to the Registrar in the prescribed form and must be accompanied by-

- (a) a diploma or certificates showing the academic qualifications of the applicant and such other evidence of the other evidence of the attainments of the applicant as will show his fitness to pursue the proposed course of research ,and
- (b) a written consent of a recognised Teacher of the University agreeing to supervise the work of the applicant .

The application shall be considered and disposed of by the Syndicate ,provided ,however ,that the application of persons not possessing a First Degree shall be forwarded , in the first instance, to the Board of Studies dealing with the subject of proposed research for opinion. The Board of Studies shall not recommend such applications favourably unless they are satisfied that :

- (a) The applicants' knowledge of English is adequate for the purposes of the proposed research , and
- (b) the course of research selected is such as can be pursued in the University, and the applicant possesses exceptional aptitude for conducting it.

6. Within six months before the expiry of the prescribed minimum period after registration, or at any other time afterwards, the candidate may submit to the Registrar, together with the prescribed fee, four copies of a thesis, printed or type written in English, embodying the results of research carried out by him. The candidate shall state, in a preface, the sources from which he has derived information or guidance for his work, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original. He shall be required to declare that the thesis is not substantially the same as has been already submitted by him for a Degree, Diploma or Title of any other University or Society and shall submit a report by the supervising teacher certifying that the thesis is a record of *bona fide* research carried out by the candidate.
7. In addition to the thesis, the candidate may submit, as additional evidence any memoir or work published by him, alone or jointly with others. The thesis shall be valued by a Board of these Examiners appointed for the purpose by the Syndicate. The candidate may be required to undergo, at the discretion of the examiners, an oral and/or practical test on the subject of the thesis.
8. The report of the Examiners shall be considered by the Syndicate. If the candidate is adjudged worthy to be awarded the Degree, a resolution to that effect will be passed by the Syndicate and the candidate will be admitted under the usual conditions.
9. If a thesis is not approved for the award of the Degree, the candidate may submit after an interval of not less than one year, a new or a revised thesis, together with the same fee. The procedure prescribed above will be followed in respect of this thesis also.

Degree of Doctor of Philosophy :

10. This degree will be awarded ,as prescribed hereunder, to persons holding a Masters' Degree of a recognised University on the results of research work, as embodied in a thesis relating to subjects coming within the purview of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Technology and Oriental Studies and Fine Arts:-
 - (a) To Masters of Arts of Science on the results of research work extending over a period of not less than three years after passing the examination qualifying them for the Masters' Degree.
 - (b) To Masters of Science by Research on the results of further research work carried out in an approved institution ,within Travancore or outside, extending over a period of not less than two years after the submission of the thesis for which the Degree was awarded.
11. A person not possessing a research Degree shall be required to register himself as a Research Student and candidate before the commencement of his course of research.
12. Application for registration as a Research Student and as a candidate for the Ph.D degree shall be made to the Registrar in the prescribed form and must be accompanied by:-
 - (a) a diploma or certificate showing the academic qualifications of the applicant and such other evidence of attainments as will show his fitness, to pursue the proposed course of research ,and
 - (b) a written consent of a Teacher of the University ,recognised for the purpose by the Syndicate ,agreeing to supervise the work of the applicant.

13. A person possessing a previous Research Degree shall be required to register himself as a candidate for the Ph.D Degree.
14. Application for registration as a candidate for the Ph.D Degree shall be made to the Registrar in the prescribed form and must be accompanied by:-
 - (a) a diploma or certificate showing the academic qualifications of the applicant and such other evidence of attainments as will show his fitness to pursue the proposed course of research, and
 - (b) a statement giving the name of the institution where he proposes to carry out his research and such particulars regarding the equipment and facilities as will show that it is adequately equipped for the purposes of the proposed research.
15. The application for registration as Research Student and candidate for the degree, or for Registration as candidate for the Degree shall be considered and disposed of by the Syndicate ,provided, however that the opinion of the Board of Studies concerned shall be obtained with regard to the suitability of the institution ,if outside Travancore, for the purposes of any particular course of Research.
16. The procedure for the submission of thesis and the award of the Degree shall be the same, *mutatis mutandis* , as for the Masters' Degree by Research.

Degrees of Doctor of Science and Doctor of Letters:

17. These Degrees will be awarded to persons holding the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of a recognised University on the results of Research work carried out in an approved institution ,within

Travancore or outside, and extending over a period of not less than two years after registration as candidates.

18. The D.Sc. Degree will be awarded if the thesis relates to subjects within the purview of the Faculties of Science or Technology and the D.Litt. Degree will be awarded if the thesis relates to subjects within the purview of the Faculties of Arts and Oriental Studies and Fine Arts.
19. The application for registration as a candidate for the D.Sc. or D.Litt Degree shall be made, in the prescribed form, to the Registrar and must be accompanied by:-
 - (a) a diploma or certificate showing the academic qualifications of the applicant and such other evidence of attainments as will show his fitness to pursue the proposed course of research, and
 - (b) a statement giving the name of the institution where he proposes to carry out his research and such particulars regarding the equipment and facilities as will show that the institution is adequately equipped for the purposes of the proposed research .
20. The application for registration as a candidate for D.Sc. or D.Litt. Degree shall be considered and disposed of by the Syndicate ,provided, however, that the opinion of the Board of Studies concerned shall be obtained with regard to the suitability of the institution ,if outside Travancore , for the purposes of any particular course of research.
21. The procedure for the submission of the thesis and the award of the D.Sc. or D.Litt..Degree shall be the same ,*mutatis mutandis*, as for the Masters' Degree by research ,provided, however that the candidates shall be required to submit ,along with the thesis, four

copies of papers, memoirs or books published by the candidate in journals or proceedings of Learned Societies of standing.

CHAPTER XV

COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY THE UNIVERSITY

1. The colleges transferred to the University by the Government under Sec.20(a) of the Regulation shall be maintained by the University in accordance with the Statutes and Ordinances, and the Syndicate shall be responsible for the proper management of these colleges.
2. No Department of Study for which provision was made by Government in these Colleges during the academic year 1937-38 shall be abolished by the University without the previous sanction of Government.
3. The Government shall give to the University, for the maintenance of these Colleges an annual grant of a sum not below the net expenditure incurred by Government on account of these College during the year 1114 M.E and shall also provide funds for the natural and legitimate expansion of these Colleges.
4. The Syndicate shall make provision in the Colleges maintained by the University for such additional departments of study or research as the Government may direct and provide funds for.
5. All fees collected from students of the Colleges maintained by the University shall be credited to the University.
6. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to make such redistribution of the subjects of study provided for in the Colleges as it may, from time to time, deem necessary; provided that such redistribution does not involve additional recurring expenditure.

7. The Vice Chancellor shall have power to order any redistribution he considers necessary, of the books, furniture, equipment and all other movable property attached to the Colleges and other institutions maintained by the University.
8. The Vice Chancellor shall have the power to transfer any member of the teaching, clerical or menial staff attached to these Colleges from one institution to another and also to transfer from one institution to another any post, teaching, clerical and menial.
9. The Principal of a college shall be responsible to the Vice Chancellor for the maintenance of discipline in the College and for the management of the internal affairs of the College.

The Principal shall be assisted in the internal administration of the College by a Council. The Syndicate shall be competent to lay down from time to time, such rules as it deems fit for the constitution and working of the College Councils.

10. It shall be competent to the Vice Chancellor to issue such instructions as he may deem fit to Principals of Colleges in the matter of regulating the admission of students and the residence, welfare and discipline of students.

The Law College

11. A Board called the "Law College Advisory Board" shall be constituted for the purpose of advising the University on all matters relating to the College.
12. The Law College Advisory Board shall consist of:-
 - (i) The Chief Justice of the High Court of Travancore
 - (ii) The Dean of the Faculty of Law(Ex-Officio)

- iii. A Judge of the High Court of Travancore, nominated by the Vice Chancellor.
- iv. The Advocate- General of Travancore (Ex-Officio)
- v. Two members nominated by the Vice Chancellor, of whom one at least shall be a member of the Bar.
- vi. The Principal of the Law College ,(Secretary-Ex-Officio)

Provided that ,in the event of the office of Dean of the Faculty of Law being held by the Chief Justice or the Advocate General or the Principal ,or the Judge nominated under Clause (iii), the Vice Chancellor may nominate an additional member to the Board.

- 13. It shall be competent to the Law College Advisory Board to make any recommendation to the University relating to the affairs of the College, either of its own motion or on a reference made to it.
- 14. There shall be an ordinary annual meeting of the Board ,in the month of March , every year. The President of the Board may, whenever he deems fit, and shall ,on a written requisition by not less than three members, convene a special meeting of the Board.
- 15. In the absence of the President, the members present shall elect one of themselves to preside at the meeting. The President or the presiding member shall have one vote on all questions placed before the meeting, and , in the event of the vote being equally divided, he shall have a second or casting vote.
- 16. The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be recorded by the Secretary and a copy of the minutes shall be forwarded by him to the Registrar of the University as early as possible after each meeting.

17. Such rights or privileges in the matter of promotion or other advantage to which the present members of the staff and of the establishment of the Law College may be entitled on account of their being included in the Judicial Department shall not be prejudicially affected by the transfer of the College to the University.

CHAPTER XVI

ELECTIONS

1. Except as otherwise provided in the Statutes or Ordinances, the Vice Chancellor shall be responsible for the conduct of all elections held by the University and shall have power:-
 8. to fix the dates of elections.
 9. To determine the form of notice, nomination, letter of intimation, declaration paper, ballot paper and cover and envelopes for any election and
 10. To declare the results of each election

He may direct the Registrar to do all things necessary for the conduct of elections

2. (a) Unless specifically provided otherwise, the decision of the Vice Chancellor on any question relating to elections to University Bodies shall be final.
 - (b) If any question arises as to whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Vice Chancellor whose decision shall be final.

3. The Vice Chancellor shall have power to hold or cause to be held elections in anticipation of vacancies that are about to occur owing to efflux of time.
4. No election shall be invalid by reason of any vacancy among the persons entitled to vote at such election ,or on account of the loss ,during transmission ,of any notice or voting paper.
5. In the case of elections by registered graduates , only persons whose names are on the Register of Graduates at the time of the notification of the vacancy or vacancies ,shall be entitled to vote or to be elected at such elections
6. The results of all elections shall be published in the Travancore Government Gazette. Elections shall take effect, in the case of anticipatory elections , from the date of occurrence of the vacancy ,and in other cases ,from the date of notification of the result of the election
7. Objection to elections shall be made in writing and shall be forwarded to the Registrar so as t reach him within seven days after the declaration of the result of election.
8. The ballot papers, together with the declaration papers, of each election shall be preserved in the University office or in the office of the Officer conducting the election, as the case may be, for a period of one month after the date of the election ,or if any disputes arises regarding the election ,until it is disposed of.
9. (a) The Registrar shall be the Returning Officer for all elections except:-
 - (i) election of members of the Senate by the members of the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council; and

- (ii) the election of the representatives of the Private First Grade Colleges to the Senate under Sec 14(a) (xi) of the Regulation
- (b) In the case of elections to the Senate by members of the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council, the Registrar shall request the Secretary of the Sri Mulam Assembly or the Sri Chitra State Council, as the case may be ,to arrange for such election.
- (c) The Principals of the respective colleges shall be appointed by the Vice Chancellor as the Returning Officers for the election of members of the Senate by the staff of the Private First Grade Colleges under Sec. 14(a)(xi) of the Regulation.

10. (a) The election of members of the Senate by the members of the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules framed in this behalf by the president of the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council as the case may be.

(b) The election of members of the senate by the members of the Staff of the Colleges referred to in Sec.9(c) above shall be conducted by the Principals of the respective Colleges who shall for this purpose exercise the powers and perform the duties assigned to the Registrar in Statutes 12 to 21 of this chapter, so far as they are applicable.

B. Conduct of Elections

11. (a) If any vacancy occurs or is about to occur by efflux of time among the members of any University Authority, which has to be , filled up by an election conducted by the University, the Registrar . shall under the direction of the Vice Chancellor ,notify the electors of

the fact, and also cause a notification to be published simultaneously in the Government Gazette.

(b) Among with such notification, the Registrar shall also publish the programme of the election giving the following particulars:-

- Last date for the receipt of nominations
- Date of scrutiny of nominations
- Last date and hour for withdrawal of candidature
- Date of issue of Ballot Paper in case the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies;
- Date and hour fixed for the poll; and
- Date and hour of scrutiny and counting of votes

12. Every elector shall be at liberty to nominate a qualified person to fill the vacancy. Every nomination shall be made by an elector in writing and shall be seconded in writing by another elector. Every such nomination shall be accompanied by the consent in writing of the nominee agreeing to serve on the University Authority, if elected, and must reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the publication of the notification in the Gazette.

13. All nomination papers shall be scrutinized by the Registrar or other Officer authorised by him in this behalf. Candidates and a representative of each candidate appointed in writing by him may be present at the scrutiny. After scrutiny a list of candidates validly nominated shall be published by the Registrar.

14. Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by notice in writing delivered to the Registrar or other Officer authorised by him, before 4 P.M on the day following the date of scrutiny.

15. After the lapse of time fixed for the withdrawal of nominations ,the Registrar , or other Officer authorised by him, shall prepare and publish a final list of candidates validity nominated. After if the number of such candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected.

If the number of such candidates exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall proceed with the election in the manner prescribed in the following Statutes.

16. The Registrar shall forward to each elector a Declaration Paper ,a Ballot Paper containing the names of the candidates, and a letter of information stating the number of vacancies ,the date and hour fixed for the poll, and date and hour fixed for the scrutiny and counting of votes. The date fixed for poll shall be not less than ten days after the date of posting of the Ballot Paper.

17. When an elector has not received , or lost or inadvertently spoilt the ballot paper and other connected papers sent to him, he may make a declaration to that effect to the Registrar and return the spoilt papers ,if any, and the Registrar shall issue fresh papers to the elector

18. An elector may vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies to be filled; but he cannot give more than one vote to a candidate. If more than one vote is recorded against the name of a candidate, it shall be considered as one vote only.

19. No person shall be present at the scrutiny and counting of votes except the Vice Chancellor, the Registrar and such persons as the Vice Chancellor may appoint to assist the Registrar, the candidates and not more than one representative of each candidate appointed by him in writing.

20. (a) A Ballot Paper cover shall be rejected :

- If it is not accompanied by the declaration paper sent by the Registrar; or
- If the declaration is not in accordance with the Rules, or
- If the ballot paper is placed outside the cover; or
- If more than one declaration or ballot paper have been enclosed in the same envelop.

(b) A ballot paper shall be invalid :

- If it does not bear the Returning Officers' initials; or
- If the voter signs his name or writes any word, or makes any mark on it by which it becomes recognisable, or
- If no vote is recorded thereon; or
- If the number of votes recorded thereon exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled; or
- It is void for uncertainty

Provided that where more than one vote can be given on the same ballot paper; if one of the marks is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate it is intended to apply, the vote concerned but not the whole ballot paper shall be invalid on that account.

21. Except in the case of elections on the principle of Proportional Representation, the nominee or nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared to be duly elected. When two or more nominees receive an equal number of votes, and they cannot

all be declared elected, the final election shall be made by drawing lots.

CHAPTER XVII

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

1. **The University shall have a fund styled "The Travancore University Fund" to which shall be credited:-**
 - Its income from fees, interest on deposits etc,
 - Contribution from Government and other sources
 - Endowments ,donations etc
 - All miscellaneous receipts of the University;
2. **The Syndicate shall make such arrangements as it deems necessary for he proper maintenance of the University accounts and for the audit and payment of bills presented at the University Office.**
3. **The accounts of receipts and expenditure of each year ending with the last day of Karkadakam shall, as soon as possible as they are audited, be published in he Government Gazette and copies thereof shall be placed before the Senate and submitted to Government.**
4. **A Board of Finance and Accounts shall be constituted by the Syndicate with the Vice Chancellor as Chairman and the Registrar as Secretary and five other members at least two of whom shall be members of the Senate, who are not members of the Syndicate. Four members shall constitute a quorum. Members of the Board shall hold office until the next reconstitution of the Syndicate.**

5. The Board shall have and exercise the following functions:-
- To examine the annual budget estimates and advise the Syndicate thereon;
 - To conduct a general examination of the accounts of the University and review the audit objections, and replies thereto.
 - To make recommendation to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finance of the University.
 - To examine every proposal for new expenditure involving a sum exceeding Rs. 3000 and advise the Syndicate thereon.
 - To review the financial position periodically.
 - Generally to devise means for the improvement of the financial position of the University.
6. The Syndicate shall cause to be prepared and laid before the Senate at its Annual Meeting each year an estimate of the income and expenditure of the University for the year commencing on the 1st Chingom following.
7. The Financial Estimates shall be placed before and scrutinised by the Board of Finance and Accounts before they are submitted to the Senate.
8. The Financial Estimates shall be considered by the Senate at its annual meeting and the Senate may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate them to the Syndicate, which may take such action as it may deem necessary to those resolutions.
9. The Budget Estimates after consideration by the Senate and revision, if any, by the Syndicate in accordance with the resolutions of the Senate, shall be submitted to the Government. It shall be competent

to Government to sanction the Budget Estimates with such modifications, if any, as they may deem fit.

10. Unspent balances of budget allotments at the close of the financial year shall lapse to the University Fund.

11. (a) The Registrar shall be authorised to receive payments made to the University and to issue receipts therefore;

(b) The Registrar shall be competent:-

- To draw the establishment ,Traveling Allowance and contingent bills relating to the University Office ;
- To countersign Detailed Contingent bills;
- To countersign all Travelling Allowance bills of employees of the University and of members of the Senate, Syndicate, Faculties and other Authorities and Bodies of the University; and
- To countersign grant-in-aid ,stipend and scholarship bills relating to Private Colleges and Hostels.

12. The Traveling Allowance bills of the Vice Chancellor and Pro Vice Chancellor shall require no countersignature.

13. It shall be competent to the Syndicate:-

- To accord sanction for all works provided for in the budget (original and repairs) and to accept tenders therefore;
- To dispose of all unserviceable articles;
- To dispose of unserviceable buildings when the book value does not exceed Rs.5000

- To write off unserviceable articles, apparatus ,books etc. whose book value does not exceed Rs.1000;
- To sanction write-off irrecoverable revenue upto Rs.500 in each case;
- To sanction all re-appropriation of funds from one head to another head, provided that savings under salaries and establishments are not utilized for allowances ,contingencies etc. without the approval of Government;
- To create for a period not exceeding one year temporary appointments the pay or maximum pay of which does not exceed Rs.300 per mensem, provided there is budget provision;
- To lay down the administrative , financial and disciplinary powers of the Heads of the Colleges and other institutions maintained by the University;
- To fix the amount of security to be taken from subordinates dealing with cash, stores and other valuables;
- To fix the permanent advance of offices and heads of institutions under the University;
- To frame the rules relating to the preservation and destruction of records in all offices and institutions under the control of the University;
- To sanction advances to the employees of the University up to Rs.1000 at a time;
- To frame rules regarding the purchase of stores, books and other articles, and their stock taking;

14. It shall be competent to the Vice Chancellor:-

- To sanction re-appropriation of funds up to Rs.500 from one head to another ,provided that savings under salaries and establishment are not utilised for allowances and contingencies;
- To sanction transfer of funds from one minor head to another within the major head;
- To accord sanction for works (original and repairs) up to Rs.2000 and to accept tenders for works up to Rs.5000;
- To sanction the journey on duty of all employees of the University whether inside or outside the State.
- To sanction excursion charges of the students of Colleges for practical instruction subject to budget provision .
- To sanction all contingent expenditure subject to budget provision.
- To permit the employees of the University to accept all forms of work offered by any University or other institution and the remuneration therefore.
- To sanction extraordinary items of expenditure not provided for in the budget to he extend of Rs.500 provided funds can be had by diversion.
- To grant fee concessions to students.
- To dispose of unserviceable articles including buildings when the book value does not exceed Rs.500 in each case;
- To write off unserviceable articles including damaged and worn out appliances, apparatus and books when the books value does not exceed Rs.250 in each case;

- To sanction the sale by auction of all standing and fallen trees on the grounds under the control of the University and to order the removal of standing trees.
- To create temporary appointments the pay or maximum pay of which does not exceed Rs.150 per mensem, provided there is budget provision, or if the expenditure can be met out of savings.
- To make all appointments on the sanctioned staff the pay or maximum pay of which does not exceed Rs.150 per mensem;
- To dismiss, discharge, degrade, suspend withhold increments or reduce the pay of, fine, retire under the rules or accept the resignation of any officer whom he is competent to appoint;
- To grant any type of leave to all members of the teaching staff and other employees of the University;
- To permit all employees of the University to return to duty before the expiry of any kind of leave granted to them.
- To transfer from one institution to another any employee of the University and to transfer any post from any institution maintained by the University to any other;
- To condone breaks in the continuity of fee concessions and scholarships .
- To sanction advances to employees of the University up to Rs.500 at a time.
- To sanction investigation of all old claims;
- To sanction exemptions from the operation of Article 43 of the Travancore Service Regulations regarding age limit;

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Statutes, the arrangements now in force for the maintenance of the accounts relating to the University and the institutions transferred to its control shall continue to be in force till the end of the year 1113 M.E.

NOTIFICATION

(R.Dis.No. 1072/38/ Edn. Dated 9th August 1938)

In exercise of powers conferred on them by Sec.I(ii) of the Travancore University Regulation, 1113 (I of 1113), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased hereby to appoint the 25th day of Karkadakam 1113 M.E as the date on which the portions of the said Regulation mentioned below shall come into force:-

Sub Sections (b) to (d) of Section 21

(T.G.G dated 25-12-1113/ 9th August 1938, Part I , p.1570)

ACCOUNT RULES OF THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY

The University shall have a fund styled "The Travancore University Fund" to which shall be credited:-

- Income from fees ,interest received
- Grants from Government
- All miscellaneous receipts of the University
- Endowments, donations etc.

- The fund account of the University shall be with the State Treasuries
- All moneys received on account of the University should be remitted to the nearest Treasury for credit to the head "The Travancore University Fund";
Amount which may be received at any bank by special arrangements shall be arranged to be credited to the University Fund account by the Account Officer.
- The annual grants from the Government shall be adjusted to the credit of the University Fund by the Account Officer.
- Receipts of any kind received in any institution shall not be utilised directly for expenditure of any kind on any account. They should be immediately remitted to the Treasury.
- Remittances to the Treasuries shall be accompanied by triplicate Chalans. The chalans will contain details regarding the detailed heads under which the amounts have to be credited in the University Fund account in the Treasuries.
- The divisional Treasury Officers shall forward daily to the Officer in charge of the University Account and Audit Section, a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements with the triplicate Chalans in support of receipts, and cheques cashed in support of payments.
- The chalans will be classified in the Audit Section of the University daily and a consolidated account of receipts prepared according to the detailed heads sanctioned in the Budget, at the end of the month.
- Amounts payable by the University shall be disbursed in the following way by the Assistant Account Officer in charge of the University Audit Section out of the University Fund-

- By cheques drawn on the State Treasuries and the Imperial Bank of India, Trivandrum;
- By bank drafts through the Imperial Bank of India for foreign payments.

Note:- Remittances not exceeding Rs.50 made outside Travancore may be drawn and remitted by the respective heads of institutions by Postal money Orders debiting the commission to office contingencies .

- All bills shall be audited before payment by the University Audit Section.
- In the case of original and maintenance works, whether executed by the Public works Department or not , the procedure and instructions laid down in the Public Works Department Code will be followed. The bills in these cases will also be pre-audited by the Audit Section and cheques issued by the Assistant Account Officer in charge.
- All payments will be on bills prescribed in the Travancore Account Code.
- Every bill for payment shall be presented at the counter attached to the Audit Section, for which a token will be given. The bill will be pre-audited and cheques issued, if the claim is admissible. The token shall be returned when the Cheque is issued or the bill is returned.
- All payments on account of services rendered and articles supplied by Departments of Government will be made by cheque only.
- The amounts deducted from bills on account of Premia for State Life Insurance , State Provident Fund account, Court attachment etc. shall be consolidated at the end of the month and arranged to be remitted to the Treasury by the Audit Branch by means of cheques.

- The bills after payments shall be classified daily in the Audit Section according to budget heads and the consolidated account of expenditure prepared at the end of the month.
- On the basis of Registers maintained in the Audit Section, there shall be prepared every month an abstract of progressive total of receipts and expenditure, which will show the budget figures, the amounts realised or spent as the case may be, up to the end of the month and the balance remaining to be realised or available for expenditure for the rest of financial year. These statements shall be sent to the Registrar before the end of the succeeding month. A statement showing the opening balance of the Fund account, receipts and expenditure of the month and the closing balance of the month shall also be sent to the Registrar at the same time.
- The colleges and other institutions shall send before the 10th day of every month to the Officer in charge of the Audit Section the statements of expenditure, and D. C. B statements for receipts, pertaining to the previous month. Statements of expenditure and receipts relating to the University Office shall be prepared in the Office of the Registrar and a copy thereof should be sent to the Audit Section.
- The instruction laid down in the Travancore Account Code with regard to the maintenance of Account Registers and submission of returns should be followed in all institutions;;

(T. G. G Dated 25-12-1113/ 9th August 1938, Part I, pp.1576 and 1577)

6. THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[PART IV]

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Location:- The buildings formerly used for the Office of the Chief Engineer to Government have been selected for the College of Engineering. These buildings will accommodate the lecture rooms, drawing offices, library and applied mechanics laboratory. Additional buildings are proposed to be provided for the laboratories for Heat Engines, Testing of Materials Hydraulics and Electrical Engineering.

College Workshops:- These will form part of the Central Workshops of the Public Works Department situated close to the College and will include Machines Shop (Metal and wood), Fitters' and Erectors' Shop, Carpenters' and Pattern Makers Shop, Foundry Smithy and Electricians' Shop.

Courses of instruction:- The College of Engineering provides degree (B.Sc, Engg.) Diploma and Certificate courses in (1) Civil Engineering, (2) Mechanical Engineering and (3) Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc (ENGINEERING) COURSE

The course is of five years' duration, the first four years being spent at the College and the remaining year in approved workshops or on approved engineering works.

The number of seats in the Degree class is 21 of which three may be reserved for non-Travancoreans, candidates for admission to the B.Sc(Engg) course should have passed the Intermediate Examination with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as optional subjects. They should not be less than 17 more than 21 years of age on the 1st of July 1939.

If the number of applicants is considerably in excess of the number of seats, a competitive examination will be held for selecting candidates.

Selected candidates will be required to produce a certificate from a Medical Officer testifying to their fitness for out door work.

Fees :- tuition fee of Bh:Rs.200(Bh.Rs.250 for non Travancoreans) per session.

Stationary fee of Bh.	Rs.5 per session
Athletic fee of Bh.	Rs. 4 per session
Library fee of Bh.	Rs.2 per session.

DIPLOMA COURSE

The course consists of four year years' training on the well-known "Sandwich System", whereby alternate months during the session will be spent at College and in institutional workshops or on engineering works.

There are 21 seats in the Diploma Courses should be holders of the English Scholl Leaving Certificate with eligiblity for admission to a University Course of study and who have acquired 50 percent of the total marks and 60 percent in Mathematics or who have passed in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry (part III) of the Intermediate Examination.

They should not be less than 15 or more than 19 years of age, on the 1st of July 1939.

If the number of applicants is very much in excess of the number of seats provided, a competitive examination will be held for selecting candidates.

Selected candidates will be required to produce a Certificate from a Medical Officer testifying to their fitness for out-door work.

Fees :-

Tuition fee of Br.	Rs.80(Br.Rs.100 for non Travancoreans) per session.
Stationary fee of Br.	Rs.4 per session .
Athletic fee of Br.	Rs. 4 per session
Library fee of Br.	Rs.2 per session.

CERTIFICATE COURSE

The course of training is of three years' duration and covers the basic manual training of several trades followed by more advanced instruction in a single trade.

There are 40 seats in this class. The selection of candidates will be made by interview.

Candidates for admission to the course should have completed the Secondary School Course and appeared for the examination.

They should not be less than 15 or more than 18 years of age on the 1st July 1939.

Selected candidates will be required to produce a certificate regarding fitness for outdoor work from a Medical Officer.

A tuition fee of Br.Rs.8 will be charged per session.

The College session for 1939 – 1940 commences on the 3rd July 1939.

Applications for admission to the various courses should be made in the prescribed form copies of which can be had from this Office. The applications should reach the Principal, College of Engineering, Trivandrum, not later than the 1st June 1939.

[For further particulars, see prospectus, available at this office
Price 7 Chs.(4 annas) per copy]

P R PARAMESWARA PANICKAR
Registrar

Office of the University of Travancore,
Trivandrum, 29th April 1939.

THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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TUESDAY, 2ND MAY 1939 19TH MEDAM 1114

The Travancore University.

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Trivandrum Observatory Long. - - -	5	7	59

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MAGNETIC ELEMENTS 1938

Deviation of the Compass - -8 51.9 West-Increasing by 5.7 minutes

Dipping
(North end of needle dipping)1 54.1 increasing annually
by 3.2 mts

Minutes

Horizontal Force 0.8870 O.G.B.
Increasing annually by 34×10

Vertical Force 0.0088 O. G.

Height above the Sea Level 200

Trivandrum Mean Time is 5 ,7 m,58, In advance of G.M.T.

or 22m, behind the Indian Standard Time.

On 1st January 1938 A.D. $22^{\circ} 51'$ 1778.

NOTIFICATION

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Engineering College of the University:-

(i) PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING:

Salary: - Rs.300.25/2-700.

Minimum qualification: - An Honours degree in civil Engineering and corporate membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) or the Institute of engineers (India) together with 5 year's teaching experience in an Engineering College and 8 year's professional experience. Preference will be given to candidates who possess research experience.

(ii) PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Salary: - Rs. 300.25/2-700

Minimum qualification. An Honours degree in Mechanical Engineering and corporate membership of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (London) or the Institute of Engineers (India) together with 5 year's teaching experience in an Engineering College and 8 year's professional experience. Preference will be given to candidates who possess research experience.

(iii) WORKSHOP INSTRUCTOR

Salary: - Rs.150.10/2.200

Minimum qualification: - 5 year's experience in a mechanical workshop combined with sound technical training. Preference will be given to candidates who possess teaching experience.

The appointments will, in the first instance, be for a period of 5 years, of which the first year will be treated as probationary period, subject to termination at 6 month's notice on either side. The tenure of office will be governed by the Travancore Service Regulations. In addition to their work in the Engineering College, the Professors of Civil and Mechanical Engineering may be required to set as advisers to Government on engineering matters, it called upon to do so. The initial salaries of the selected

candidates will be fixed in accordance with the qualifications, experience, previous positions held, etc., of each candidate.

Applicants may be required to appear for an interview at Trivandrum. The selected candidates may be asked to join duty on the 1st June 1939.

Applications with testimonials (original or certified copies) should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th May 1939.

Office of the University of Travancore,

Trivandrum, 27th April 1

P.R. PARAMESWARA PANICKER

Registrar.

7. PAPWORTH COMMITTEE REPORT

The committee has recommended that high school education should be overhauled in such a way as to make it normal finishing stage of education, complete in itself, and freed from domination of university requirements, so that pupils who leave a high school are fit to take their places in life. To implement this objective, we have recommended the abolition of uniformity and rigidity in high school education, and the establishment of two types of high school, Technical and Academic, both leading to a School Leaving Certification Examination of equal status at the end of sixth form. This examination, which will complete the high school course, will be of a wide and varied nature offering many alternative subjects and will be designed to lead to direct employment in business and in many branches of govt. service, especially to ordinary clerical posts. It will also lead to the higher grade technical training and to commercial training described in the previous chapter.

2. As a corollary to the recommendations that the high school curriculum should be designed to be complete in itself and freed from the domination of university requirements, and that the School Leaving examination should be the test of a good general school education and that the entrance qualification, with or without further course of technical or commercial training, to the majority of avocations in life, we recommend that the school Leaving Certificate Examination should no longer attempt to serve its present dual purpose of completing a high school career and determining eligibility for admission to a university. We are of opinion that it is only by the complete severance of the School Leaving Certificate examination from university requirement that this examination will have an opportunity of becoming a genuine test for entrance into careers. Hitherto its main purpose of being a genuine school leaving examination and a test of a good all round school education has been entirely frustrated by its secondary purpose of gauging eligibility for admission to the Junior Intermediate class. The committee has no desire to increase the number of examination a person may be called upon to take- on the contrary we have advocated a drastic reduction in the number of examinations a pupil is required to undergo throughout his whole school career- but we are convinced that the only way of ensuring that the School Leaving Certificate examination will be left to fulfil its rightful function is to sever its connexion with admission to a university. Unless this severance is made, the domination of university requirements over the whole high school curriculum will inevitably continue, in spite of whatever efforts are made to try to prevent it.

We are also of the opinion that this severance will be beneficial to the standards required in university education. Hitherto high school classes have been nothing more than pre- university classes and the School Leaving examination has been a very inadequate test for admission to a university course of study. The result is that the intermediate

classes are of a low standard and unworthy of university rank. Hence by attempting to make the School Leaving examination serve this dual purpose, both school and university education have been seriously handicapped, the former by its failure to achieve a good general education fitting its pupils for careers in life, and the latter by being compelled to begin with Intermediate classes of a sub- university standard.

For these reasons, this Committee recommends that the university should conduct its own Entrance or Matriculation Examination, which should be the only avenue of entrance to the university. Further, in order to avoid the necessity of beginning university education at the present low standard, we recommend that the standard of the Entrance Examination should be equal to that of the present Intermediate.

In order to prevent attempts to short- circuit the normal school course, we recommend that the university Entrance Examination should be open to all pupils who have gone through the whole high school course, either Academic or Technical, and have qualified for presentation at the School Leaving Certificate examination. It is not intended that the University Entrance Examination should supersede or be a substitute for the School Leaving Certificate Examination as the normal qualifying examination for the majority of the posts in government service and business. This entrance examination, therefore, will not be itself be a qualification for employment, but exclusively for admission to the university. This will prevent the majority from by passing the School Leaving examination. Those who do so, will do it at their own risk.

The committee very carefully considered the question as to whether pre- university classes should be established to impart instruction in the subjects of the University Entrance Examination, and whether

attendance at these classes should be compulsory or optional. The committee is of opinion that provision should be made for pre- university classes in which a minimum course of one year's instruction is given in subjects prescribed for the entrance examination of the University. As the 'standard of this' examination in all subjects will be very considerably higher than that of the 'School Leaving Examination, pupils will not ordinarily be able to prepare for the university without proper tuition and guidance. Further, as the mother tongue will be the medium of instruction in high schools with English as a compulsory second language, and as it will be necessary to continue the use of English as the medium of instruction in the university, instruction in the pre- university classes will have to be in English. In perfecting their command of English and to reach the standard required for university entrance in other subjects, pupils will feel the need for organised teaching and the insufficiency of private study. The committee therefore recommends that, for the present at least, attendance for one year in pre- university classes should be compulsory.

6. Whilst the university will prescribe the syllabus, courses of study, qualifications of teachers and details of the entrance examination, it is not necessary that the university should conduct or control the pre- university classes. In fact, it may be undesirable for the university to do so, as it is not directly concerned with students until they have entered the University as under graduates. The committee envisages that whilst the academic control of these classes will be the concern of the university in the direction of prescribing the syllabuses and courses of study and conducting the examination, the administrative control will vest in the Education Department. We do not recommend that these pre- university classes should be 'attached' to high schools; as experience else where has shown that such classes become merely a seventh form, into which the lower classes are designed to lead.

This would have the gradual effect of restoring the domination of high schools by university requirements which we are anxious to avoid.

Wherever, therefore, pre- university classes are opened, we recommend that they should be separate entities under the administrative control of the Education Department, and that institutions which are established on these lines to prepare candidates for the University Entrance Examination should be called pre- university schools. They should have their own teachers, premises, playing fields and hostels. We contemplate that both government and some of the private managements which are already in the field of education will desire to establish pre- university schools for the benefit of those pupils from their high schools whose records indicate an aptitude for a university course. It may be that some of the second grade colleges may desire to convert themselves into pre- university schools preparing candidates for the University Entrance Examination.

Pre- university schools should only be established in well equipped centres approved by the university, and we recommend that this approval should only be given to institutions which are equipped to offer instruction in a sufficient number of subjects so as to lead to entrance into at least two Faculties of the University.

7. The committee recommends that there should be no uniformity or rigidity in the University Entrance Examination. Apart from the necessity of ensuring that students seeking admission to the University possess a thorough practical knowledge of the English language and its usage, there is no necessity for any other compulsory subjects.

For the compulsory test in English there should be no prescribed books, as this should be designed to test the candidate's ability to use

the language, and not their knowledge of selected pieces of English prose and poetry. This test may consist of two papers, the first of which may contain questions on précis, idiom, letter writing etc. This paper may be similar to those commonly set in competitive examinations of Public Services. The second paper, designed to test the candidates' ability to express themselves in correct English, may be on 'general knowledge' and 'current affairs'.

In addition to this test in English, the committee recommends the prescription of a large number of subjects, including subjects specially suitable for women, from which a candidate may choose a minimum of three. These subjects should be grouped in such a way that they naturally lead to entrance into a Faculty in the University. Thus by offering English and three Arts subjects a candidate will qualify for entrance into the Faculty of Arts; by offering English and three science subjects he will qualify for entrance into the Faculty of Science, and so on. But it should be permissible for a candidate to offer more than three optional subjects if he desires to do so, and thus qualify for entrance into more than one Faculty. For instance, a candidate offering both Arts and Science subjects would be able to seek admission either into the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Science. Similarly a candidate offering both pure and applied science subjects would be able to seek admission into the Faculty of Science or the Faculty of Engineering or the Faculty of Technology.

This recommendation pre-supposes a new orientation with regard to university studies. Hitherto we have thought in terms of Colleges, into which a candidate seeks admission in order to undergo a set and rigid course, consisting mainly of compulsory subjects with a few optional subjects added on. The present Intermediate and Arts and Science degree courses, with their compulsory English in part I and their compulsory language in part II which occupy half the courses,

ignore almost entirely a student's personal aptitude and ability and give him practically no choice to offer the subjects which he likes and in which, being personally interested, he is likely to develop proficiency. The committee's recommendations envisage a university as consisting of a number of Faculties, into one or more of which a candidate by virtue of the choice of subjects he makes at the entrance examination, qualifies for admission.

We recommend that the Deans of Faculties be invited to draw up lists of subjects leading to the various Faculties- Arts, Science, Law, Engineering, Oriental Studies, Fine Arts, Agriculture, Commerce and Technology. Some subjects will lead to more than one Faculty, and will therefore find a place in more than one list. A candidate for the University Entrance Examination will thus be required to take the two English papers and a minimum of three other subjects, though he may offer more than three subjects if he chooses to do so. Papers in the Entrance Examination should be answered in English. A candidate will be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains proficiency in English and at least three other subjects grouped according to Faculties; the Faculty or Faculties to which he is eligible for admission being determined by the nature of the subjects in which he has passed. The whole examination must be passed at the same time, and no candidate should be permitted to take the University Entrance Examination more than three times.

8. The committee recommends that the minimum age for admission to a university should be 17.
9. The committee recommends that the course for the first, or Bachelor's degree in the Faculties of Arts and Science should be of three years duration. In this course there should be no compulsory subjects to be taken by all; a candidate should be allowed to offer for his Bachelor's degree four subjects from amongst those prescribed by the Faculty,

two being major units and two being minor units. The two major units should be studied for three years and examined at the end of the course, but provision may be made for the minor units being examined at the end of the first or second year of the degree course.

The Deans of Faculties of Arts and Science may be invited to draw up comprehensive lists of subjects to be included within the scope of the two Faculties and which may be offered to the main or subsidiary standard, or to both these standards, for the Bachelors' degree. These lists should include subjects which are especially suitable for women students.

- 10 These recommendations involve the abolition of the present distinction between the Pass and Honours Bachelor's Degree. Candidates who pass the University Entrance Examination will be eligible for admission to a three year degree course in the Faculty or Faculties for which they have qualified, and a Bachelor's degree will be awarded on the completion of this course and its prescribed examinations. The committee recommends that what are commonly known as "Honours Degrees" should be post-graduate degrees. A candidate who has taken his Bachelors' degree in the Faculty of Arts or Science may, if he desires to specialise, continue his studies in one of his major subjects up to what may be called an Honours standard and qualify for the Masters' degree should be of two years duration, and should be undertaken in an institution approved for the purpose by the University. The committee is of opinion that that it will be necessary to concentrate the courses for the Master's degree in Arts and Science in Trivandrum. Provision may also be made for taking the Master's degree by research.
11. The committee presumes that the university will continue to provide facilities for advanced study and research, on the results of which

candidates holding a Master's degree may supplicate for admission to a Doctor's degree.

2. The University Entrance or Matriculation examination should be designed to lead direct, not only into the Faculties of Arts and Science, but also into all other Faculties, except Education. The question of the special position of the Faculty of Education is dealt with in paragraph 18 of this chapter.
3. In the last paragraph of the previous chapter the committee contemplated that, above the technological and commercial courses to be provided in a Polytechnic for pupils who have gained a school leaving certificate, the University will provide still higher technological and commercial courses leading to degrees in the Faculties of Technology and Commerce. We recommend that the course for the first degree in these Faculties should be of three years duration after matriculation.

To advise the University on the organisation, scope and content of degree courses in the Faculties of Technology and Commerce, we recommend that the expert Advisory Board referred to in paragraph 10 of the previous chapter be so constituted as to be in a position to advise the University also in all matters relating to courses of study and examinations in the Faculties of Technology and Commerce.

We thus envisage the establishment of an Advisory Board of Technical and Commercial Education, which will function through sub-committees in relation to the various grades of technical and commercial education.

The University of Travancore possesses a combined Faculty of Oriental Studies and Fine Arts. We recommend that these should be two separate Faculties. In view of the importance of agriculture in the state, a Faculty of Agriculture should be established in the

university as soon as possible. In our opinion the course for the first or Bachelor's degree in the Faculties of Oriental Studies, Fine Arts and Agriculture should be of three years duration after matriculation. The present provision for the award of Titles in Oriental Learning should continue.

15. There are some Faculties in which three years will not suffice for preparation for a first degree, as for instance, Engineering, Law and Medicine. In the Faculty of Engineering the committee recommends that the course for the Bachelor's degree should be four years after matriculation, together with such practical experience as the university may prescribe.
16. We recommend that in the Faculty of Law the course for the Bachelor's degree should be four years after matriculation. At present candidates are required to have graduated in another Faculty before they can enter upon a course of study in preparation for the Bachelor of Laws degree. The reason for this is that a lawyer must be a man of wide general culture, and must have a perfect command of the usage and intricacies of the English language, as English is the language of the Law Courts throughout India. Whilst agreeing that these accomplishments are essential, the committee is of opinion that the acquisition of a degree in another Faculty is not necessarily the best way of attaining them. If the course for the Bachelor of Laws Degree is sufficiently long, the acquisition of these accomplishments can be equally well, and perhaps better, provided for the Faculty of Law. The committee therefore recommends that the course for the Bachelor's degree in Law should be of four years duration after matriculation. The first two years of this course should include a thorough study of those subjects which are regarded as essential for every lawyer, namely the English Language, Indian, English and colonial history, Constitutional History, the History of Legal institutions

etc. The last two years may be devoted to the particular study of the Law. Facilities should be provided for a candidate to be examined in what may be called the collateral subjects at the end of the second year, so that the last two years may be freely devoted to professional study.

The committee is of opinion that this recommendation is an improvement upon the present rules, by which it is possible for a man who has taken not only a B.A degree in subjects which may have no connection with the requirements of the legal profession, but even a B.Sc or B. Com degree in which the specific cultural subjects essential for a Lawyer find no place, to join a Law College and in two years to qualify for a degree in Law. In the present two years post- graduate law course, it is impossible adequately to make up these deficiencies and to acquire at the same time a deep and thorough knowledge of Law.

The present rule by which the degree of Master of Laws is obtained by examination and thesis adequately safeguards the high standard of this degree and should be continued.

17. When a Faculty of Medicine has been established in the university, its course of study will of necessity have to conform to the requirements of the Indian Medical Council, in order that the university's degree in medicine and Surgery may be recognised throughout India.
18. In the view of the number of untrained teachers who must undergo training as quickly as possible, and in order to provide training for the large number of new teachers whose services will be required if the general recommendations of this committee are implemented, we are of opinion that it is essential to retain the L. T degree course as a post- graduate training course of one year. It will not be possible for

such a short course of training as that for L. T to be adequate or productive of the desired result unless it remains as a post- graduate course. In the L.T course, emphasis is laid on method, which cannot be efficiently mastered unless sufficient grounding has been secured in subject matter, and this is only possible if a degree standard in the subjects chosen for the L.T has been achieved by the candidates.

19. In addition to retaining the L.T course ,steps should be taken to develop a proper Faculty of Education providing facilities for the degrees of Bachelor and Master in the Faculty. The committee is of opinion that all degrees in the Faculty of Education should be post-graduate degrees, as it is essential for candidates to possess a thorough knowledge of the subjects in which they have specialised before they are called upon to study educational theory and the specific methods of teaching applicable to those subjects. We therefore recommend that the course for the degree of Bachelor of Education should be a post- graduate one of two years duration. Facilities may be provided for Bachelor of Education to take the degree of Master of Education by research or alternatively, by research coupled with a higher examination.
20. The committee's recommendations for the establishment of a University Entrance Examination and for the re- organisation of university courses of study are based on the view that the university should be regarded as consisting of Faculties rather than of separate colleges. The present system of maintaining a number of separate colleges in which the same work is duplicated is wasteful. Instead of this, appropriate buildings and laboratories should be placed at the disposal of the various Faculties and students enrolled in a Faculty will go for their lectures to the place or places where the instruction they require is imparted. Students preparing for different degrees may attend common lectures in subjects which may be common to

more than one Faculty. For instance, candidates preparing for a degree in Engineering and who require instruction in physics may attend lectures and use the same laboratories as the students studying Physics for a degree in the Faculty of Science. It will not be necessary to repeat the same courses in two or three different places. In other words, students will be regarded as undergraduates of the University, rather than as members of an individual college, confined to work within a single building. Whilst it may not be possible or desirable to abolish colleges, it may not be necessary to maintain as a matter of course separate colleges for Arts, Science, Law, Engineering etc each with its separate Principal and a clerical staff in the office duplicating the same work. A careful examination of the university's buildings in Trivandrum should be made, and their assignment to the various Faculties decided upon.

21. These recommendations for the re- organization of the university on the basis of Faculties instead of separate colleges will have the effect of converting the University of Travancore into a unitary university as far as its work in Trivandrum is concerned. For the full realisation of the purposes for which this university was founded, the ideal thing, had there been no Mofussil Colleges, might have been the establishment of a unitary university confined to the capital. It has to be remembered that one of the main purposes for the foundation of a separate University in Travancore was that it should possess unique features of its own and not be a mere replica of other affiliating universities in India.

The Committee realizes, however, that the Act of 1113 establishing and incorporating a University in Travancore extended the privileges of the university to four colleges situated in other towns in the State, which are permitted by the statutes to prepare and present students for the examinations of the university of Travancore in the subjects

of study for which they were affiliated to the university of Madras during the academic year 1937-38. The committees recommends that these institutions may be allowed to continue and to impart instruction to undergraduates of the University of Travancore provided that they make provision for instruction in the subjects of at least two Faculties.

With regard to the foundation of new institutions in various parts of the state, the Committee is of opinion that this may be allowed and encouraged provided that requirements of some of the Faculties demand it. It may be, for instance, that Trivandrum is not the most suitable place for imparting instruction in the Faculty of Agriculture or in the Faculty of Commerce. If this is so, institutions imparting instruction in such Faculties may be founded elsewhere. These institutions may either be founded and maintained by the University or by private agencies; but the committee recommends that all new institutions should provide from their foundation a full scheme of instruction leading to a university degree.

We further strongly recommend that the university should forbid the unnecessary overlapping and duplication of courses of study, and other undesirable forms of competition in mofussil colleges admitted, or to be admitted in future, to the privileges of the university. A fair and equitable dispersion of courses of study among the mofussil colleges of the state should be aimed at and insisted upon. This will prevent mofussil colleges from becoming mere replicas of one another. Further, each college which is admitted to the privileges of the university should be encouraged to develop an individuality of its own- its own particular ethos- and to make its own distinctive and unique contribution to the corporate life and work of the university.

22. Halls of Residence should be plentifully provided both by the university and recognised agencies. Whilst residence in the hostel should be

encouraged, the committee is of opinion that it cannot be universally insisted upon. At the same time, students whose houses are not in the town in which they are studying should be required to live in Halls of Residence managed by the university authorities or by recognised organisations. The present system whereby many students find 'private lodgings' in unhygienic and undesirable surroundings should be stopped. It is also recommended that only hostels which are conducted by reputable agencies and organisations should be recognised by the university, and that the practice of recognizing as a hostel or 'approved lodging' any house in which a few students happen to find accommodation should cease.

23. With the re- organization of the university on the basis of Faculties, the committee is of opinion that genuine tutorial work will be possible for the first time. No tutorial system worth the name is possible in colleges where masses of students are herded together and made to study compulsory subjects, the only way of teaching which is by means of formal stereotyped lectures. Individual help is impossible in huge classes and institutions. A tutor to be of any value must be a specialist in the subject or subjects of the student's choice, and the number of students committed to his charge must be limited, so as to make individual help possible. Hostels and Halls of Residence will provide one of the best opportunities for genuine tutorial work, and we recommend that it should be a condition of recognition that all Hostels and Halls of Residence should have an adequate number of resident tutors on their staff.
24. In making these recommendations for the reform of university education, the committee has deliberately departed from the path of conservatism and has formulated a plan which will involve a new orientation, however, is a natural sequel to the committee's recommendations for primary, middle and high school reform, and

the establishment of facilities for technical and other forms of training suitable at every educational stage.

A scheme of teaching of this kind in the school, together with the provision of specific technical and commercial training, planned to equip boys and girls at various ages for definite careers in life, will of necessity and by design divert hundreds of students from the university, which will then be left free to find its own proper level. At present hundreds of students are wasting in the universities valuable years which they should be devoting to learning the work from which they are going to earn their livelihood, and to serving their apprenticeship in these careers. Universities are not places of general education, but are specially designed for those whose abilities and attainments definitely qualify them to undergo the highest courses of instruction. If the majority of school pupils are diverted from the university into avocations for which they are fitted and have trained, the higher courses of the university can be reserved for those who propose to enter the few professions for which a university degree is essential. Confined to suitable candidates of this kind, the university will be able to dispense with the mass teaching of subjects of a general educational value and compulsory for all its students, and will be able to allow every undergraduate to devote his full time to the study of subjects of his own choice, and for which he has a liking and an aptitude. In the majority of universities in India at the present time, with so many unsuitable candidates attending their courses, it is inevitable that the adaptability of student's minds for certain subjects is largely ignored, and all undergraduates, whatever their personal equipment, distinctive gifts and abilities, spend the greater part of their time studying the same subjects compulsory for all, instead of the subjects of their choice and fitness. It is only the few honour students who at present have an opportunity of making themselves

proficient in their own particular line. If the universities can be relieved of the task of mass education, they will be free to fulfil their rightful function.

The University of Travancore was established and incorporated by an Act of His Highness the Maharaja in order to fulfil specific functions, and to achieve definite aims and objects in close connection with the educational and industrial needs of the state, which were impossible of achievement whilst the colleges in Travancore remained affiliated to the University of Madras. It was the definite intention of its founders that Travancore University should possess new features, and should not develop into a replica of other universities. In formulating its recommendations for the reform of university education in Travancore, the committee has endeavoured to keep these objects in view, and to put forward proposals which will enable the university to achieve them. If the committee's recommendations are implemented, the University of Travancore will find itself a pioneer in many long-needed reforms, and in setting an example of a new orientation in university education in India, which, judging from the criticisms which for many years have been levelled against the prevalent system of university education throughout the country, is urgently needed.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER I

PRIMARY EDUCATION

1. Primary education should be made free and compulsory for all boys and girls between the age 5 + and 10 +. Ideally the full course of basic education should consist of 8 years, but keeping in view what is

immediately practicable in Travancore compulsion may, for the present, be confined to the first five years.

2. The age of admission to primary schools shall be 5+ years.
3. All uneconomic and incomplete primary schools should be abolished. The existing four class schools should be encouraged to complete themselves by adding the fifth class and a definite time should be prescribed after which recognition will be withdrawn from incomplete schools.
4. Schools should adapt themselves to local conditions and needs. Rigid uniformity of working hours should no be exacted, and holidays should vary according to local conditions.
5. In the early stages of the introduction of compulsory primary education, owing to the difficulty of immediately erecting new buildings and of acquiring land, the shift system may be permitted under proper conditions and safeguards as an experiment where local conditions make it suitable.
6. Overlapping should be avoided and if necessary schools should be relocated according to the needs of the school- going population.
7. Classes should not be over- crowded.
8. Preparatory to the introduction of compulsion, Primary Education Act should be passed by the Legislature an intensive propaganda should be carried on and an effective machinery for enforcing compulsion should be set up.
9. To begin with the introduction of compulsion may be confined to a number of selected urban areas.

10. All school children should have a proper mid- day meal and proper clothes, in really necessitous cases, these should be provided by the state or the local authorities.
11. The introduction of compulsion will prevent wastage due to the withdrawal of school children during their five years primary course, but will not by itself prevent stagnation. Therefore lest the huge amounts to be expended on compulsory education be wasted, adequate arrangements should be made for better teaching and effective supervision and control.
12. The curriculum should be thought of 'less in terms of knowledge to be taught and more in terms of activities to be fostered and interests to be broadened'. Variety and experiments should be welcomed and encouraged. "Special schools" which provide alternative methods of primary education, such as Montessori, Kindergarten, Project etc. should be permitted and recognised.
13. In primary schools there should be no examinations during the five years course. At the end of the fifth class there may be a class examination of an internal character with an external control over the standard.
14. Every primary school shall have on its staff one teacher who has undergone a recognised course of training in health and hygiene.
15. The present practice of co- education should be consistently followed throughout the primary stage and the nomenclature of separate schools for boys and girls should be abandoned.
16. In primary schools there should be a larger proportion of women teachers. It is desirable that the three lower classes of primary schools should be taught by women.

17. The minimum qualification of primary school teachers shall be pass in High School Leaving or Tamil or Malayalam Higher, or Mahopadyaya or Sastry examination, plus training.
18. The following scales of salary should be adopted both in departmental and private schools.
 - a. Primary School Teachers - Rs. 20- 1- 25
 - b. Do. Headmasters - Rs. 30- 2- 40
19. The benefits of the Licensed Teacher's Provident Fund should be made compulsory for all primary school teachers who do already subscribe to a recognized provident fund.
20. Government should pay private managements a grant equal to 75 per cent, of the teacher's salaries. Although the managements are expected to pay the remaining 25%, this need not be made a condition of recognition for schools already in existence. No private managements however, should be permitted to open new schools unless at the time they apply for such permission they are already paying their teachers the minimum salary give in departmental schools.
21. Nursery schools should be opened for the benefit of children of pre-school age, and a beginning may be made in towns and industrial centres. Nursery classes may conveniently be housed in the primary schools. Voluntary agencies which undertake to conduct nursery schools or classes should be supported by a liberal grant- in-aid.
22. An Education Cess should be levied.
23. The five years primary course will lead to ;
 - a. Direct employment as manual workers.

- b. Lower grade technical training for wage earning as manual workers and artisans.
 - c. Middle schools.
24. The annual recurring expenditure on compulsory primary education for all boys and girls in the age group 5 to 10 will be Rs. 70, 78, 812 and that for the ten selected towns recommended will be Rs. 4,78, 191.

CHAPTER II

MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

25. Middle school education should be redesigned to be the finishing stage of what is often called 'basic education' rather than remain merely a preparation for high school classes. To achieve this, the course should be made more practical and should be intimately related to the actual occupations and conditions surrounding the school.
26. There should be only one type of middle school. This will involve the abolition of the present distinction between English, Malayalam and Tamil middle schools.
27. The medium of instruction should be other mother tongue; English should be a compulsory second language.
28. Admission to middle school should be determined by the results of the internal examination at the end of the fifth class of primary schools.
29. In middle schools regular class examinations should not be insisted upon in measuring a pupil's progress and fitness for promotion. Experimentation in alternative methods should be encouraged, such as the Weekly Journal System, Achievement Tests etc. Until, however more suitable methods of gauging the pupil's progress and their fitness

for promotion have been perfected, a public examination may be held at the end of the middle school stage.

30. The curriculum should consist of subjects of general knowledge which every boy and girl of this age should know, of a compulsory study of English, and a study for about one hour a day of one or more carefully selected crafts with a practical and vocational bias.
31. The text book method of teaching English should be abolished, and in its place a system should be substituted by which a free and easy use of the living language is achieved. For this, graded readers based on the principle of word frequency may be used.
32. Where the number of school children justifies a separate school, separate middle schools may be run for boys and girls. In other places there may be mixed schools. A mixed staff is desirable in all middle schools.
33. A fee of Rs. 12 per annum should be levied in middle schools.
34. The pay of middle school teachers should be as follows both in departmental and private schools.

· Middle school teachers	Rs. 30-2-40
· Do. Headmasters	Rs. 45-3-60
35. The benefit of the Licensed Teacher's Provident Fund should be made compulsory for all middle school teachers who do not already subscribe to a recognised Provident Fund.
36. If the management conforms to the rules regarding free collection, pay of teachers, equipment etc and remits all collections into the Government Treasury, then Govt should make up the deficiency of

the teacher's salaries up to 75%, the payment of the teachers' salaries by the management being he first charge on the fee income.

CHAPTER III

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

37. The high school course will consist of Forms IV, V and VI.
38. Recognised high schools should be of two main types (i) academic high schools and (ii) technical high schools.
39. The two types of high schools should not be mutually exclusive. Interchange of pupils between the Academic and Technical high schools should be possible.
40. The distinction between English, Malayalam and Tamil high schools should be abolished.
41. The present rigidity and uniformity in the curriculum should cease. High schools should offer a wide variety of subjects and their whole curriculum should cease to be dominated by university requirements so that pupils who have a high school with a school leaving certificate will be fit to take their places in life.
42. The curriculum in the Technical High Schools should not be overburdened with academic subjects,
43. The medium of instruction should be the mother tongue and English should be compulsory second language.
44. At the end of the sixth form there should be a public school leaving certificate examination. There will be separate examinations for the two types of high school, but both the school leaving certificates(academic) and the school leaving certificate (Technical) should be of

equal status and confer equal rights and privileges. This certificate should be the entrance qualification to the majority of vocations.

45. The school leaving certificate examination should be conducted by a School Leaving Certificate Board, which shall include representatives of the Education Department, the public services, technical and business interests and the university.
46. The many vocations for which the school leaving certificate, with or without further specialised training, is considered a sufficient qualification, should be reserved for candidates at his stage, and students who have been to universities should not be allowed to compete against them. The school leaving certificate should be the maximum qualification for all routine clerical posts.
47. A fee of Rs. 48 per annum should be levied in all high schools.
48. The following scales of salaries should be adopted in govt. high schools.

Rs.

Headmasters	—	225-10-275
		275-10-325
Trained Graduates	—	50-5-75
		75-5-125
		125-10-175
Pandits	—	30-2-50
Drawing Masters	—	30-2-50
Drill masters	—	30-2-50
Drill Mistresses	—	30-2-50

Sewing Mistresses	—	30-2-50
Music Teachers	—	30-2-50
Arabic Munshies	—	30-2-50

49. Salaries paid in private high schools should be equitable and should be approved by the Director of Public Instruction.
50. In the management conforms to the departmental rules regarding fee collection, equipment etc and remits all collections into the Govt. Treasury, then Govt. should make up the deficiency of the teachers' salaries by the management being the first charge on the fee income.
51. Sanskrit schools should be opened with a seven years course- four years middle schools and three years high school.
52. At the end of the fourth year pupils from Sanskrit schools may appear for the common middle school public examination and proceed either to Sanskrit high schools or to academic or technical high schools.
53. Pupils who pass the Sanskrit school leaving examination should be eligible for admission to the Entrance Examination of the University in the Faculty of Oriental Studies without any further course, and they should be eligible for admission in all other Faculties on the same terms as pupils from other high schools, i.e. if they qualify in the University Entrance Examination after a two years' additional course.
54. The Sanskrit school leaving certificate shall be a qualification for employment in all branches of the public service open to other school leaving certificate holders.
55. A sufficient number of scholarships should be earmarked for Sanskrit education and the same grant-in-aid provisions as in the case of other schools should be allowed for Sanskrit schools.

56. Government should conduct schools of this type at least in six important centres of the state.
57. The Devaswom Department may make a number of endowments for the promotion of Sanskrit education.
58. Provision should be made for the recognition of Arabic middle and high schools as distinct from other schools if approved private agencies are prepared to open them.
59. The Arabic middle school course should be of four years duration and the high school course of three years duration.
60. At the end of the middle school the pupils should take the common middle school examination. Those who pass the middle school examination may proceed either to Arabic high schools or to the ordinary Academic or Technical high schools.
61. The Arabic school leaving certificate shall be a qualification for employment in all branches of the public service open to other high school leaving certificate holders.
62. Those who pass the Arabic high school leaving certificate examination shall be eligible for admission to the Entrance Examination of the University for a course of Islamic studies without undergoing any further course and they shall be eligible for admission in all other Faculties on the same terms as pupils from other high schools ie. if they qualify in the university Entrance Examination after a years' additional course.

CHAPTER IV

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

63. Lower grade technical schools should be opened to provide courses of training in a variety of technical subjects for pupils who finish their schooling at the end of the middle school stage or earlier.
64. Technical high schools should be started for those who pass the middle school examination and wish to continue technical studies.
65. A combined technical and commercial Polytechnic should be opened in Trivandrum.
66. The technical branch of the Polytechnic should provide higher technical training, for which holders of the technical school leaving will be eligible.
67. The commercial branch of the Polytechnic should impart instruction to equip school leaving certificate holders for all superior clerical and commercial posts.
68. The existing industrial schools should be overhauled and made efficient.
69. The central polytechnic may have a model technical high school attached to it, and may make provision not only for full time course, but also for part time courses in early morning or evening classes for the benefit of persons already in employment.
70. A pupil who has undergone a lower form of technical training should be eligible for a higher form of training in the same or analogous lines without achieving any higher standard of academic education.
71. An Advisory Board of Technical and Commercial Education should be constituted which should function through sub-committees in

relation to the various types and grades of technical and commercial education.

72. War technicians may be admitted by selection into those technical courses for which their general education, their previous training and experience have made them fit.
73. Teachers of commercial and technical education should according to their grade, possess a degree, diploma or a certificate of proficiency in the subject or subjects they teach and also first-hand experience in industry or commerce.

CHAPTER V

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

74. The high school curriculum and the school leaving examination should be freed from the domination of university requirements.
75. The university should conduct its own Entrance or Matriculation Examination which should be the only avenue of entrance to a university. The standard of the entrance examination should be equal to that of present Intermediate.
76. The University Entrance Examination is not intended to be a qualification for employment, but exclusively for admission to the university.
77. The Entrance Examination should be open to all pupils who have gone through the whole high school course and qualified for presentation at the school leaving certificate examination.
78. Provision should be made for pre-university schools in which a minimum course of one year's instruction is given in subjects prescribed for the entrance examination of the university.

79. The medium of instruction in the pre-university schools should be English.
80. The university will prescribe the syllabus, courses of study, qualifications of teachers and details of the Entrance Examination, and also conduct the examination; but the administrative control of pre-university schools should vest in the Education department.
81. Pre-university schools, wherever established, should form separate entities, and should not be attached to high schools.
82. For the Entrance Examination English will be the only compulsory subject. Lists of subjects leading to different Faculties should be drawn up. Candidates should pass in English and in the group or groups of subjects leading to the Faculty or Faculties into which they wish to qualify for admission.
83. The minimum age for admission to a university should be 17.
84. The course for the Bachelors' degree in the Faculties of Arts and Science should be three years after passing the University Entrance Examination.
85. In this course there should be no compulsory subjects to be taken by all; a candidate should be allowed to offer four subjects from among those prescribed by the Faculty, two being major units and two being minor units.
86. The present distinction between the Pass and Honours Bachelor's degree should be abolished. A candidate who has taken a Bachelor's degree may undergo a two years post-graduate course and qualify for the Master's degree.
87. The University Entrance Examination should directly lead to all Faculties except the Faculty of Education.

88. The course for the first degree in Technology and Commerce should be of three years duration after passing the University Entrance Examination.
89. A Faculty of Agriculture should be established in the University.
90. The course for the Bachelor's degree in the Faculties of Oriental Studies, Fine Arts and Agriculture should be of three years duration after matriculation.
91. The course for the first degree in Engineering should be of four years duration after matriculation together with such practical experience as the University may prescribe.
92. The course for the first degree in Law should be of four years duration after matriculation.
93. In view of the number of untrained teachers who must undergo training as quickly as possible, and in order to provide training for the large number of new teachers whose services will be required, the present one year L.T course will have to be retained. Facilities should also be provided for the degrees of Bachelor and Master in Education. All degrees in Education should be post-graduate.
94. The university should be regarded as consisting of Faculties rather than of separate colleges, and students should be regarded as undergraduates of the university rather than as members of individual colleges.
95. Sanction may be accorded for the education of new colleges if the requirements of any of the Faculties demand it. Overlapping and duplication, however, should be avoided.
96. Students whose houses are not in the town in which they are studying should be required to live in Halls of Residence managed by the university authorities or by recognised organisations.

97. Halls of Residence should be required, as a condition of recognition, to have an adequate number of resident tutors on their staff.

CHAPTER VI

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

98. The Training College should provide 120 seats for Travancore students alone.
99. The non- graduate section of the Training College may be abolished.
100. It will be necessary to run 130 Training Colleges to train non-graduate teachers.
101. Exemption from training should be granted only to those who are over 40 years of age and have put in at least 10 years of service. They should however be required to pass the training examination both theoretical and practical.
102. Pre-service training should be encouraged. Training should be an essential qualification for recruitment and an indispensable qualification for confirmation of teachers.
103. Adequate provision for child education should be made in the L.T course, and the mother tongue should be included among the optional subjects for this degree.
104. The minimum qualification of teachers in the Training Colleges should be a 1st or 2nd class Honours or Master's degree with a 1st or 2nd class L.T and 10 years teaching experience.
105. All the lecturers in the Training College should be of the present senior lecturers' grade.

106. Candidates for admission to the Training College should not ordinarily be above 35 and below 20 years of age. Their selection should be made by the Principal after personal interview.
107. The Training College should maintain close contact with the schools of the state. The college may also organise a Central Association of Teachers correlating the work of the various local teachers' associations.
108. A separate Inspector of Training Schools should be appointed who should work under the Director of Public Instruction.
109. The Training College should provide instruction and practice in inspection as well as in teaching.
110. It is desirable to have a two years course of training for non-graduate teachers, but as the qualification for admission has recently been raised, and in view of the greatly increased number of teachers that will be required for the expansion of primary education, the duration of one year now in force may continue for present. Steps should be taken to extend the course to two years as soon as it becomes practicable.
111. Candidates for admission to the Training Schools should not ordinarily be above 35 and below 18 years of age.
112. Adequate provision should be made for free places and scholarships for non-graduate training students and subsistence allowance may be given in necessitous case.
113. A well organised scheme of refresher courses should be arranged. Training schools may be chosen every year in rotation as centres for refresher courses.

114. A nursery school teacher's training institution, attached to a model nursery school, should be established in Trivandrum.
115. Training students should be compelled to live in hostels unless their homes are situated within a convenient distance of the schools.

CHAPTER VII

ADULT EDUCATION

116. Adult education should consist of
- a. Continuation courses for those who discontinue their education at the end of the primary stage, and
 - b. The spread of literacy among illiterate adults, to be followed by continuation courses and extension classes.
117. All persons in the age range 10-40 should be brought under the scheme.
118. The only permanent solution of the problem of illiteracy is universal primary education, and no scheme of adult education will eliminate literacy unless compulsory primary education is concomitantly enforced. The percentage of literacy in Travancore is 47.8 of the total population, and the introduction of compulsory primary education will lead to further and rapid improvement. The problem of spreading literacy amongst adult illiterates appears therefore to be easier in Travancore than elsewhere. In these circumstances, if compulsory primary education is introduced, it may no be necessary for Govt. to undertake direct responsibility for the conduct of adult education. Voluntary, philanthropic and social service organisations should be encouraged and supported by liberal grant- in-aid to undertake this campaign.

119. Adults require a different type of instruction from that given to young children. The instruction must be of a practical kind, and the lessons must centre round the lives, habits, customs and occupations of the pupils.
120. Adults below 16 or 17 and those above that age should be grouped separately. Women may have to be grouped separately from men.
121. A Central Bureau of Adult Education should be established, consisting of representatives of the university, the Education Department, the agencies engaged in Adult Education and important trade and industrial interests. The Director of Public Instruction may be the President of the Bureau.
122. The financial aid to the agencies engaged in adult education should consist of a basic grant for each recognised class or school and a per capita grant for every adult made literate.
123. Adult schools can be accommodated in the existing school buildings and also in factories, workshops, dispensaries, libraries, etc.
124. Teachers of adults would consist of :
 - a. Ordinary professional teachers
 - b. Non-professional teachers with special training; and
 - c. Volunteers
125. Teachers of adults must be carefully selected and trained. Provision should also be made for periodical refresher courses for teachers and workers.
126. There should be a suitable library attached to every adult education centre.

127. In Travancore it should be possible to eliminate illiteracy within a period of ten or twelve years.

CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN & MEDICAL INSPECTION- HYGIENE- PHYSICAL EDUCATION- THE BACKWARD CHILD

Health of school children and medical inspectors.

128. For the medical inspection of children in primary schools, one school medical officer for each school district should be appointed with a suitable staff. The medical officer should conduct the medical inspection of all children in the primary schools during the year of their admission, the re-inspection of children found defective at the preliminary inspection and the special inspection of children sent to him by parents or teachers during the primary school course.
129. In middle and high schools there should be medical inspection of all pupils on entrance, and the pupils should have as in the case of primary schools, re-inspection and special inspection whenever is necessary. The services of the local medical officers and private medical practitioners may be utilised for the inspection of middle school and high school pupils. Girl pupils in middle and high schools should be inspected by woman doctors.
130. Medical inspection should be free in primary schools, but in middle and high schools an annual fee of half a rupee per pupil may be levied.
131. The administration of the school medical service should vest in a committee consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, Director of Public Health and the Surgeon General.

132. To facilitate follow-up treatment of defective children school clinics should be opened. Where it is impossible to do so, specified hours should be fixed on one or two days a week exclusively for school children in existing hospitals, maternity and child welfare centres and dispensaries.
133. Arrangements should be made for the supply of free mid-day meals to the really needy children.

ii. Hygiene

134. The best incentive to personal hygiene is personal example. Teachers must be clean, healthy and free from physical defects and disabilities.
135. Every morning there should be an assembly of the children which should serve as a health parade.
136. In every school there should be light and ventilation, easy facilities for washing, an ample supply of good drinking water, neat and hygiene urinals and latrines, and adequate and clean school grounds for sports and games.
137. The co-operative effort of the school children and teachers should be utilised for keeping clean the school rooms and premises.
138. Children should not be made to squat on the floor. Long benches should be abolished and be substituted by single or dual desks.
139. Hygiene should form an important subject in the syllabus of the Training Schools.
140. Every school should have on its staff a teacher qualified to teach hygiene.

iii. Physical Education

141. Every high school should employ a physical instructor a graduate who has undergone a full year's course in a College of Physical Education.
142. Primary and middle schools should get selected teachers specially trained as physical instructors and every primary and middle school should have on its staff one teacher who has undergone a suitable course of physical training.
143. Special attention to be given to the physical education of girls.
144. A college of Physical Education should be opened in Travancore in which a complete course of physical education can be imparted to graduates, qualifying them for employment as physical instructors in high schools and colleges. This college will also be able to provide physical training courses for primary and middle school teachers.
145. Efforts should be made to foster corporate activities and social service, in schools, which would be continued and developed in the university.
146. An inter-school Athletic Association should be organised.

v The Backward Child

147. The proper training of teachers should enable them to detect causes of backwardness in children.
148. When the cause of backwardness has been detected, the child should receive special treatment and attention.

149. Backward children should not be segregated. They should receive special treatment and attention in ordinary schools, and should be diverted to suitable remunerative employment as early as possible.
150. The physically defective such as the blind, deaf and dumb require special institutions.
151. The mentally defective, ranging from those only slightly deranged to imbeciles, require graded institutions and expert medical treatment.
152. Delinquents require special institutions ranging from child Guidance to Reformatories.
153. When the system of compulsory primary education has been brought into force, it will be possible for the State to make a survey of the mentally and physically deficient children of school going age.

CHAPTER IX

ADMINISTRATION, INSPECTION, PRIVATE MANAGEMENTS

1. Administration

154. The Director of Public Instruction should be responsible for the administration of primary schools, middle schools, lower technical schools and high schools. He should also be responsible for the general administration of education in all its stages except university education.
155. The Advisory Board of Technical and Commercial Education recommended in chapter IV should advise the Director of Public Instruction and the university in all matters relating to technical and commercial education.
156. The Advisory Education Board to advise the Director of Public Instruction in general educational problems should be reconstituted.

157. Arrangements should be made for co-operation, interchange and reciprocity with other Provinces and State especially in the higher stages of education.
158. A General Bureau of Audit Education should be established.
159. The office of the Director of Public Instruction will have to be strengthened with the progress of the reforms. A Deputy Director in charge of primary education may become necessary. The preliminary work in connexion with the committee's recommendations and co-ordination of the work of the various committee's and boards recommended can best be done by an officer of the status of Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

2. Inspection

160. For the inspection of primary and middle schools in every District there should be a team of inspectors, their number being roughly one for every fifty schools. The senior officer in the team will be in charge of the District. There should be at least one woman member in every team.
161. For the inspection of Academic high schools there should be two inspectors in each Division one of whom should be a woman. The senior inspector should be in charge of the administration of the division.
162. The administrative side of the lower grade technical schools and technical high schools may be instructed to the inspectors of middle schools and high schools respectively. Their subject inspection should be conducted, in the beginning, by specialists in the College of Engineering, the Agricultural and Industries Departments, the Institute of Textile Technology and other technical and commercial institutions. Later on, if it becomes necessary, a separate Inspectorate for Technical Schools may be appointed.

163. The subject inspection of Sanskrit Schools should be conducted by the Principal of the Sanskrit College assisted, if necessary, by an Inspector of Sanskrit Schools.

164. There should be two Inspectors for Muslim Education. Their primary function should be educational propaganda among Muslims.

3. Private Management

165. The two main branches of educational management, viz Govt. and Private should continue.

166. On the one hand, Govt. should have adequate control over all private agencies engaged in educational work in the state; on the other hand, there should be provision for liberal grant-in-aid.

167. The committee accepts the principle that all teachers, whether in govt schools or in private schools, should receive the same rates of salary, and that in respect of conditions of service and security of tenure there should be no distinction between the govt school teacher and private school teacher.

168. As a practical measure, in primary schools govt should pay a grant equal to 75% of the salaries of the teachers, and although managers are expected to pay the remaining 25%. This need not be made a condition of recognition in the case of school already in existence. No private management, however, should be permitted to open new school unless, at the time they apply for such permission, they are already paying their teachers the minimum salary given in departmental schools.

169. In the case of middle and high schools if the management is prepared to conform to the departmental rules regarding fee collection, pay of teachers, equipment etc. and remit all collections in the govt treasury, the govt should make up the deficiency of the teacher's salaries upto

75%. The payment of the teachers' salaries by the management being the first charge on the fee income.

170. When private school teachers are recruited to govt service a proportion of their service in private schools should be taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating their service and pension.
171. Govt should make good the whole loss to the management consequent on fee concessions granted according to govt orders.
172. In cases where govt is satisfied as to the need of a new school, a private agency, willing and competent to undertake the work, may be assisted with a grant towards the initial capital expenditure.
173. Govt may assist private managements in the acquisition of lands for approved educational purposes, if govt is satisfied that acquisition is necessary.
174. The benefits of the Licensed Teachers' Provident Fund should be made compulsory for all private school teachers, who do not subscribe to a recognised provident fund.
175. A Travancore School Managers' Association may be established with the recognition of the Director of Public Instruction.

CHAPTER I

EXAMINAIONS- FEE CONCESSIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS- EMPLOYMENT

i) Examinations

176. Both public and class examinations should be reduced to a minimum.

177. In primary schools there should be no examinations except the one at the end of the fifth class which should be an internal examination with an external control over the standard.
178. In middle schools regular class examinations should not be insisted upon in measuring a pupil's progress and fitness for promotion. Experimentation in alternative methods should be encouraged, such as Weekly Journal System, Achievement Tests etc. Until more suitable methods of gauging the pupils' progress and their fitness for promotion have been perfected, a public examination may be held at the end of the middle school stage.
179. The same methods for judging the pupil's progress and their fitness for promotion recommended in the case of middle schools should also be adopted in high schools.
180. At the end of the sixth form there should be a public school leaving certificate examination. There will be separate examinations for the two types of high school, but both the school leaving certificate (Academic) and the school leaving certificate (Technical) should be of equal status and confer equal rights and privileges. This certificate should be the normal finishing stage of a person's ordinary education and should be the entrance qualification to the majority of vocations.
181. The school leaving certificate examination should be conducted by a School Leaving Certificate Board, which shall include representatives of the Education Department, the public services, technical and business interests and the university.
182. Recommendations 178 and 179 apply to the various stages of Sanskrit and Arabic schools also.

183. A scheme of examination for the different grades of technical schools should be drawn up in consultation with the Advisory Board of Technical and Commercial Education.

ii) Fee Concessions and scholarships

184. At all stages of the educational ladder adequate provision should be made for fee concessions to the poor and scholarships to the meritorious.

iii) Employment

185. The committees' recommendations have throughout been designed both to improve the nature and standard of education at all its stages, and also to equip young men and women to enter employment. Emphasis has throughout been laid upon the latter objective and at every 'diversion stage' of the educational ladder suggestions have been offered as to the types of employment suitable for pupils at those stages. In order to keep before pupils' minds during their school career the various occupations for which their schooling is training them, the committee recommends that talks on 'occupational guidance' should be arranged in all schools as a regular and prominent feature of the school curriculum.

These talks should be given by representatives of the various trades, business and professions and by representatives of govt departments and should be designed to give pupils detailed information with regard to the available vocations and the specialised training required for them.

8 - THE KERALA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1957

ACT 14 OF 1957

An act to provide for the reorganisation of the University of Travancore

Preamble:- Whereas it is necessary to reconstitute the University of Travancore into a teaching and federal University for the whole of state of Kerala in order to enable it to provide for the conservation ,promotion and development of Kerala Art and culture and the Malayalam language and for the gradual change of the medium of instruction into Malayalam in all educational institutions of the State and to provide greater facilities for post-graduate study and original research in all branches of learning by establishing centres of post-graduate study and original research in different parts of the state.

BE it enacted in the Eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and commencement:-* (1) This act may be called the Kerala University Act, 1957.

(2) It shall come into force on such date or dates as the Government may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint ,and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the Act.

2. *Definitions:-* In this act, unless the context otherwise requires, -

- “College” means a college maintained by, or affiliated to , the University;
- “Dean” means the President of a Faculty of the University;
- “Faculty” means a Faculty of University;

- “Board of Studies” means the Board of Studies of the University;
- “Senate” means the Senate of the University;
- “Syndicate” means the Syndicate of University;
- “State “ means the State of Kerala;
- “Registered Graduates” means graduated registered under the provisions of this Act and the Statutes and includes graduates deemed to be registered graduates,

Explanations:- The following persons shall be deemed to be registered graduates of the University:-

- (i) All registered graduates of the Travancore University on the date of commencement of this Act; and
- All registered graduates of the Madras University who on the date of commencement of this Act are ordinarily residents of the State.

Provided that-

(a) Only such of those registered graduates of the Madras University referred to in sub-clause

(ii) who apply to the Kerala University and get their names registered within one year from

the date of commencement of this Act shall be entitled to be deemed registered graduates ;

No fee shall be payable in respect of such applications.

- “Statutes “, “Ordinances” and “Bye Laws” mean the Statutes, Ordinances and Bye Laws respectively of the University ,for the time being in force;
 - “teacher” means a Professor, Assistant Professor, Reader, Lecturer , Instructor or supervising or controlling research in any of the colleges or other educational institutions of the University;
 - “teachers of the University” mean teachers employed in institutions maintained by the University;
 - “student” means a part time or full time student receiving instruction or carrying on research in any of the colleges or other educational institutions of the University;
 - “Prescribed” means prescribed by this Act, or the Statutes or Ordinances framed thereunder.
 - “University” means the University of Kerala;
3. *The University*:- (1) The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor and the members of the Senate and of the Syndicate ,so long as they continue to hold such office or membership , as the case may be, shall constitute a body corporate with the name of the University of Kerala;
- (2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued by the said name.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the University shall have power to purchase and hold any property ,movable or immovable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the University by purchase, grant, testamentary disposition or otherwise ,and to grant, demise, alienate or otherwise dispose of all or any of the properties belonging

to the University and also to do all other acts incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

- (4) All immovable and movable property transferred to the University by the Government shall be under the direction, management and control of the University and applied by it subject to the provisions and for the purposes of this Act.

4. *Territorial limits* :- (1) The Jurisdiction of the University shall extend to the whole of the State.

(2) No educational institution situate beyond the limits of the State shall, save with the sanction of the Chancellor, be affiliated to the University, and no educational institution within the state shall, save with the sanction of the Chancellor, seek or continue affiliation to any University established by Law.

5. *Powers of the University* :- The University shall have the following powers, namely:-

- (i) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may deem fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;
- (ii) to institute degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions ;
- (iii) to hold examinations and to confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons, who-

Shall have pursued a prescribed course of study in a college under the University, unless exempted there from in the manner prescribed, and shall have passed the prescribed examination;
or

Shall have carried on research under prescribed conditions;

- (iv) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in accordance with the conditions to be prescribed in the Statutes.
- (v) to grant diplomas, certificates or other distinctions to persons who shall have pursued a prescribed course of study under prescribed conditions;
- (vi) to withdraw or cancel degrees , titles ,diplomas, certificates or other distinctions under conditions that may be prescribed by the Statutes, and after giving the person affected a reasonable opportunity to present his case.
- (vii) to establish, maintain and manage educational institutions and institutes of research ;
- (viii) to affiliate to itself colleges within the State in accordance with the conditions to be prescribed in the Statutes regarding management ,salary and terms of service of members of the staff, and such other matters ,and to withdraw affiliation from colleges;
- (ix) to institute professorship, readership, lectureships and any other teaching post required by the University and to appoint persons to such professorships ,readerships ,lectureships and other teaching and research posts.
- (x) to inspect colleges and hostels;
- (xi) to establish, maintain and manage hostels, to recognise hostels not maintained by the University and to withdraw recognition therefrom;
- (xii) to exercise such control over the students as will ensure their physical and moral wellbeing.

- (xiii) to fix the fees payable to the University and to demand and receive such fees.
- (xiv) To regulate the fees payable in private colleges affiliated to the University.
- (xv) To hold and manage endowments and to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, studentships, exhibitions, bursaries, medals and prizes.
- (xvi) To institute and provide funds for the maintenance of-
 - (a) a students' Advisory Bureau;
 - (b) an Employment Bureau
 - (c) university Athletic Clubs
 - (d) the National Cadet Corps;
 - (e) University Extension Boards
 - (f) University Students' Union
 - (g) A Translation and publication Bureau;
 - (h) Co-operative Societies and other similar institutions for promoting the welfare of students;
- (xvii) to establish and maintain such other institutions as it may deem necessary.
- (xviii) To co-operate with other Universities or any authorities or associations in such manner and for such purpose as the University may determine; and
- (xix) Generally to do such other acts as may be required to further the aims and purposes of this Act.

6. *University open to all classes and creeds:-* (1) No person shall, on grounds only of religion ,race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence, political opinion or any of them , be ineligible for , or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the University ,or admission to any degree or course of study in the University.

Provided that the University may, subject to the previous sanction of the Government ,maintain affiliate or recognize any college or institution exclusively for women, either for education, instruction or residence, or reserve for women or members of socially and educationally Backward Classes or of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ,places for the purposes of admission as students in any college or institution maintained or controlled by the University.

- (2) *Disqualification for membership:-* No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University or for continuing as a member if he-

- (a) is below 25 years of age, or of unsound mind, deaf mute or suffers from contagious leprosy.
- (b) is an undischarged insolvent or
- (c) has been convicted by a court of law of an offence which involves moral delinquency.

- (3) If any question arises as to whether any person is disqualified under the Sub Sec(2) , the question shall be referred to the Syndicate and its decision thereon shall be final.

7. *Officers of the University:-* - The following shall be the officers of the University, namely:-

- (i) The Chancellor;

- (ii) The Pro Chancellor
- (iii) The Vice Chancellor
- (iv) The Registrar ; and
- (v) Such other officers as may be provided for by the Statutes.

8. *The Chancellor:-* (1) The Governor of the State shall be the Chancellor of the University. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and shall ,when present, preside at meetings of the Senate and at any Convocation of the University;

(2) The Chancellor shall exercise such powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of this Act or the Statutes.

9. *The Pro-Chancellor:-* (1) The Minister administering the subject of Education in the State for the time being , shall be the Pro-Chancellor of the University.

(2) In the absence of the Chancellor or during his inability to act, the Pro-Chancellor shall exercise all the functions of the Chancellor

10. *The Vice Chancellor-* (1) The Vice Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor by the unanimous recommendation of a special committee consisting of three members ,one elected by the Senate, one elected by the Syndicate and the third nominated by the Chancellor. In case the committee is unable to recommend a name unanimously, the Vice Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from among a panel of three names submitted to him by the special committee.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) , for the appointment of the first Vice Chancellor after the coming into force of this Act ,it shall not be necessary to constitute a committee for submitting a panel of names and the Chancellor may appoint the first

Vice Chancellor who shall hold office for such period, as the Chancellor may consider expedient ,not exceeding three years.

- (3) The Vice Chancellor shall hold office for a period of three years and shall receive such remuneration ,as may be fixed in this behalf by the Chancellor
- (4) In the event of any temporary vacancy occurring in the office of the Vice Chancellor ,the Syndicate shall, with the approval of the Chancellor, make necessary arrangements for exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Vice Chancellor;
- (5) The Vice Chancellor shall be the Principal academic and executive officer of the University. He shall be the Chairman of the Senate and Syndicate ,and shall be entitled to be present at and to address any meeting of any authority of University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority concerned;
- (6) It shall be the duty of Vice Chancellor to ensure that the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed and carried out ,and he may exercise all powers necessary for this purpose.
- (7) The Vice Chancellor shall have the right of visiting and inspecting colleges and other institutions maintained by or affiliated to the University;
- (8) The Vice Chancellor may take action in any emergency which, in his opinion, calls for immediate action. In such a case he shall ,as soon as may be thereafter ,report his action to the officer or authority who or which would ordinarily have dealt with the matter.
- (9) The Vice Chancellor shall exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Statutes;

11. *The Registrar:-* The Registrar shall be whole-time paid officer of the University appointed by the Syndicate for such period and on such terms as may be prescribed by the Statutes. The Registrar shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed. Suits by or against the University shall be instituted by or against the Registrar;
12. *Authorities of the University:-* The following shall be the Authorities of the University, namely:-
 - i. The Senate
 - ii. The Syndicate
 - iii. The Faculties and
 - iv. Such other authorities as may be provided for in the Statutes;
13. *The Senate:-* The Senate shall consist of the following members namely:-

Class I- Ex Officio Members

1. The Chancellor
2. The Pro Chancellor
3. The Vice Chancellor
4. Heads of the University Departments of study and Research
5. Chief Justice, Kerala
6. Secretary to Government, Education Department
7. Secretary to Government, Finance Department
8. Director of Public Instruction

9. Heads of recognised research Institutions in the State (other than those maintained by the University)
10. Director of Technical Education
11. Deans of Faculties
12. Principals of Colleges in which instruction is given to a degree standard
13. Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate;

Class II- Elected Members

- (i) Sixteen members elected by the registered graduates from among themselves
- (ii) Six members elected from among themselves by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Kerala;
- (iii) Twenty five members elected by the teaching staff of the Colleges affiliated to the University which will be as follows:-

Teachers in Arts	5
Do. Science	5
do. Oriental studies and Fine Arts	3
do. Engineering	2
do. Technology	1
do. Medicine	3
do. Commerce	1
do. Law	1

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| do. | Teaching | 1 |
| do. | Veterinary Science | 1 |
| do. | Ayurveda | 1 |
| do. | Agriculture | 1 |
- (iv). one member elected by the Corporation of Trivandrum from among its own body
- (v). Two members of each revenue district , one elected by the Municipal Councilors of the Municipalities in the district from among themselves and the other by the members of the Panchayats in the district from among themselves;
- (vi) Four members elected from among themselves by the Heads of the recognised High Schools in the State.
- (vii) Two members elected by registered trade unions in the State designated by Statutes from among their members.

Class III - Life Members

- (xvii) Such Persons not exceeding five in number as may be appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education.
- (xviii) Life members of the Senate of the Travancore University who are life members under clauses (xiii) and (xiv) of Sec. 14(a) of the Travancore University Act, 1113, shall be deemed to be life members of the Senate under this Act.

Class IV- Other Members

Not more than twelve members nominated by the Chancellor of whom not less than –

- Three members shall represent recognised cultural Organisations, Associations or Societies
- Two members shall represent authors;
- Three members shall represent Chambers of Commerce in the State, and
- Two members shall represent Industries of the State

14. *Reconstitution of the Senate*:- (1) The Senate shall be reconstituted every three years. Every member of the Senate other than ex-officio and life members shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, hold office until the next reconstitution of the Senate.

Provided that no member nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular office shall hold office for a longer period than three months after he has ceased to be such member unless in the meanwhile he again becomes a member of that electorate.

Provided also that where an elected or nominated member of the Senate is appointed temporarily to any of the offices by virtue of which he is entitled to be a member of the Senate ex-officio, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and communicated to the Vice Chancellor within seven days from the date of his taking charge of his appointment, choose whether he will continue to be a member of the Senate by virtue of his election or nomination, or whether he will vacate office as such member and become a member ex officio by virtue of his appointment, and the choice shall be conclusive. On failure to make such choice, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as an elected or nominated member.

(2) When a person ceases to be a member of the Senate, he shall cease to be a member of any of the authorities of the University of which

he may happen to be a member by virtue of his membership of the Senate.

15. *Powers of the Senate:-* (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Senate shall have general superintendence over the affairs, concerns and properties of the University and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for.

(2) The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, have the following powers, namely:-

- i. To determine what degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions shall be granted by the University.
- ii. To make, amend or repeal Statutes either of its own motion or on the motion of the Syndicate;
- iii. To cancel or modify any Ordinance passed by the Syndicate by a resolution passed by the majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting at which the Ordinance is reported to the Senate by the Syndicate;
- iv. To review the annual report and the annual accounts of the University which shall be placed before it by the Syndicate and to consider and pass the budget according to the provisions of the Statutes;
- v. To accept endowments, bequests, donations and transfers of any movable or immovable property on behalf of the University;
- vi. To institute fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, exhibitions, medals and prizes in accordance with the provisions of this Act and Statutes and the Ordinances;
- vii. To institute professorships, readerships, lectureships and such other teaching or research posts as it may deem necessary;

- viii. To establish and maintain such institutions as it may from time to time deem necessary;
- ix. To prescribe the terms and conditions of service of the employees of the University;
- x. To appoint committees and to delegate to them such powers of the Senate as it may deem fit;
- xi. To make Statutes regulating the method of election to the authorities of the University and the procedure at the meeting of the Senate, the Syndicate and other authorities of the University and the quorum of members required for the transaction of business by the authorities of the University other than the Senate, and
- xii. To perform such other functions as are assigned to it by this Act or the Statutes;

16. *Meeting of the Senate:-* (1) The Senate shall meet at least twice a year on dates to be fixed by the Vice Chancellor. One of such meetings shall be called the annual meeting. The Senate may also meet at such other times as it may, from time to time ,determine.

(2) One Fifth of the total number of members of the Senate shall be the quorum for a meeting of the Senate, provided that such quorum shall not be required for a Convocation of the University or a meeting of the Senate held for the purpose of conferring degrees, titles, diplomas or other distinctions.

(3) The Vice Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than the number of members of the Senate forming the quorum under sub-Section (2) , convene a

special meeting of the Senate. At a special meeting of the Senate. At a special meeting convened on requisition, no subject other than that shown in the requisition, no subject other than shown in the requisition, shall be considered.

17. *The Syndicate*:- The Syndicate shall consist of the following members, namely:-

Class I- Ex- Officio Members

- xiii. The Vice Chancellor
- xiv. The Director of Public Instruction
- xv. Secretary to Government, Education Department

Class II- Other Members

- (vi) Four members elected from among themselves by the Principals of Colleges in which instruction is given to a degree standard of whom two shall be from private colleges and two from other colleges;

- (vii) Five members elected from among themselves by the Senate of whom three shall be persons not connected with the profession of teaching;

Provided that no employee of the University shall be eligible for election from the Senate to the Syndicate;

- (viii) Two Deans elected by the Deans of Faculties from among themselves, one member elected by the Heads of Study in the University from among themselves; one member elected by the combined Faculties from among themselves(these shall not be Principals, Deans or Heads of Departments);

18. *Terms of office of members of Syndicate:-* Members of the Syndicate, other than ex-officio members, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of their election, nomination or appointment ;

Provided that no person elected, nominated or appointed in his capacity as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular office shall be a member of the Syndicate for a longer period than three months after he has ceased to be such member unless in the meanwhile he again becomes a member of that electorate.

19. *Powers of the Syndicate:-* Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Executive Authority of the University including the general superintendence and control over the institutions of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate ; and subject likewise, the Syndicate shall have the following powers, namely:-

- (a) to affiliate institutions in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Statutes;
- (b) to make Ordinances and to amend or repeal the same;
- (c) to propose Statutes for the consideration of the Senate;
- (d) to hold, control and administer the properties and funds of the University;
- (e) to direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University;
- (f) to arrange for and direct the inspection of colleges, hostels and other institutions; and to constitute a Board of Inspection for that purpose;
- (g) to prescribe the qualifications of teachers:-

- (i) in the Colleges, and
- (ii) in the institutions maintained by the University on the recommendation of the Board of Selection
- (h) to appoint teachers and other employees of the University, fix their emoluments and prescribe their duties and the conditions of their service;
- (i) to suspend and dismiss teachers and other employees of the University, after giving them reasonable notice provided that the employee so punished shall have a right of appeal to a Tribunal appointed by the Chancellor whose decision shall be final and binding;
- (j) to fix the emoluments and prescribe the duties and the conditions of service of teachers and other employees in private colleges;
- (k) to charge and collect such fees as may be prescribed by the Ordinances;
- (l) to award fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, exhibitions, medals and prizes in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes and the Ordinances;
- (m) to exercise supervision and control over the residence and discipline of students;
- (n) to frame the financial estimates of the University and submit them to the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes made in this behalf;
- (o) to prescribe the course of study after consultation with the Boards of Studies and Faculties concerned;

- (p) to conduct the University Examinations and approve and publish the results thereof.
- (q) to decide what examinations of other universities may be accepted as equivalence to those of the University and to negotiate with other universities for the recognition of the examinations of the University;
- (r) to prescribe, in consultation with the Faculties concerned, the qualifications for admission of students to the various courses of study and the examinations and the conditions under which exemptions may be granted;
- (s) to appoint members to the Boards of Studies, in consultation with the Faculties concerned;
- (t) to appoint examiners and to fix their remunerations;
- (u) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances;
- (v) to delegate any of its powers to the Vice Chancellor or to a Committee appointed from among the members;
- (w) to arrange for and direct inspection of affiliated colleges, recognised institutions and hostels; to issue instructions for maintaining their efficiency and for ensuring proper conditions of employment of members of staff and payment of adequate salaries; in case of disregard of such instructions to recommend to the Senate to modify the conditions of affiliation or recognition or take such other steps as it deems proper in that behalf; and
- (x) to see that a written contract governs the relationship between the teachers and management of private institutions;

20. *Election of members to the Senate and the Syndicate:-* The election of members to the Senate and to the Syndicate shall be conducted on the principle of proportional representation, by means of the single transferrable vote in accordance with the Statutes framed in this behalf;

21. *Faculties :-* (1) The University shall have the following faculties:-

- i. The Faculty of Arts;
- ii. The Faculty of Science;
- iii. The Faculty of Engineering
- iv. The Faculty of Technology
- v. The Faculty of Oriental Studies
- vi. The Faculty of Fine Arts;
- vii. The Faculty of Medicine
- viii. The Faculty of Ayurveda
- ix. The Faculty of Law
- x. The Faculty of Education
- xi. The Faculty of Agriculture
- xii. The Faculty of Veterinary Science
- xiii. Such other Faculties as may be prescribed from time to time by the Statutes;

(2) The Faculties shall act in an advisory capacity to the Senate and the Syndicate in all academic matters, and shall perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances;

- (3) The Faculty shall consist of the Chairman and two other members elected by the members of the Board of Studies in the Faculty and such number of members not being less than six and not more than ten nominated by the Syndicate. They may include representatives of other Universities in the respective subjects, Heads of Government Departments and representatives of public sectors of industry;
- 22. *Board of Studies:-* There shall be Board of Studies attached to each department of study in the University. The constitution and powers of the Boards of Studies shall be prescribed in the Ordinances;
 - 23. *Institutions affiliated to the University:-* (1) All Colleges now established in the State shall stand affiliated to the University;
 - (2) The control of all institutions vested in the University at the commencement of this Act shall vest in the Government except the Research Institutions and other institutions as may be specified by the Government by notification in the Gazette;
 - (3) The Government may at any time transfer to the University any institution, subject to such terms and conditions as they may deem fit to impose as regards its future maintenance and control and the University may accept such transfer and thereafter it shall abide by such terms and conditions;
 - 24. *The Statutes:-* Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-
 - (a) the powers and duties of the officers of the University in so far as these are not provided for herein;
 - (b) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University in so far as these are not provided for herein;

- (c) the procedure for election of members to the Syndicate, the Senate and other authorities of the University and all such other matters relating to these bodies, as may be necessary or desirable to provide;
- (d) the degrees, diplomas, titles, certificates and other academic distinctions to be awarded by the University;
- (e) the withdrawal or cancellation of degrees, diplomas, titles, certificates and other academic distinctions;
- (f) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ;
- (g) the holding of Convocation to confer degrees;
- (h) the conferment of honorary degrees;
- (i) the maintenance of the accounts and the preparation and passing of the annual budget of the University;
- (j) the fixation of the scales of pay and the conditions of service of teachers of the University; and
- (k) all such other matters as are required or authorised by this act to be prescribed by means of Statutes;

15. Procedure for making Statutes:- (1) The Senate may take into consideration the draft of any Statute either of its own motion or as proposed by the Syndicate;

2) Where, either of its own motion or as proposed by the Syndicate , a draft Statute has been placed before the Senate for its consideration , the Senate may pass the Statute with or without amendments , or reject it, or refer it to the Syndicate for resubmission together with any amendments that the Senate may suggest;

Provided that before any Statute is passed affecting the powers or duties of any officer, or the constitution, powers or duties of any authority of University, the opinion of the Syndicate and a report from the officer or authority concerned shall have been taken into consideration by the Senate;

(3) All Statutes passed by the Senate shall be submitted to the Chancellor, and the Chancellor may sanction, disallow or remit the same for further consideration;

(4) No Statute, or amendment or repeal of an existing Statute made by the Senate shall have effect until it has been assented to by the Chancellor;

26. *The Ordinances*;- Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) the courses of study and the conduct of examinations;
- (b) the admission of students to the various courses of study and to the examinations;
- (c) the levy of fees in colleges and other institutions maintained by the University;
- (d) the residence and discipline of students;
- (e) the qualification of teachers;
- (f) the appointment and the prescription of duties of Boards of Studies and Examiners;
- (g) the scales of pay and the terms and conditions of the service of employees of the University other than teachers of the University; and

- (h) All such other matters as may, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, be prescribed by the Ordinances;

27. Procedure for making Ordinances:- (1) All Ordinances made by the Syndicate shall have effect from such date as the Syndicate may direct; but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Chancellor and the Senate, and shall be considered by the Senate at its next succeeding meeting. The Senate shall have power, by a resolution passed at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such Ordinance;

(2) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until such time as the Senate has had an opportunity of considering the same;

(3) The procedure to be followed in making, amending or repealing Ordinance in so far as these are not provided in this section shall be prescribed by the Statutes;

B. Rules and Bye-Laws: - The Syndicate shall have power to frame rules and Bye Laws not inconsistent with provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, for the guidance and working of Boards and Committees and other bodies constituted under the provisions of this Act or the Statutes or Ordinances and for regulating the procedure and conduct of business at meetings of University authorities other than the Senate;

University Fund:- (a) All grants made by the Government from time to time, and all sums paid or endowments made by private persons or local authorities for the purposes of the University, together with all fees received and rents and profits and other income derived from the properties and funds vested in the University, shall form a fund

styled "the University Fund" which shall be at the disposal of the University to be employed for the purposes and in the manner mentioned in this Act and in the Statutes and the Ordinances.

- (b) The University Fund shall be kept in the Government Treasury;
30. *Grants:* - (1) The University shall receive as grants for its maintenance such sums as may be fixed by the Government each year.
- (2) The Government may pay to the University such grants as may be decided upon by the Government for the purpose of expansion of its research and academic functions and for the purpose of assisting colleges affiliated to the University;
31. *Annual Accounts:* - (1) The annual accounts of the University shall be prepared under the directions of the Syndicate and shall be submitted to the Government for audit;
- (2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Syndicate in the Gazette, and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, be submitted to the Senate and the Government;
- (3) The Syndicate shall also prepare three months before the close of the financial year estimates for the ensuing year;
- (4) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Senate at its annual meeting, and the Senate may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take action in accordance therewith;
32. *Annual Report:* - The annual report of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate and shall be submitted to the Senate on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes and shall be

considered by the Senate at its next annual meeting. The Senate may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Syndicate. The Syndicate shall inform the Senate of the action taken by it. A copy of the report with a copy of the resolutions thereon, if any, of the Senate shall be submitted to the Government for information.

33. *Powers of Government:-* (1) The Government shall appoint auditors of the accounts of the University and the institutions under the management of the University. The auditors shall maintain a continuous audit of the accounts of the University and may after giving due intimation conduct local audit of any institution under the management and control of the University. the University shall bear the cost of the audit as fixed by the Government.

(2) After completing the audit for a year or for any shorter period or for any transaction or series of transactions , the auditors shall sent a report to the University and a duplicate copy thereof to the Government. The auditors shall specify in the report all cases of irregular, illegal or improper expenditure or of failure to recover moneys or other property due to the University or of loss or waste of money or other property thereof caused by neglect or misconduct of the officers and authorities of the University. The auditors shall also report on any other matter relating to the accounts of the University as may be required by the Government.

(3) The University shall forthwith remedy any defect or irregularity pointed out by the auditors and report the same to the Government.

(4) The Government shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as they may direct, of the University ,its buildings, laboratories , libraries, museums, workshops and equipment , and of any institutions maintained, recognised or approved by , or affiliated to ,the University, and also of the work conducted by

the University and to cause an inquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Government shall in every case give notice to the University of its intention to cause such inspection or inquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

- (5) The Government shall communicate to the Syndicate the results of such inspection or inquiry and may, after ascertaining the opinion of the Syndicate thereon, convey its views to the Senate and to the Syndicate. The Government may, after considering the views of the Senate and the Syndicate thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.
 - (6) The Syndicate shall report to the Government the action, if any, which is proposed to be taken, or has been taken, upon the results of such inspection or inquiry. Such report shall be submitted with the opinion of the Senate thereon and within such time as the Government may direct.
 - (7) Where the Senate or the Syndicate does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Government, the Government may after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate or the Syndicate issue such directions as they may think fit, and the Senate and the Syndicate shall comply with such directions.
34. *Conditions of Service*:- (1) 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 and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.
- (2) Any dispute arising out of a contract between any officer or teacher of the University and the University shall, on the request of the officer

or teacher concerned be referred to a Board of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Syndicate ,one member nominated by the Government not below the rank of a District Judge (who will be the Chairman) and a nominee of the Officer or teacher concerned.

(3) The award of the Board shall be final and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matter decided by the Board. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act 1940, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly;

35. *Conditions of service of private teachers:-* the provisions of Sec. 34 shall govern the appointment of teachers in private colleges subject to the proviso that a nominee of the management shall also be included in the Board, in lieu of the representative of the Syndicate.

36. *Pension, Insurance and Provident Fund:* - The University shall make adequate provisions for the benefit of its officers, teachers and other servants under their control and the teachers other servants employed in other private colleges in matters of insurance , pension and provident fund or for other benefits as it may deem fit in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

37. *Miscellaneous:-* (1) No act or proceedings of the Senate, the Syndicate or other body constituted under this Act, or the Statutes or the Ordinances shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the body doing or passing it, at the time any such act or proceeding is done or passed;

(2) The appointment of the Vice Chancellor and the Registrar shall be notified in the Gazette;

(3) The Statutes ,Ordinances ,rules and bye-laws passed in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be published in the Gazette;

- (4) The Syndicate shall forward to the Government within one month of the date of the meetings copies of the proceedings of the Senate and the Syndicate;
- (5) Any member of any authority or body of the University may resign his office by letter addressed to the Registrar.
- (6) Any member of any authority or body of University shall cease to be a member on his being convicted by a court of law of an offence which involves moral delinquency.
- (7) 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 election, nomination, appointment or co-option, as the case may be, and the term of that member shall be that of the member in whose place he has 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 Senate and occurs within six months preceding the date on which the term of office of such members expires, the vacancy shall not be filled.

38. *Dispute as to constitution of University Authority or body:* - If any question arises regarding the interpretation of any provision of this Act, or of any Statute, Ordinance, Regulation or rule, 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 be referred to the Chancellor and shall be so referred to him if twenty-five members of the Senate so require. The Chancellor shall, after taking such advice as he deems necessary, decide the question and his decision shall be final;

9. *Protection of acts and orders* :- 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, Ordinances, Regulations and rules framed there under.

10. *Transitory provisions*: - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the colleges in the State affiliated to the University of Madras at the commencement of this Act may continue their affiliation with that University for such minimum period as may be required to enable students pursuing a course of study leading to any examination of the University of Madras to complete that course and to sit for the examination, and the University and the colleges shall provide for such students instructions in accordance with the curricula prescribed by the University of Madras.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the South Travancore Hindu College, Nagercoil, affiliated to the University of Travancore shall be permitted to continue its affiliation with the University of Kerala until such time as it is affiliated to any other University.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or the Statutes and Ordinances framed there under, any research student of the University of Travancore or any student of a college maintained by or admitted to the privileges of the University of Travancore constituted under the Travancore University Act, 1113, shall be permitted to complete his course and take his degree under the University constituted by this Act,

Any officer or authority of the University exercising any functions or performing any duties under the Travancore University Act, 1113 immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall continue to

exercise such functions or perform such duties, as the case may be, until the corresponding new officer or authority is appointed, elected or nominated or constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the Statutes or Ordinances framed there under;

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall enable such officer or authority to function as such after the lapse of one year from the commencement of this Act.

- (5) The Statutes, Ordinances and bye-laws in force at the commencement of this Act, shall in so far as they are not repugnant to the provisions of this Act, continue to be in force until they are replaced by the Statutes, Ordinances or bye-laws framed under this Act;
- (6) All properties, all rights of whatever kind, used, enjoyed or possessed by and all interests of whatever kind owned by or vested in or held in trust by or for the University of Travancore as constituted under the Travancore University Act, 1113, as well as all liabilities legally subsisting against the said, University, shall pass to the University as constituted under this Act;
- (7) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the first Statutes, Ordinances and bye-laws shall be approved by the Government before they are brought into force;
41. *Removal of difficulties* :- If any difficulty arises as to the first constitution or reconstitution of any authority of the University after the commencement of this Act, or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.
42. *Repeal* :- The Travancore University Act. 1113, is hereby repealed.

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Education and Health Department

NOTIFICATION

No. ED (F) 2-3940/57/EHD

Dated ,Trivandrum ,the

30th August 1957

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Kerala University Act, 1957 (Act 14 of 1957), the Government of Kerala hereby appoint the 30th day of August 1957 as the date on which all the provisions of the Act shall come into force.

By order of the Governor

P. K. NAMBIAR

Education Secretary

9 - ACT 3 OF 1998

THE PRE-DEGREE COURSE (ABOLITION) ACT, 1997

An Act to abolish Pre-Degree Course in the State of Kerala in a phased manner commencing from the academic year 1997-98 and to provide for matters incidental or ancillary thereto.

Preamble.— WHEREAS the University Grants Commission has been continuously pressing the Government of Kerala to abolish Pre-Degree Course in the Universities in the State;

AND WHEREAS all the other State Governments in India have abolished Pre-Degree Course by accepting 10+2 system of school education;

AND WHEREAS in accordance with the National Education Policy to improve standards of Higher Education, the Government of Kerala consider if necessary to abolish Pre-Degree Course in the Universities in Kerala in a phased manner with effect from the academic year 1997-98 and to make alternative arrangements for the establishment of more number of Higher Secondary Schools in the State of Kerala;

BE it enacted in the Forty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Pre-degree Course (Abolition) Act, 1997.
- (2) Clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (2) of section 3 shall come into force at once and the remaining provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 3rd day of June, 1997.
2. *Definitions.*—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a) “academic year” means a period of 12 months commencing from the first day of June and ending with the thirty first day of May of the following year;
 - (b) “Committee” means Empowered Committee constituted by sub-section (2) of section 3;
 - (c) “University laws” means the Kerala University Act, 1974 (14 of 1974), the Calicut University Act, 1975 (5 of 1975), the Mahatma Gandhi University Act, 1985 (12 of 1985) and the Kannur University Act, 1996 (22 of 1996) and the Statutes

Ordinances, Regulations, the rules and the byelaws made under the said Acts;

(d) "State" means the State of Kerala.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the University Laws shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the said laws.

3. *Pre-degree Course to be abolished.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the University laws, or in any agreement or contract, with effect on and from the date of commencement of this Act, the Government reserve for themselves the right, by order, published in the Gazette, to prohibit the conduct of Pre-degree Course or such number of batches of the said course in an academic year in such colleges as may be specified therein and thereupon such course of study or such number of batches of the said course of study shall not be conducted in the colleges so specified and the University concerned shall not grant affiliation to the said course in such colleges and disaffiliate the college which violates the prohibition contained in the said order.

(2) No college shall be specified in the order, under sub-section (1) unless it is recommended by an Empowered Committee consisting of —

(a) the Principal Secretary to Government, Higher Education Department—Chairman;

(b) the Vice-Chancellor of one of the Universities in the State nominated by the Government—Member;

(c) Secretary to Government, General Education Department—Member

(d) The Director of Collegiate Education—Member-Secretary.

- (e) The Director of Public Instruction—Member; and
 - (f) The Director of Higher Secondary Education—Member.
4. *Meeting of the Committee.*—(1) The Committee shall meet at such time and place as may be determined by the Chairman.
- (2) Meetings of the Committee shall be presided over by the Chairman and his absence, by a Member chosen by the Members present, from among themselves.
 - (3) The quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be three.
 - (4) Decision of the Committee shall be taken by the majority of Members present at a meeting and where the Members divide equally, the decision of the Chairman shall prevail.
 - (5) Minutes of the meeting of the Committee shall be approved by the Chairman and all proceedings, orders and other instruments of the Committee, based on the minutes, shall be authenticated by the signature of the Member-Secretary.
 - (6) The procedure to be followed in a meeting shall be such, as may be determined by the Chairman.
5. *Ban on appointment of staff etc.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the University laws or in any agreement or contract, no appointment of non-teaching staff in any University and no appointment of teaching and non-teaching staff in any college shall be made for a period of three years from the date of commencement of this Act:

Provided that, in the exigencies of service, such appointment may be made, with the previous approval of the Committee.

6. *Repeal and saving.*—(1) The Pre-Degree Course (Abolition) Ordinance, 1997 (10 of 1997), is hereby repealed.
- (2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or deemed to have been done or any action taken or deemed to have been taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act.

10. P.D ACCOUNTS - SPECIAL FEES

**G.O MS. 312/83/H. Edn. Dated 30-12-1983 ,
Higher Education (J) Department.**

Education – Government and Private Colleges – P.D Accounts –
Special Fees – Rules for Regulating the Collection, Custody and Disposal
of – Revised Orders issued

Read :

1. G.O M.S 288 / 68 / Edn. Dated 20-6-1968.
2. From Director of Collegiate Education correspondence resting with his letter No. P & G2-42861 / 81 dt 13-7-1981

ORDER

Government approve the revised rules appended to this order for regulating the collection, custody and disposal of Special Fees which are to be remitted into the P.D. Account of the Principles of Government and Private Colleges.

By Order of the Governor,

U. Peer Mohammed Rowther
Under Secretary

11. P.D.ACCOUNTS - AMENDMENTS

**G.O No. 309/85/H. Edn. Dated 18-12-1985 Higher Education (J) Department -
Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.**

Collegiate Education – Government and Private Colleges – P.D.
Accounts – Special Fees – Rules for Regulating the Collection custody
and Disposal of Special Fees – Amendments to – Issued

Read :-

1. G.O M.S 312/83/H Edn. Dated 30-12-1983.
2. From Director of Collegiate Education, Letter No. P & G2/
42861/81/Coll Edn. Dated 24-1-1985.

ORDER

Government are pleased to issue the following modifications to
the rules for regulating the collection custody and disposal of special fees
issued in the G.O read above.

Rule 1 – The following shall be added at the end of the first para of
this rule.

The Principals of Private Colleges shall however have the option to
remit the amount under the items of Special fees mentioned, in the S.B
account in the Treasury, as provided for in the University Ordinances
1978 Chapter X (1).

Rule 2 – The following shall be added at the end of this Rulse : -

In the case of Institutions specifically exempted by the Director of Collegiate Education in writing from remitting the amount of Collection into Treasury on the very next day on account of the distance from the Institution to the Treasury, the amount of special fee collections under the P.D. Account shall be remitted along with the other regular remittances following due, on the earliest occasion, subject also to the condition that such collection will not be retained without remittances for more than four working days after the collections.

Rule 4 – (i) The following explanation shall be added under the sub-rule (ii) of this Rule.

The term lasting purpose intended to be of service to the student community as a whole will not cover items of expenditure of a capital nature which would increase the assets of the management of the colleges. Thus the accumulated balance shall not be utilized for purposes like construction and equipping of building courts and play grounds, class rooms etc, and for purchasing of items like furniture, laboratory equipments, science materials, books and periodicals etc.

(ii) The last sentence in the sub rule (iii) of rule given in brackets shall be deleted.

Rule 5 – The following shall be added at the end of the Sub-rule (i) of this Rule.

In the case of payments of advance under P.D. items, the Principal should take care to see that when one advance is in force under an item and is adjusted with proper supporting vouchers, a second advance under the same item shall not be made.

By order of the Governor,
K.L George

Under Secretary to Government.

12 D.A TO ATHELETS

**G.O Rt. No.913/85/H. Edn. Dated 27-5-1986 from the Under Secretary to
Government,**

Higher Education (J) Department, Government of Kerala,
Trivandrum addressed to the

Director of Collegiate Education, Trivandrum

Collegiate Education – Government and Private Colleges – Ratse
for D.A to athletes – Revised – Amendment of Rules Regulating special
fees – Orders Issued

Read –

1. G.O M.S 312 /83 / H. dated 30-12-1983
2. G.O Ms 309 / 85 / Edn. Dated 18-12-1985
3. Letter No. P & G2. 91284/84/Coll. Edn. Dated 7-3-1985 from
the Director of Collegiate Education.

As per Rule 12 (i) of the rules for regulating the collection custody and disposal of special fees issued in the G.O read as first paper above members of Athletic teams of Colleges participating in inter collegiate inter University tournaments etc, are eligible for a daily allowance of Rs.8 per head on days of match in places 8 Kms or more away from the college concerned. It is represented that the rate of D.A. may be enhanced in view of the rise in price. Government have examined the matter and are pleased to order that the rates of D.A. admissible to athletic teams under the rules at the place of halt will be revised to Rs.15 per day. Rule 12 (i) of

the Rules for regulating the Collectino cústody and disposal of special fees issued in the G.O read above stánds améñded to the above éxtent.

By order of the Governor,
K.L. George
Under secretary to Government

13. CONTINGENCY GRANTS

G.O (MS) No. 89/73/Edn. Dated 19th June, 1973 from the Education (S)
Department,

Government of Kerala, Trivandrum,

Private Arts and Science Colleges – Payment of Grant Under
Contingencies and Maintenance – Orders issued

Read :-

1. G.O (Ms) No. 185/72/Edn. Dated 30th August, 1972
2. Letter No.HÍ – 1934/72 dated 20th December, 1972 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

In the G.O, read as first paper above, Government have introduced a scheme of direct payment of salaries to the teaching and non teaching staff of private Arts and Science Colleges. The scheme contemplates direct payment of salaries from 1st June, 1972 subject to certain conditions. It has also been stipulated in clause 6 of G.O read above, that for contingencies as per capita figure with a ceiling for each college or group of College will be worked out for each category of students for each course.

Similarly for maintenance and repairs, a per capita figure will be worked out with reference to Arts section and Science section for each college.

Till now grants under these items were determined by the provisions contained in the Grants – in – aid code. Consequent on the implementation of the scheme of direct payment, it has become necessary to specify the items for which the grant should be paid and the maximum and the minimum of grants payable to the managements in this regard. The whole question was discussed with the representatives of the Managements of private arts and science colleges, the Director of Collegiate Education and the Universities. After having considered the question in detail in all its aspects, Government are pleased to lay down the following rates for fixing the grant under contingencies and maintenance in private Arts and Science Colleges coming under the scheme of direct payment.

1. Contingencies Grant
 - A. The following items will be eligible for grant under the contingencies.
 1. Stationary for the use o the Office of the College and Management.
 2. Printing of Office Registers and such othe registers and certificate forms that are essential for the offices.
 3. Postage and telegram charges for official purposes.
 4. Telephone charges nit he College and residence of Principals
 5. Electricity charges
 6. Water charges including upkeep of garden.
 7. First aid charges

8. Cost of Chalk and Dusters.
9. T.A. to members of teaching and non teaching staff to go to treasuries and for other travel of official purposes and also to members of staff selection committees.
10. Cooly and freight charges.
11. Miscellaneous items.
 - (a) Kerosene.
 - (b) Phenyle
 - (c) Brooms
 - (d) Brushes for cleaning
 - (e) Ropes
 - (f) Buckets and vessels
 - (g) Glass Thumblers.
 - (h) Cleaning materials
 - (i) Knife for office use
 - (j) Rubber stamp for office use
 - (k) Electric Bulbs.
 - (l) Black Japan or some other paints for black boards.
12. Lavatory cleaning charges.
13. Taxes
14. University Inspection Commission

15. Insurance of College buildings and equipments and
16. Other items to be approved by Director of Collegiate Education from time to time.

B. The following shall be the rates, for calculation of these grants.

xvi. Junior College (Pre-Degree Student)

Arts Student Rs.7 per student Actual expenditure subject to a ceiling of Science student Rs. 8 per student ceiling of Rs.7,500

xvii. Degree College

Arts Student Rs.9 per degree Actual expenditure subject to a ceiling of Student a ceiling of Rs. 15,000 Science student Rs.10 per student

xviii. Post graduate college

Arts Student Rs.12 per post Actual expenditure subject to a ceiling of

Science student Graduate a ceiling of Rs.20,000

C. An advance of 50 percent of grant will be released on the basis of prescribed applications in May every year. Final grant will be released soon after receipt of detailed expenditure statement and audit of related accounts or in March of the same year whichever is earlier. In case audit is not completed before March of the same year. The disallowed amounts will be adjusted against future grants.

II. Maintenance Grants

A. The expenditure incurred no annual white and colour washing and painting of all buildings used for college purposes excluding hostel buildings and quarters, but including the compound wall and gate, petty repairs costing not more than Rs.1,000 repairs and painting of furniture and its replacement, repairs and painting of doors and windows and replacement of glasses in doors and windows will be computed for determining the grant under maintenance.

B. The rates will be follows –

1. Junior College:

Arts Student Rs.4.50 per student Actual expenditure subject to a ceiling of Science student Rs.6 per student ceiling of Rs.6,000

2. Degree Colleges

Arts Student Rs.5 per student Actual expenditure subject to a ceiling of Science student Rs.6 per student ceiling of Rs.10,500

3. Post graduate colleges Arts Student Rs.9 per student Actual expenditure subject to a ceiling of Science student Rs. 10 per student ceiling of Rs.10,500

C. Fifty per cent of maintenance grant will be released in May of every year on application from the management. Final grant will be paid soon after the receipt of detailed expenditure statement and audit of the vouchers and verification of relative records or in March which ever is earlier. Disallowed amounts, will be adjusted against future grants.

- III. A review of the rate fixed under Maintenance and contingency grants will be made once in five years.
- IV. The entire amounts under these two grants due to the colleges for the year 1972-73 and the 50 per cent advance for the year 1973-74 will be released as early as possible. The Director of Collegiate Education is requested to finalise the audit of the accounts of 1972-73 expeditiously.

The payment of these grants will be subject to the provisions of the agreement that the Management of Private Arts and Science Colleges have executed with the Government.

By order of the Governor
P.K. UmaShankar
Secretary

14 CONTINGENCY GRANTS-NORMS

G.O Ms No.22/75/H. Edn. Dated 2nd March 1976

Private Training Colleges Payment of Grants Towards maintenance, contingencies, libraries and laboratories – Norms – Fixed – Orders issued

Read :

1. G.O Ms 133/73/H. Edn. Dated 4th September, 1975.
2. G.O Rt. 427/75/H Edn. Dated 14th march, 1975.
3. G.O Rt. 1265/75 H. Edn dated 22nd July, 1975.
4. Letter No. EI-22551/74, dated 21st November, 1975 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

In the G.O read as 1st Paper above, Government had introduced the scheme of direct payment of salaries to the staff of Private Training Colleges with effect from 1st June, 1973. According to clause 4 (j) of the G.O. Government have to consider proposal for sanction of grants towards maintenance, contingency for Library and Laboratory for the Private Training Colleges in consultation with the Educational Agencies.

2. Accordingly proposals were formulated in consultation with the director of Collegiate Education, the Universities and the representatives of managements of Private Training Colleges. After having carefully considered the proposal in all its aspects, Government are pleased to order as follows : -

1. Contingency grant – (1) The following items will be allowed as admissible item for the purpose of contingency grant : -
 - (i) Stationary for the use of the Office of the College and Management.
 - (ii) Printing of Office Registers and such other Registers and Certificate forms that are essential for the Office.
 - (iii) Postage and telegram charges for the official purpose.
 - (iv) Telephone charges in the college and residence of Principles
 - (v) Electricity charges
 - (vi) First Aid charges
 - (vii) Water charges including up keep of garden.
 - (viii) Cost of chalk and dusters.

- (ix) T.A to members of teaching and non teaching staff to treasuries and for other travel on official purposes and also to members of staff selection committee.
- (x) Cooly and freight charges.
- (xi) Miscellaneous items : -
 - (a) Kerosene
 - (b) Phenoyle
 - (c) Brooms
 - (d) Brushes for cleaning
 - (e) Buckets and vessels
 - (f) Glass tumblers
 - (g) Cleaning materials
 - (h) Knife for office use
 - (i) Rubber stamp for office use
 - (j) Electric bulbs
 - (k) Black japan or some other paints for black board
- (xii) Lavatory cleaning charges
- (xiii) Taxes
- (xiv) University Inspection Commission
- (xv) Insurance of College Buildings and equipments
- (xvi) Other items to be approved by the Director of Collegiate Education from time to time.

The rate of grant shall be fixed at Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) per student or the actual expenditure on this account whichever is less.

II. Maintenance Grant

- (i) The expenditure incurred on annual white and colour washing and painting of all buildings used for college purposes excluding hostel buildings and quarters, but including compound wall and gate, petty repairs costing not more than Rs. 1000; repairs and painting of furniture and its replacement repairs and painting of doors and windows and replacements of glasses in doors and windows shall be computed for determining the maintenance grant for private training colleges.
- (ii) The rate of maintenance grant for Private Training Colleges shall be at Rs. 12 (Rupees twelve only) per student for each private training college, or the actual expenditure whichever is less.
- (iii) Library Grants – The library grant for each Private Training College shall be fixed at Rs. 10 per student of the actual expenditure on library items in excess of the less under the items due to be collected / collected, whichever is less.
- (iv) Laboratory Grants – The Laboratory grant shall be fixed for each private training college at the rate of Rs. 1000 per college or the actual expenditure incurred in connection with laboratories in excess of the fees under these items due to the collected / collected whichever is less.
- (v) In the G.O read as second and third papers above government have already sanctioned to the private training colleges an advance grant of Rs. 20 per student for 1973-74 and 1974-75 towards contingencies and maintenance as on ad hoc measures, to be adjusted against the final grants payable to the private training colleges towards maintenance and contingencies. The advance grants already paid to

the private training colleges on the strength of the G O second and third read above, shall be adjusted against the final grants payable under these rules and the balance amount alone if any shall be disbursed.

3. Government are also pleased to lay down the following conditions for the payment of the grants referred to in para 2 above.
 - (a) The grants wherever it is payable on the basis of strength of students, will be calculated on the basis of actual strength of a students as on 1st November of every academic year. If for any unforeseen reason the admission could not be made before 1st November of a year, the date will be altered suitably by the Director of Collegiate Education under intimation to the colleges concerned.
 - (b) A set of books published by the state institute of languages will be supplied to all the private training colleges eligible for library grant and the price thereof will be remitted by the Zonal Deputy Director of collegiate education concerned to the state institute of language and debited to the grant due to the College for the first year of grant. The cost of the books published by the State Institute of Language to be purchased by the Private Training Colleges will be recovered at 3 equal annual installments from the grants to be paid.
 - (c) An advance library and laboratory grant of 50 per cent will be given for the year 1975-76, calculated on the basis of the actual strength of students as on 1st January, 1974. In future the 50 per cent advance grant will be given in May, every year, based on the total grant given for the previous year. The grant for the year will be fixed and released in March on the basis of a statement to be submitted by the Principal in the form

prescribed by the Director of Collegiate Education, showing the income and expenditure under the respective items during the academic year. The advance grant paid will be adjusted at the time of release of the grant for the year. The grant for a year will become payable only in case the institution had incurred expenditure under the respective items over and above the amount of fees collected / to be collected under library and laboratory fees. The grant will be limited to such actual expenditure incurred in excess of the fees due to the collected / collected or the grant due under these rules, whichever is less.

- (d) The accounts of the colleges will be audited by the Department of Collegiate Education after the expiry of the year concerned and disallowed items of grant will be adjusted against the immediate future.
- (e) The Zonal Deputy Directors of Collegiate Education are authorized to sanction the Library / Laboratory grants and also to counter sign and pass the bills of library and laboratory grants.
- (f) In the case of arrear grants for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 for the private training colleges coming under the scheme of direct payment with effect from 1973 the Principals should submit details of expenditure incurred by them over and above the amount to be collected / collected under the special fee funds as Library and Laboratory fees. The actual grants for the above years will be limited to the actual expenditure so incurred during the respective years or the grants due under these rules, whichever less. These arrear grants will be released after scrutiny by the Department of Collegiate Education.

4. The expenditure incurred towards the grants shall be debited to the head 277 Education E University (d) Assistance non Government Arts College (i) Teaching grants under the detailed heads (ii) Contingent and maintenance grant (iii) library and laboratory grants

By order of the Governor
(Sd)

Special Secretary to Government

15 CONTINGENCY GRANTS-GUIDELINES

**G.O Ms No. 53/79/H. Edn. Dated 22-3-1979 of the Higher Education(J)
Department, Government Secretariat, Trivandrum.**

Private College – Guide Lines to be followed for the payment of Contingent and Maintenance grants – Prescribed – Order issued

Read :-

1.G.O Ms No.89/73/Edn. Dated 19-6-1973

2.G.O Ms No.22/76/H Edn. Dated 2-3-1976

3. Letter No. E2-42381/75, dated 16-9-1976 and 20-11-1978 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

Government order that for the payment of contingency and maintenance grants to private colleges, the guide lines appended to this order will be followed.

By order of the Governor
(Sd)

Appendix to G.O (MS) No. 53/79/H EDN. Dated 22-3-1979

Guidelines to be followed for the payment of contingent and maintenance grant to the private college.

The following rules and procedure are formulated for the payment of contingent and maintenance grant to the Private College based on the forms prescribed by the Government as per order NO. Ms No.89/73/, Edn, dated 19-6-1973 and G.O Ms 22/76/H. Edn, dated 2-3-1976. These rules shall come into force from 1976-77. Amendment, if any, required for these rules will be issued by the Director of Collegiate Education after obtaining concurrence of the Government.

Part I – General Scope – These rules are applicable for the payment of contingent maintenance grants to the Private affiliated Arts / Science / Training colleges in the state which have been brought under the scheme of direct payment. The grants under these rules are payable to the Managements of the colleges concerned. The payment of grants as a whole or a portion thereof shall be with held by the Director of Collegiate Education on the recommendation of the concerned Zonal Deputy director of collegiate education in case of the management do not follow these rules and procedure. This will be done after issuing a show cause notice and giving sufficient time to the managements to file their objections. An appeal against the decision of the Director of Collegiate education shall be made to government. Such appeal shall be filed within two months from the date of receipt of the final order of the director of collegiate education by the managements. The contingent and maintenance grants under these rules will be sanctioned by the zonal deputy director of collegiate education of the concerned zone in accordance with these rules and procedures.

Part II – Submission of applications – Applications for the sanction of contingent and maintenance grants under these rules for a financial year should be submitted to the concerned zonal deputy director of collegiate education on or before 30th September of the succeeding financial year, separately for these grants by the managements of the private college or by the principals who have been specifically authorized on this behalf by the managements. Late applications will not ordinarily be considered for the purpose of grant. But on valid reasons the director of collegiate education may admit the applications received late upto one month from due date. Applications for the contingent and maintenance grants should be in Form B with necessary enclosures. Applications with all the details prescribed therein should be accompanied with the following statements.

A. For maintenance grants

Statement showing the strength of students as on the first working day of October (for Junior Colleges) first working day of November (for Degree Colleges) and on the first working day of December (for Post graduate Colleges). This should be in the form prescribed – Form B (1).

- (2) Detailed and separate statements in support of all the items of expenditure shown in the application in the forms attached. Form C, C (1), C (2)
- (3) A detailed statement in the form attached Form C (1) showing the receipts by way of auction sale proceeds of the unserviceable items of furniture and other condemned wooden articles in the college, used up (old) cudjan leaves and other articles etc, purchased for arranging the maintenance work and the rent levied by way of renting of the college building for any social activities by any outside agencies. If no such receipts are to be shown a NIL statement should be attached with the application for the maintenance grant.

(4) A certificate from a Government Engineer not below the rank of an Assistant Engineer of the State P.W.D who has administrative jurisdiction over the area where the college is situated in the form prescribed as follows –

Certified that the annual repairs and maintenance work for the expenditure included in the application for grant in respect of college..... for the year have actually been in this connection are reasonable.

Certified that the items of stores including paints and white washing materials, the cost of which has been included in the application for maintenance grant in respect of colleges. are seen used up for the annual repairs and maintenance works college for the year and that the cost of articles purchased and the coolie charges included for the purpose of grant in this connection are reasonable.

OR

Certified that the items of stores including paints and white washing materials, the cost of which has been included in the application for maintenance grant in respect of colleges. are seen used up for the annual repairs and maintenance works college for the year and that the cost of articles purchased and the coolie charges included for the purpose of grant in this connection are reasonable.

There are colleges where the annual repairs and maintenance works are arranged through contractors by calling for competitive quotations and some other colleges the above works are arranged by engaging coolies

and supplying the materials required from the college, purchased directly. In both the cases, the certificates as applicable may be submitted. The annual repairs and maintenance works are expected to be arranged from the last week of November of every year and completed before the end of January of the next year. The certificate as prescribed above should be obtained before the second week of February of the same year and attached with the application for grant for the concerned financial year. Changes in this procedure should be effected only after obtaining the concurrence of the concerned by Director of Collegiate Education.

(5) A statement showing the name and designation of the person who is authorized to receive the grant in Form A.

B. For Contingent grant

1. A statement showing the strength of students as on the first working day of October (for Junior Colleges) November (for Degree Colleges) and the December (for post graduate colleges). This statement should be in the form prescribed - Form B (1)

Is in the case of Library, Laboratory grants Government are pleased to order that the first of November will be fixed as the date for all colleges in Junior Colleges, Degree Colleges and Post graduate colleges for calculation of strength for fixing maintenance and Contingency grants. (vide G.O. Rt. 1781/79/H. Edn dated 23-10-1979)

2. Details and separate statements in the form attached in support of all the items of expenditure shown in the application for contingent grant.
3. A statement of receipts, if any, in the form prescribed Form C (1). This should include the receipts by way of Telephone call charge (both for local and trunk call charges for the phone in the college and residence of the Principal) as per the Telephone call Register, current charges levied by way of renting of the building for any social

activities by any outside agencies share of water of current charges for the consumption of water and electric current in Hostels or staff quarters, if the connection is common in all the buildings etc. If there is no such receipts NIL statement should be attached.

4. A statement showing the name and designation of the person who is authorized to draw the contingent grant in the form prescribed (Form D).

Part III – Payment of advance grants – Advance contingent and maintenance grant to the extent of 50% of final grant eligible (gross) for the previous financial year will be sanctioned for each year, on the basis of applications to be submitted (in the forms prescribed) by the Managements or by the persons authorized for the purpose on or before 31st May of every year vide para © under contingencies grant and para © read with Maintenance grant of G.O (Ms) No.89/73/Edn. Dated 19-6-1973. Separate applications for contingent and maintenance grants should be submitted. In case the payment of grant for the previous year has not been finalized, the final grant last sanctioned to the college will be taken into consideration. Final grant mentioned in this rule does not include the deduction by way of adjustments of excess amounts paid, detected during audit of the related accounts by the Department or by the Accountant General. The advance grant thus paid will be adjusted in full in the final grant for that year. If any excess advance is outstanding to be adjusted, the same will be adjusted in the grants due to the college in subsequent years. Applications for advance grants should also contain the usual certificates and declarations prescribed for the application for final grant in a like manner. Once the year is over and an institution has not claimed the advance grant in time for that year, then the grant for the year will be come payable only as final grant.

Part IV – Assessment of grant :

A. Contingent Grant

Contingency grant to a college will be payable at the following rates subject to the ceiling fixed for each category of colleges or the actual expenditure incurred under contingencies whichever is less.

Pre degree class : Arts Rs.7 per student science Rs.8
per student

Degree class : Arts Rs.9 per student science Rs.10
per student

Post-Graduate course : Arts Rs.12 per student science Rs.15
per student

The calculation of the contingent grant is at the rates shown above worked out separately for each course for the number of students studying in the respective courses in respect of college. The maximum contingency grant admissible is however limited to Rs.7,500 Rs.15,000 and Rs.20,000 for Junior Colleges, Degree College and Post graduate colleges respectively.

Training Colleges

At the rate of Rs.10 per student or the actual expenditure on this account which ever is less.

Items of expenditure that will be reckoned for the purpose of contingent grant and the details as to how such items are to be accounted for and to be shown in the related statements of expenditure are given below

(1) Stationary for the use of the College Office and the Management

This includes the items of stationary purchased for the use of the college office various departments of the college and the office of the Management. Purchases should be made only after obtaining necessary

sanction orders from the Manager or principal (as the case may be) showing the necessity for the purchase of the items required and such sanction letters should be made available with the vouchers concerned. All the items of stationary purchased should be brought in the stock register for stationary articles and issue of the same shows therein with the initials of the person to whom the articles have been issued. When the items of stationary is issued in bulk the purpose of such issue should also be shown in the stock register. Purchase of stationary should however be limited to the actual requirements, subject to the stores purchase rules. As far as possible piecemeal purchase should be avoided. An estimate of the requirements of various items of office stationary for one year may be prepared and purchase should be effected accordingly.

(2) Printing of Office Register and Forms

This includes charges for printing the Forms and Register necessarily required for the college art for the office of the Management. A specimen of each form printed should be attached with the related voucher for the printing charges. Printing of forms and other documents (for which there is charge realized towards its cost) and those forms which are purely mean for the purpose of the students, the expenditure of which can be met from the stationary fee fund, with not come in the category of the forms required for the college. Printing of forms for registers should not be arranged when there is sufficient balance in the forms printed previously and care should be taken to see that sufficient number of forms and registers are got printed at one stretch.

Forms and registers thus printed or purchased should also be entered in the stock register and its issue shown therein. Printing of memo cards, forms for the use of hostels, prospectus and application forms, casual leave forms, forms for the preparation of those acquistance etc, will not be reckoned for the purpose of grant, students lists that can be prepared by

stenciling should not be printed. Forms should be got printed only in bulk quantities and its issue should be shown in the stock register properly.

(3) Postage of Telegram Charges

The postal charges for sending communications (official alone) are admissible for grant. The actual expenditure on this items calculated based on the entries in the Despatch Register and Stamp Account Register including the telegram charges alone will be reckoned for grant. Stamps purchased in a financial year may not be used up in that year itself and hence this procedure. All the details of stamps expended on a day should be shown in the Despatch Register giving details as the letter number, subject, the persons to whom the communication has been sent amount of postal charges etc. The total of the stamps expanded on a day should be shown in the Despatch Register and in the stamp amount register. The entries in the stamp account register should be attested by the principal. When more than one letter is to be sent to the same addresses on the same day all such letters should be sent in one cover. Post copies in confirmation of the telegram sent should be attached with the related voucher. Postal receipts obtained for the registered articles should be pasted against the concerned entries in the despatch register. Sending of certificates to the students personal letters to persons abroad, sending of College Magazines etc will not to be reckoned for the purpose of grant as they are not of official nature. The charges remitted for the renewal of post bag in the College if any, will also be admitted for grant.

(4) Telephone charges

The rent and official charges of the Telephone in the college and principals residence (if there is a phone in the principal's residence) will be admitted for grant. The calls should be minimized to the actual necessities and private call charges (both for trunk calls and local calls) should be

collected from the persons concerned and shown in the statement of receipt to be attached with the application for contingent grant.

A trunk call register in the form attached Form C (3) should be maintained in each college and all the trunk calls (both officials and private) made should be entered in the register then and there. Official calls should be attested by the principal and private calls initialed by the persons concerned.

When the Telephone bills from the department are received in the college the details of call charges should be verified with the entries in the Trunk call register and discrepancies if any, should be got rectified from the department. The total amounts of the official and private call charges as per each bill (for the college phone and for the phone in the Principals residence) should be shown therein as well as in the Trunk call register for the period concerned and bill should be passed for payment by the principal. Details of private call and official call charges should also be shown in the trunk call register against the concerned entries for which the bill relates. Miscellaneous receipts should be given for the collection of private call charges and such collection should be brought to the cash book as receipt as well as in the statement of receipts.

The charges for local calls should also be collected from the persons concerned in the case of private calls made. Such receipts should also be brought to the cash book, and in the statement of receipts. Particular care should be taken to see that the number of local calls does not exceed the number of free calls permitted by the department. Enquiries regarding the passing of salary bills and for other personal informations to the Government offices should not be treated as official calls.

No private trunk calls should be allowed under S.T.D system for which the amount of call charges will be marked along with the local calls only.

(5) Electricity charges

The current consumption for the Electrical installations of the colleges buildings alone will be computed for the purpose of grant. Current charges for Hostel buildings, staff quarters, work shops, water pumps installed for hostels, canteen buildings, church, mosque etc will not be taken into account. The related invoices obtained from the Electricity Board, should also be made available for audit with the payees receipts. The buildings where the meter are installed should also be shown in the statement pertaining to the claim of current charges. Electrical repairs and electrical accessories purchased should not be included under current charges. The principals and the managements will be held responsible for any incorrect details found out later in the claims pertaining to the current charges. The students and members of staff should be instructed not to use the electrical appliances unnecessarily. If the current charges are found to be very huge a portion of the same will be disallowed. A certificate of the principal duly counter signed by the Manager stating the number of meters used for the College should be furnished.

(6) Water charges including up keep of garden

The water charges : The charges of water used includes for the garden also. This does not mean that the expenditure other than water charges for the upkeep of garden will be taken into account. However, small quantities of manure for garden and limited coolie charges for the maintenance of garden will also be accepted. Colleges where there is actually no garden, no such expenditure on this item should be included in the statement of claims. Expenditure on the botanical garden should be met from the Lab fee collection from the PD account.

Expenditure towards water pipe line repairs, pump, repairs motor repairs and its maintenance etc will not be admitted under this item. Limited coolie charges will be allowed for bringing water from distant places when

there is scarcity of water. Coorie charges paid to the employees of the college who are getting salary under direct payment scheme for the repair works of pump, motor or pipe line or for bringing water will not be allowed for the purpose of grant. Water charges used for the college and garden exclusive of other purpose such as Hostel, Mosque, Church etc should be certified by the principal and Manager.

(7) First Aid Charges

This is mainly the expenditure for taking the sick students to the Hospital for first aid and cost of medicines purchased for the aid box. The cost of medicines for first aid, required in the department of physical education should be met from the games fee collection. The first aid charges of any accidents in the laboratories or for other sudden incidents which require immediate medical attention will come under first aid. The details such as medical attention, will come under first aid. The details such as the name of student, class of study etc should be shown on the vouchers claiming first aid charges. The bills relating to the purchase of medicines for first aid, should be obtained from the medical shop and produced for audit. Tonics and other Vitamin tablets will not be allowed.

(S) Chalk and dusters

Expenditure towards the purchase of chalk and dusters should be limited to the actual necessities. Dusters are meant only for the use of the teachers in class rooms. This will not include cloth of any type for sweeping floor. Similarly the dusters available in the shops need alone be purchased. Pieces of cloth need not be purchased or use as dusters. The maximum amount towards..... The cost of chalk and dusters admissible for the purpose of grant is Rs.50 for a post graduate college (having more than 500 students). Rs 125 for a degree college and for a post graduate college having a student strength below 150 (and Rs.75 for a Junior college).

(9) T.A

The traveling allowance paid to the members of staff selection committee and to the employee of the college for journeys on official purposes will be reckoned for the purpose of contingent grant.

The committee for selection of staff is regarded as a second class committee and the T.A. to the members of staff should be paid only in accordance with the provisions in KSR. The details such as name and address in full, basic pay drawn, distance covered for the journey, mode of conveyance, duration of halt, D.A admissible etc. should invariably be shown in the T.A. bills to be obtained from the members of staff selection committees, besides the receipts obtained when the amount is paid. The purpose for which the committee was met and the date of its meeting should also be recorded on the vouchers and a copy of the order selecting the members of the committee should be made available for audit.

Regarding the journey undertaken by the staff members for treasury transactions the rates of allowance admissible to Government employees and the condition under which the allowances are payable by the Government will be followed. The vouchers claiming the conveyance allowance should contain the details such as date of transaction, nature of transaction, amount involved etc. and these facts should be verified and the payment recommended by the Head Accountant / Superintendents of the colleges concerned. T.A. for journeys other than those mentioned above will be admitted only if such journeys are approved by the government the director of collegiate education or the deputy director of Collegiate education concerned and should be substantiated with necessary sanction orders. T A or other claims incurred in connection with the audit of accounts relating to the grants at the Zonal Deputy Directors offices or at the Directorate of Collegiate Education will not be admitted for grant.

(10) Coolie and Freight charges

Coolie charges for the transportation of parcels and freight charges therefore paid will be admitted for grant. The related vouchers should contain details such as the item or articles transported and a certificate from the concerned head of department to the effect that the article has been received in good condition and brought to stock. The payment should be reasonable and recommended by the Heads of Department.

Coolie charges for cleaning the premises of the college will also be admitted for grant. Maximum limit of this account will be Rs. 1000. This will include the wages paid to part time sweepers. But a reasonable amount will be admitted if there are regular part time sweepers in the college, provided, there are no full time sweepers receiving salary under direct payment scheme. Bringing water when there is scarcity of water, cleaning the water tank and well, arranging class rooms at the time of reopening the colleges etc. which are considered essential and reasonable by the sanctioning authority will also be admitted for grant. Items of works that can be arranged by the last grade employees of the college will not be admitted for grant.

(11) Miscellaneous items

This includes Kerosene (for use of night watchman), Phynol (for Lavatories), Broom and Brushes for cleaning and sweeping ropes for well, buckets, vessels and glass tumbler (not for luxury type), cleaning materials such as vim, bar soap etc. Knife for office use, Rubber stamp for office use (specimen of the seals should be attached with the vouchers concerned), Electrical Bulbs (other than electric materials and fluorescent tubes, Neon or Mercury or sodium vapour lamps), Black Japan paint for Black boards, Torch and torch cells, table cloths (not a luxury type (for principal and Head ministerial officer), Government Calender upto a maximum of 25, post of D.D. pass book and cheque book, cost of bill forms purchased

when forms are out of stock in the college and in the zonal offices and other reasonable and similar items of expenditure which the sanctioning authority considers necessary as admissible.

The purchase of the above articles especially Buckets and Vessels, Glass tumblers, Electric Bulbs, Table cloth, Government calendars etc should be limited to the actual requirement. In case the expenditure on any of the items under the above is found exorbitant, suitable reduction will be made by the sanctioning authority at its discretion. The purpose for which the items of articles are purchased should be shown on the related vouchers.

Reference books required for running of office such as KSF, Codes, Ready Reckoner etc, water paper baskets (not for a Luxury type), license fee including renewal in respect of post box, Radio etc held in favour of the institution, audit fee by the college for student, Aid fund, college grant, Advertisement charges paid if no fee was collected from the applicants will also be admitted. Advertisement charges no account of publication of the list of persons, who have not claimed caution deposit in the Gazette I also in item admissible for contingency grant.

(12) Lavatory cleaning charges

The charges paid for cleaning lavatories either on the daily wages or on a monthly basis will be admitted for grant. This will not include the cleaning charges of Lavatories in the Hostels or staff quarters. When payment is made on the basis of daily wages, a single voucher for a month detailing the number of days of (working days) work done and amount due and paid as per the rates fixed should be obtained from the payee. When the payment is on a regular montly basis, there should be the acquittance for the payment made. The charges on this account should be minimized to the actual necessities. Any construction or repair work of lavatories

should be included under the maintenance work of the building as only, cleaning charges of Lavatories are admissible for grant. Periodical cleaning of drainage or tanks of lavatories should be substantiated with proper evidence such as the details of work done, number of coolies engaged, rates of coolie charges etc, with the certificates from the Manager / principal relating to the satisfactory completion of work.

(13) Taxes

The term taxes will include the building taxes, property taxes, land taxes, cycle tax (for college cycle) which are to be paid to the local Panchayat, Municipalities or Corporation. The tax of buildings those are used as Hostels or staff quarters will not be admitted for grant.

(14) University Inspection Commission fee

The fee remitted to the Universities in Kerala towards Inspection Commission fee in connection with the starting of new courses will be admitted for the purposes of grant. For this purpose a true copy of the chalan receipt forwarded to the University and the receipts, if any, obtained from the university should be produced along with the vouchers for verification during audit.

(15) Insurance of College building and equipments

Charges paid to the approved insurance agencies towards premium for the insurance of the college building / buildings and the equipments in the buildings will be admitted for the purpose of grant. The related invoices / demand notices received from the insurance agencies together with the payees receipts obtained should be produced for verification.

(16) Other items

Certain other items of expenditure which do not come in the above specifications may have to be admitted for grant considering the reasonability of its expenditure. Such items of expenditure will be charted out by the sanctioning authorities if and when considered necessary and recommended for inclusion for the purpose of grant.

After examining the merits of the case and financial implications, the Director of Collegiate Education will approve the recommendations of the sanctioning authorities or disagree with the proposals as the case may be. Details of such new items of expenditure if approved for inclusion in the grant from time to time will be intimated to Managements. Other items to be approved by the Director of Collegiate Education or Deputy Director of Collegiate Education.

(17) Maintenance grant

The maintenance grant is payable at the following subject to the ceiling fixed for each category of the colleges or the actual expenditure incurred by the college on this account whichever is less.

Pre degree class	Arts Rs.4.50 per student Science Rs.5.50 per student
Degree class	Arts Rs.5 per student Science Rs. 6 per student
Post graduate college	Arts Rs.8 per student Science Rs.10 per student

The calculation of the maintenance grant is at the rates shown above worked out separately for each course according to the number of students. The maximum amount of maintenance grant that will be allowed under

these rules is Rs.6000 for a junior college Rs.10,500 for a Degree College and Rs.12000 for a post graduate college per day.

Training Colleges	At the rate of Rs.12 per Student or the actual expenditure whichever is less.
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The maintenance grant for each year will be assessed taking into account the items of expenditure on maintenance and repair workers and on the basis of the certificate from the P.W.D. Authorities. Certificate from Assistant Engineer to be insisted on vide D.C.Es letter No.E2, 23013/79 dated 30-11-1979 to Government to be produced along with the application for maintenance grant. As already stated above, the maintenance work may start from the last week of December every year. This may be arranged by preparing an estimate of the items of works to be done, the nature and quality of material to be used etc and ceiling for competitive quotations tenders detailing these facts by giving vide publicity. The quotations / tenders received should be opened only at the time fixed on the last date prescribed for the receipt of tenders / quotations. The date of receipt of tenders / quotations should be noted on the covers with the dated initials of the Principal / Manager as the case may be. The quotations / tenders received should be entered in a Register (Tender Register) then and there and should be opened at the time prescribed (which should be specified in the tender notice) in the presence of the persons who have submitted the quotations / tenders as far as possible. The rate quoted for each item of work by each person should be shown in a consolidated statement. Tabulated statement and the lower rates accepted by the competent authority under its dated signature. This tabulated statement, tender register, and the tenders / quotations with the covers should be produced for verification. If the lowest rates are not acceptable the next higher rates should be taken into consideration with sufficient and valid reasons to be recorded by the competent authority under its dated signature

on the tabulated statement, for rejecting the lowest rates. An order of acceptance should be given to the person whose quotation / tender has been accepted, and he should be instructed to complete the work within a reasonable period but before the end of January which the competent authority may deem. Final payments should be made only on obtaining a bill of claim showing the items of work done, rates for each and the total amount due after getting proper stamped acknowledgements for the payment. A certificate to the effect that the work has been done satisfactorily and the rates claimed are in agreement with the quotation / tender submitted should be recorded on the voucher by the principal / manager as the case may be. Urgent and unforeseen items of petty construction and repairs consisting not more than Rs. 1,000 may be arranged by calling for competitive quotations as and when required without observing the time schedule prescribed. But the certificates as applicable should be obtained then and there from the P.W.D authorities for these items of works and such items or expenditure should also be included in the statement of claims. It is desirable that the maintenance works are arranged in a manner specified above and not by arranging the work directed by engaging coolies and purchasing the materials required for the work. In such cases the reasonability of expenditure, through certified by the P.W.D. authorities cannot be substantiated.

(1) White and Colour washing of building – This includes the charges for white washing, Shoecem painting, colour washing etc of the College building and varnishing and painting of the doors and windows including its repairs and replacement of broken glasses. Petty construction and repairs of the college buildings costing not more than Rs. 1000 in each case will also be reckoned for the purpose of grant provided necessary certificates for these items of expenditure are obtained from the Public Works Department authorities. Actual expenditure on College building includes college canteen (Hostel buildings,

Quarters etc to be excluded), gate, doors and windows – replacement of doors and windows.

(2) Repairs and replacement of Furniture – The repairs of furniture broken or damaged during the course of an academic year should be arranged from November to January and payments therefore affected, before the end of March of every year. The repairs of furniture should be arranged by calling for competition quotations of the estimated charges for the repairs exceed Rs.200 at a time. Piecemeal repairs of the furniture should be avoided as far as possible. The unserviceable and damaged items of furniture which cannot be got repaired should be sold in public auction and sale proceeds thereof should be shown as receipt in the statement of receipts. Pieces of wood required for the repair of furniture should be taken from the old and damaged items of furniture as far as possible. Fresh purchase of wood for the repairs will be allowed only if the quantity of wood purchased is small, provided the repair work is arranged directly by the authorities concerned by engaging coolies. In other cases when quotations are called for, charges for the repairs should be inclusive of the cost of wood for repairs, so that fresh purchase of wood can be avoided. Bolts, nuts, nails, bingers and screws required for the repair works should be purchased taking into account the minimum requirements. Purchase of locks will not be allowed for grant. When the repair of furniture, doors, or windows is arranged full detail of the items of repairs work done number of items got repaired rate for each item and the total amount involved should be clearly shown on the vouchers concerned the rates should be in agreement with the quotations obtained. The procedure for obtaining quotations in this case is the same detailed above for maintenance of building. Replacement of items of furniture (Purchase as per stores purchase rules) will be

allowed in case the items of furniture purchase are not for increasing the number of each item of furniture in the institution. The old items should be sold in public auction and the sale proceeds shown as receipt. Items of furniture purchase in bulk will not however be admitted for grant. So also the items of furniture or other equipment purchased for fulfillment of the conditions prescribed in connection with the starting of new courses, furnishing any new building etc will also not be admissible for grant.

- (3) Repairs to compound wall, gate and Thatching of College buildings – Repairs to compound walls and its white washing charges, painting and repairs of college gate / gates and thatching of sheds used for college purpose will also be included for the purpose of grant. Used up cudjan leaves should be sold in public auction and sale proceeds shown as receipt. Quotations should be called for the purchase of cudjan leaves if the cost of the same exceeds Rs.200 or the whole work of thatching the sheds arranged by calling for quotation (including cost of cudjan leaves and coolie charges for thatching) with the details therefore in the quotation.
- (4) Repairs to Pipe line and Electrical Installations – Charges for repairs of water pipe line, Electric motors and other installations in the pump house and electrical installations in the college buildings will not be admitted for grant. However the cost of water taps (Ordinary .type) purchased as per store purchase rules will be admitted for computing the maintenance grant.

Expenditure towards the maintenance of the buildings used as hostels, staff quarters, and for other buildings used for residential purpose will not be admitted for grant.

The Deputy Directors are empowered to inspect the Colleges and to satisfy personally that the annual maintenance work of the year of inspection has been properly carried out.

Part V – Payment of final grant

Final contingent and maintenance grants based on the applications and the connected documents as stated above for a financial year will be assessed and sanctioned by the concerned Zonal Deputy Director. G.O (Ms) No.89/73/Edn. Dated 19-6-1973 contemplated the payment of the maintenance and the contingency grant in the same year itself as expenditure on items eligible for grant would be incurred in any case before the close of March. As such, final grant will be released in the same year and in any case not later than March of the same year such after the receipt of detailed expenditure statement and audit of related accounts.

In case the audit of related accounts is not completed before March of the same year, the final grant will be paid even otherwise on receipt of detailed expenditure statements in March of the same year without audit. In such cases, the audit of related accounts will be conducted immediately after March and the disallowed amount will be adjusted against future grants. The assessment of grant will be based on the admissibility of the item of expenditure that can be allowed as per the above provisions. This will be determined at the first instance from the statements of expenditure attached with the application. Any item of expenditure prima facie found to be inadmissible will be dissolved at the time of assessing the final grant. The related account and vouchers (in original) for each year will be audited in details at the college by a sanctioning authority and the items of expenditure that are found to be inadmissible further, will be adjusted in the final grant payable to the college further. The final contingency and maintenance grants for a financial year will be assessed only after auditing the accounts of the final grants paid previously, so as to adjust the excess amount. If any paid which has been detected at the time of detailed audit.

The amounts of expenditure objected to by the Accountant General will also be adjusted from the final grants sanctioned to the colleges on receipt of the reports of inspection of the Accountant General at the Zonal Offices. The amount of receipts show in the related statements to be

attached with the applications for the contingent and maintenance grants for each year will also be adjusted in the corresponding expenditure.

In case the payment of these grants is subject to the ceiling fixed for each grant, the receipts as mentioned above will not be adjusted from the amount of grant provided the amount of grants arrived at is the maximum admissible even if such receipts are deduction from the admissible expenditure.

Part VI – Drawal of Grant

The grant (both advance and final) when it is sanctioned by the sanctioning authority and the orders therefore communicate to the Managements or the persons authorized by the Managements to receive the grants, should be drawn by the Managers or the persons thus authorized for the purpose in a bill (to be forwarded in triplicate in the form prescribed – Form D) and the bills together with the agreement in the form prescribed will be forwarded to the sanctioning authorities. The agreement should be for the gross amount sanctioned for an year (including the deductions of excess amount paid early) for final grants and for the sanctioned amount for the advance grants. The agreement should be duly signed by the Managers concerned and by two witnesses whose names and addresses should be clearly shown thereon. The bill if it is found to be in order, will be countersigned and sent to the claimants for encashment. The dates of encashment of the bills should be intimated to the zonal offices concerned as soon as the bills are cashed. A utilization certificate may be forwarded to the Deputy Director of Collegiate Education within one month from the date of encashment of the bills for contingencies and maintenance.

Part VII – Expenditure met from special fee collections

Items of expenditure incurred from out of the special fee collections should not be included for grant. Only the items of expenditure, the amount

of which has been met from the resources of the Management will be admitted for grant. If it is found at the time of detailed audit of the related accounts of the college that any of the items of expenditure included in the statement of claims for purposes of grant is expanded from out of the special fee collections, such items of expenditure if admitted for grant will be adjusted in the next final grant. The managements are not expected to include such items of expenditure for the purposes of grant.

Part VIII

A review of the rates prescribed for the grant under contingency and maintenance will be made by Government once in five years.

Part IX – General Instructions

- (1) Separate accounts and vouchers for each institutions should be maintained by the Managements who own more than one colleges.
- (2) The name and full address of the payee should be clearly shown on the vouchers, with the signature of the payee.
- (3) Stamped receipts should be obtained in case the amount of the vouchers exceeds Rs.20
- (4) Categories under contingencies and maintenance should be grouped under the appropriate items. Misclassifications of the items of expenditure will result in disallowance of the items for grant.
- (5) Vouchers relating to coolie changes should contain a certificate to the effect that the work has been done satisfactorily and the vouchers relating the freight charges should contain the details of articles received and a certificate to the effect that the article has been received in good condition.

- (6) Vouchers should be cancelled under proper attestation after payment is effected.
- (7) All the payments claimed for the purpose of grant should be taken into account in the main cash book of the college and the contingent registration / contingencies and maintenance cash book / petty cash book if such a register is maintained in addition to the main cash book
- (8) Necessary sanction from the competent authorities for the purchase of stores and for arranging works should be attached with the vouchers relating to the purchase of stores / coolies charges as the case may be.
- (9) The employees of the colleges who are getting salary under direct payment scheme should not be allowed to undertake any other work for which coolie charges are paid and vouchers produced by them. Such items of expenditure if seen paid to the employees will be disallowed.
- (10) Separate vouchers or statement of claims should be obtained from each person, if more than one person is employed for any item of work.
- (11) Vouchers should be obtained in favour of the Principal or the Manager of the institution as the case may be. But payment made on the vouchers obtained in favour of the manager should also be included in the main cash book as mentioned in para (7) above.
- (12) The stock of stores as per stock register is liable to be physically verified by the sanctioning authority at the time of audit of accounts and irregularities detected in the maintenance of stock registers will be taken into account while sanctioning the next final grants.
- (13) Items of stores purchased in the college should be brought to the concerned stock registers and a certificate to the effect that the item

of stores have been taken to stock (showing the page numbers of the stock registers) should be record on the vouchers with the signature of the Principal/ Manager.

- (14) Physical verification of the items of stores including furniture stationary items, Forms and Registers etc. should be conducted by the principal annually and a certificate to this effect recorded in the concerned stock registers with the dated signature of the principal.

Non-observance of the above rules and procedures by the managements and principles will lead to rejection of the application for grants, for which government will not be responsible. The contingent and maintenance grants due as per the above rule will be liable to be adjusted against any wrong payments made by Government or any other amounts found due to government, from the managements concerned, after proper notice to them and considering their objections if any.

16. DIRECT PAYMENT ORDER

G.O MS. No. 185/72/Edn. Dated Trivandrum 30th August, 1972 from Education (F) Department.

Direct Payment System And Important General Orders

Private Arts and Science Colleges – Direct Payment of Salary to the Teaching and the Non teaching staff scheme – Order issued

ORDER

As a part of the settlement with the Private College teachers at the end of their strike in 1961, Government decided to introduce a scheme of

direct payment of salaries to the teaching and non teaching staff of private Colleges, the management of which agree to Government control in the matter, of appointment of the teaching and non teaching staff and in the admission of students. The control would be in the form of laying down general principles to be followed and by participation of representative of the government and the universities in the selection and appointment of staff and in the admission of students. A scheme for direct payment of salaries in Private Arts and Science Colleges in consultation with the Universities, the representatives of Private College Managements and the teaching and the non teaching staff representatives of the private colleges has been evolved.

The scheme will include the following :-

1. Committee for selection of teachers – There will be a five member of selection committee for each private college management for selecting teachers for appointment in the college.
 - (a) The composition of the committee shall be as follows :-
 - (i) and (ii) Two representative of the Management.
 - (iii) One member nominated by the Management from amongst the categories of Principals / Heads of Departments / Professors in the College (s) with the concurrence of the University in whose jurisdiction he is working.
 - (iv) Government will depute one person chosen by the Management from among the Government officers of the categories of secretariat to Government or District Collectors. If for any reason the person chosen by the Management cannot be deputed by the Government, the Management will choose another person to the Committee from among the same categories.

- (v) One expert chosen by the management from a subject wise list of experts prepared by the University consisting of not less than five members and made available to the Management on request at the beginning of each academic year. In case the list is found insufficient, any management may request for more names from the university.
- (b) The manager of his nominee on the committee will be the Chairman and Convener of the Committee.
- (c) The Committee will meet as often as it is necessary.
- (d) The period of the Committee will be one year.
- (e) All Managements or the Management will select teachers purely on merit or reserve every alternate vacancy or 50 percent of the vacancies for being filled up on merit basis by candidate of the community to which the college belongs.

2. Committee for selection of non teaching staff – There will be committee for the selection of non teaching staff for appointment in the College. The committee shall consist of -

- (i) and (ii) two representatives of the Management.
- (iii) Government will depute one person to the Committee chosen by the Management from the cadre of R.D.O's or Deputy Collectors.

3. Selection of Students – The selection of students for admission in the College will be on the following basis

- (i) Twenty percent of the seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be filled up on merit basis

from among the students of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe. The seats that cannot be filled up from the quota reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, will be filled up on the basis of merit from among backward minority communities and by O.B.Cs in the case of colleges run by order communities.

(ii) Ten percent of the seats will be reserved for the community to which the college belongs. (This will be 20 per cent in the case of colleges belonging to backward communities). These seats will be filled up on merit basis from among students of the said community.

(iii) Fifty per cent of the seats will be reserved for admission on open merit (This will be 40 percent in the case of Colleges belonging to backward communities).

(iv) Twenty per cent of the seats for admission will be reserved as management quota.

(v) The list of candidates selected on merit basis along with the merits in each case shall be exhibited on the college notice board. The University would be the authority to keep a watch on the correctness of these lists and observance of the above formula.

4. The tuition fees and fines will be collected and remitted to government account by the managements.

5. A separate account in the treasury would be opened in the name of the Principal for remittance of special fees, admission fees, etc i.e all items of fees collection other than those remitted to government account. From the special fees amount, the principal will incur necessary expenditure on the items for which the fees, were collected.

The Universities will work out the norms by which the library and laboratory grants should be fixed.

6. For contingencies, a per capita figure with a ceiling for each college or group of colleges will be worked out for each category of students by Collegiate Education Department, namely -

Pre-Degree	Arts
Pre-Degree	Science
Degree	Arts
Degree	Science
Post-graduate	Arts
Post graduate	Science

Similarly for maintenance and repairs, a per capita figures would be worked out with reference to Arts section and science section, Junior colleges, Degree college and Post graduate college with the help of the Public Works Department. This will be done by the Department of Collegiate Education.

7. The direct payment of salaries to the staff in Private Arts and Science Colleges would commence from 1st September 1972 (ie. The salary bills for September being payable in October).
8. Government have already sanctioned 50 per cent advance grant as contemplated in rule 25 (1) of the grant in aid code. A further advance not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount, admitted for grant in aid 1972-73 will also be sanctioned.
9. The question of reimbursing the Management, the pay and allowances paid to the staff by the Management for the period from 1st June

1972 to 31st August 1972 will be taken up after government satisfy themselves that the period of study lost by the closure of the colleges by the Management from 1st June 1972 – is made good.

10. The Managements will undertake the responsibility to discharge all liabilities relating to the period prior to 1st June 1972 in respect of the arrears of salary, allowances, provident fund etc of the staff and dues to Government and the Universities even if such liabilities are detected on a later date.
11. Salary drawn in April 1972 (namely for the month of March 1972 will be adopted as the salary for payment as on 1st October 1972 i.e payment for September). Any arrears due to the staff on account of fixation of pay, increments, etc for the period from 1st September 1972 will be paid by Government after these have been worked out by the Director of Collegiate Education.
12. The Managements will reopen the Colleges (which have not already opened) as early as possible and in any case not later than 1st September 1972.
13. The Managements of the Colleges which agree to the conditions stipulated in this G.O for implementing the scheme of direct payment of salaries in their colleges shall enter into an agreement with Government listing the colleges under their control and the conditions of the scheme. The form of agreement for the purpose will be prescribed separately and will be forwarded to the Management.

By order of the Governor
(Sd)
Secretary to Government

17. DIRECT PAYMENT RULES

**G.O (P) 221/72 / Edn. Dated, Trivandrum, 6th October 1972 of Education
(Special) Department.**

Colleges – Private Arts and Science colleges – Direct Payment of salaries to the teaching and non teaching staff procedure rules issued.

Read :-

1. G.O MS 185/72/Edn. Dated 30th August 1972
2. G.O Rt. 1380/72/Edn. Dated 31st August 1972
3. G.O MS 20/220/72/Edn. Dated 3rd October 1972.

ORDER

In the G.O read as first paper above, a scheme for direct payment of salaries to the staff of Private Arts and Science Colleges has been introduced subject to the conditions stipulated therein.

2. Government are now pleased to issue the rules appended to this G.O regulating the procedure for the direct payment of salaries of the staff of the private arts and science colleges, the Management of which execute the required agreement with Government in this behalf.
3. In para 5 of the G.O read as second paper above, the special officer for Direct payment was authorized to counter sign the pay bill received from the private arts and science college, till alternate arrangements are made. In the G.O read as third paper above, the government have since constituted three zones and sanctioned separate staff for each zone for the purpose of implementation of the scheme of direct payment. Government therefore direct that the special officer will

counter sign the salary bills received till the three zonal offices begin to function.

The Director of Treasuries is requested to issue suitable instructions immediately to the District and Sub Treasury Officers concerned in order to ensure the prompt disbursement of salaries to the staff of Private Arts and Science Colleges.

By order of the Governor,
P.K. Umashankar
Education Secretary

Rules for direct payment of salaries to teaching and non teaching staff of private arts and science colleges, the managements of which agree to government control in the matter of appointments of teaching and non teaching staff and in the admission of students.

These rules lay down the procedure for payment of salary to the staff (teaching and non teaching) in the private arts and science affiliated colleges which accept the conditions laid down in the agreement executed between the Government and the Educational Agency in pursuance of the implementation of the scheme of direct payment.

PART I

1. Short Title – These rules shall be called the Private affiliated colleges (Arts and Science Colleges) staff direct payment of salary Rules, 1972.
2. Applicability – These rules shall be made applicable to the staff, teaching and non teaching in the Arts and Science College which are affiliated, in the Universities in Kerala and which have accessed to the scheme for direct payment of salary introduction by the

Government in their order No. (Ms) 185/72/Edn. Dated 30th August 1972.

3. **Commencement** – These rules shall come into force from the 1st day of September 1972.
4. **Definitions** – In the Rules -
 - (1) **Accounts Officer** means Accounts Officer under the Control of the Director of the Collegiate Education.
 - (2) **Director** means the Director of Collegiate Education.
 - (3) **Private College** means a college maintained by the agency other than the government or the University and affiliated to a University in the State of Kerala.
 - (4) **Principal** means the head of a Private Affiliated arts and science colleges.
5. **Interpretation of rules** – If any doubt arises as to the interpretation of any rule in this scheme the matter shall be referred to Government and their decision shall be final.
6. **Review** – A review shall lie to the Government against their orders which shall be preferred within ninety days of the date of order.
7. **Sanctioning Authority and Controlling Officer** – The Director of Collegiate Education or any other officer authorized in this behalf shall be the sanctioning authority and controlling officer and shall pass and counter sign bills.

Part II

1. The principal of a College, whose appointment has been duly approved by the competent authority shall be the drawing officer in respect of all the members of staff, teaching and non teaching of the college.
2. The pattern and number of teaching staff which may be accepted for purpose of direct payment of salary shall conform to the rules laid down in this behalf by the Universities with the approval of Government.
3. The number of teachers for each of the affiliated private colleges shall be in the first instance fixed by the University on the basis of the hours of work according to the time table as on the closing date of admission and the rules referred to in (2) above and only teachers who come within the strength so fixed by the University concerned in the first instance, and whose appointments have been approved by the University in the first instance, shall be eligible to be considered for the purpose of direct payment of salary.
4. The Director of Collegiate Education will approve the appointment of staff during subsequent years in consultation with the University concerned on the basis of the rules as specified in rule 2 and 3 above.
5. The Director of Collegiate Education or the officer authorized in this behalf by the Director of Collegiate Education shall be competent to examine in detail the work load of each department of study in each college and the staff position and satisfy himself that no extra staff is permitted to continue in service. The Director shall if he so desires have periodical consultation with the concerned university in this matter.
6. Until initial fixation of staff as contemplated under rule 2 and 3 above, is done, the teaching staff and rate of pay and pay approved by the

Universities in Kerala for the year 1971-72 shall be the approved teaching staff for effecting direct payment with effect from 1st September 1972 excluding those who have either retired or left service due to other reasons.

As regards non teaching staff, the Director shall fix in consultation with the University concerned, the number for each college according to the approved pattern and fix their pay. The non teaching staff thus admitted by the Director of Collegiate Education for the year 1971-72 for assessing teaching grant of 1972-73 shall be the approved non teaching staff for effecting direct payment with effect from 1st September 1972 excluding those who have either retired or left service due to other reasons.

Note : - The rules in Part I, K.S.R regulating fixation of pay shall be observed unless otherwise specified.

Those teaching and non teaching staff who were either promoted to higher cadres or newly appointed after 1971-72 must get their promotions or appointments approved by the concerned University or the Director of Collegiate Education, as the case may be for inclusion in the approved list for 1972-73 for considering eligibility for direct payment.

The scale of pay and allowances applicable to each category of staff shall be decided by the Government from time to time in consultation with the University concerned.

The accounts and registers shall be open to inspection and audit by officers deputed by Government, the Director of Collegiate Education and the Accountant General.

11. The Principal shall be held responsible for the proper maintenance of accounts, vouchers and such other records relating to direct payment, fee collection etc, as prescribed from time to time.
12. There shall be an out audit wing and a pre audit cell attached to the Directorate of Collegiate Education or Zonal Deputy Directorate of Collegiate Education, which shall audit the bills counter signed by the Director or the Deputy Director as the case may be and keep the establishment registers intact. The local audit of the accounts of the college coming under the scheme shall be conducted by the staff of the zonal deputy director appointed for this purpose.
13. The Government shall have the right to make alteration or additions to these rules. Alterations and additions so made shall be published in the Government Gazette.
14. Tuition fees collection – The Principal shall collect the tuition fee and fines from students and remit it in the Government account in the Treasury, the remittance being effected within the next four working days after the collection, under the Head of Account provided for the purpose.
15. The procedure laid down in the appendix to these rules shall govern the scheme of direct payment of salaries to the staff of affiliated private Arts and Science Colleges.

18 – DIRECT PAYMENT -IMPROVED CONDITIONS

**G O M S No. 132 / 73 / Edn. Dated 4-9-1973 from the Education (S)
Department.**

**Private Arts and Science Colleges – Teaching Staff – Direct Payment
of Salaries and Promotions – Improvement of Conditions Orders issued**

ORDER

The organizations of the staff of Private Arts and Science Colleges have made certain requests to Government to improve their conditions of service in the context of direct payment of salaries. Government have had discussions with the representatives of those organizations. After considering carefully the various aspects of the requests made by them, Government are pleased to issue of the following orders, in modification of the existing rules and orders in the matter.

- 1) Pending fixation of teaching staff patterns by the universities, all the teaching staff who were on the rolls of private arts and science colleges in vacancies other than leave vacancies on or before 1-9-1972 will be give the benefit of direct payment of salaries, irrespective of whether their appointments and their posts were approved by the University or not. This will include payment of salaries to those members of the staff who have been will be declared supernumeraries by the Universities. Such of those who are later found to be in excess of staff pattern, will be declared as supernumerary hands and retained as such till they are absorbed in regular vacancies or till they retire or resign from the service of the college. They will be entitled to all the benefits admissible to regular teaching staff. Wherever supernumeraries exist future vacancies arising in that cadre shall not be filled up before absorbing all the supernumeraries.

The post of Junior Lecturer to which a member of the teaching staff is initially recruited in a college, will be convert automatically into that of lecturer as and when he has put in two years of service and the incumbent fitted into that post automatically. This benefit will be available with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1973-74.

- 3) In the case of the Posts of Tutor and Demonstrators in Government Colleges Orders have already been issued converting those posts into Junior Lecturers posts and extending the benefits of automatic promotion as lecturers' other three years of service. In their case also, only two years of service will be insisted upon for conversion of the posts of Junior lecturers into those of lectures. This benefit will come into force with effect from the beginning of this academic year viz, 1973-74. The existing orders shall stand modified to this extent.
- 4) The following conditions shall apply for this purpose of promotion of lecturers to non cadre second grade Professors in modification of the existing orders.
 - (i) Fifteen years of aggregate service (not necessary continuous service) as lecturer shall also be insisted upon the purpose.
 - (ii) The fifteen years of service will exclude breaks in service, provided such breaks do not exceed two years at a time.
 - (iii) Resignations for the purpose of joining other colleges will be overlooked.
 - (iv) The service in colleges affiliated to any University in Kerala will be reckoned for the purpose.
 - (v) Service as Lecturer alone will be considered for the purpose but not the service as Junior Lecturer of Tutor or Demonstrator.
 - (vi) The stipulations regarding qualifications will be as already laid down in the matter.
 - (vii) The service in Private Arts and Science College in the case of the teaching staff of Government colleges and service in Government colleges in the case of the teaching staff of private arts and science colleges will also be counted for the purpose.

of sanctioning the non cadre second grade Professorship, provided it is otherwise acceptable.

(viii) Promotion to non cadre second grade professorship will not confer on the persons concerned any claim for seniority.

(5) These order supersede the earlier rules and orders to the extent indicated above.

By order of the Governor,

P.K Umashankar

Education Secretary.

19 - DIRECT PAYMENT-RULES AMENDED

**GO MS 171/73 Edn. Dated 24-11-1973 of Higher Education (S) Department,
Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.**

Abstract –

Private arts and science colleges – Direct payment of salaries to the teaching and non teaching staff – Rules modification of – Orders issued.

Read –

1. GO (P) 221/71/Edn, dated 6-10-1972
2. Letter No.E1-55983/72, dated 1-1-1973 from the Director of Collegiate Education.
3. Letter No.GAA4-6731/72 dated 26-2-1973 from the Registrar, University of Calicut.

4. No. AC E II-1-1324 71 dated 27-9-1973 from the Registrar, University of Kerala.

ORDER

In the G.O read as first paper Government have issued the rules for direct payment of salaries to the staff of private Arts and Science Colleges. Government are pleased to issue the following amendment to rule 4 and 5 of Part II of the G.O read above.

Rule 4 – The Universities concerned will approve of the appointment of staff during subsequent years according to rules. They will also be responsible to sanction teaching posts for private colleges based on the work load prescribed by them for each private colleges. The Director of Collegiate education and the Zonal Deputy Director of Collegiate Education concerned will however verify before making direct payment of salaries to the staff, whether the appointments have the approval of the University and whether they are in accordance with the staff pattern and work load fixed in the University. Doubtful cases should be referred to the Universities concerned for clarification and the correctness of direct payment ensured.

Rule 5 – The Director of Collegiate Education of the Officer authorized in this behalf by the Director of Collegiate Education shall verify whether the teaching posts in Private Arts and Science Colleges are ni excess of the posts sanctioned by the University. However ijn the case of incumbents declared an supernumeries by the University, the controlling officers should ensure that no fresh appointment is made against further vacancies until all the super numeraries are absorbed against these vacancies. Direct payment of salaries should not be made to the persons appointed against fresh vacancies before the absorption of supernumeraries.

By order of the Governor,

(Sd)
Under Secretary

20 – DIRECT PAYMENT-ORIENTAL TITLE COLLEGES

**GO MS No. 45/74/H Edn dated 20th March 1974 from the Higher Education
(D) Department, Trivandrum.**

**Oriental Title College – Direct Payment – Introduction of the Scheme
– Orders issued**

Read –

- 1. Letter No. GA-A4/2137/70, dated 28th February 1976 from the Registrar, University of Calicut.**
- 2. Correspondence resting with Letter No.E2 44048/72 dated 7th March 1974 from the Director of Collegiate Education.**

ORDER

A few private institutions know as Oriental Colleges of Oriental Title Institutions have been giving instructions to student in courses leading to title in certain oriental languages. The Managements and staff association of these institutions have requested to introduce the scheme of direct payment to these oriental title colleges consequent on the introduction of the scheme in private arts and science colleges. After having considered the question in detail government are pleased to issue the following orders in the matter –

- (i) Direct payment of salaries will be introduced to the teaching and non teaching staff of the three Oriental Title Colleges viz (a)**

Sallamussalam Arabic College, Areacode, (b) Madeenathul Uloom Arabic College Pullikkal, (c) Rouzhathu Uloom Arabic College Feroke.

- (ii) Direct payment will begin with effect from the date which the institution is certified by the Calicut University as having adhered to the staff, qualification etc, laid down by the University in similar institutions. The educational agencies shall execute an agreement with the Government for the purpose.
- (iii) The agreement to be executed by the Education Agencies of Oriental Colleges will be on the model prescribed for Private Arts and Science colleges subject to the modification in regard to the admission of students that whenever candidate within the concerned communities are not available, the management will be authorized to fill up the seats by students of other communities on merit.
- (iv) The members of the Committee for election of the teaching and non teaching staff of these institutions for the purpose of future appointment shall be principles and officers of the collegiate education department of and above the rank of Professors proficient in the concerned languages.
- (v) The rate of maintenance grant and contingencies as prescribed for High Schools and Junior Colleges respectively shall be prescribed for these institutions.
- (vi) The strength of these institutions shall be fixed at the present level and should not be allowed to expand without the specific approval of the Government.

By order of the Governor,
(Sd)
Special Secretary

Appendix

Procedure relating to Countersigning of Pay Bills

I. On the 20th day of every month, the Principal, who is the drawing office concerned shall prepare in quadruplicate an establishment bill for the salaries of teaching as well as non teaching staff for that month in accordance with the approved list of teaching and non teaching staff and the rates of pay allowed, and forward the bills to the Director of Collegiate Education or to the authority authorized in this regard, with following documents : -

- (a) Absentee statement In duplicate
- (b) Increment certificate (if there is claim) “
- (c) Last pay certificate (wherever necessary) “
- (d) Monthly statement of demand collection and balance of tuition fee income (upto the 20th of the current month) “
- (e) Monthly statement of fee collection and remittance into treasury (upto the 20th of the current month) “
- (f) Copy of staff attendance register “
- (g) Statement showing class wise and group wise strength of students with full particulars of removals etc (upto the 20th of the current month) “
- (h) Chalan receipts in original received for remittance of fee collection into treasury upto the 20th of the current month
- (i) Manuscript certificate in the bill itself signed by the principal as follows - In duplicate

- (i) Certified that the tuition fees and fines collected upto the 20th day of the current month have been remitted into the Treasury and original chalan receipts submitted.
- (ii) Certified that the pay and allowance relating to the previous month have been disbursed in full to the teaching and non-teaching staff.
- (j) A copy of each of the order issued by the Management sanctioning leave other than casual leave to member of staff containing the nature, period and purpose for which leave is sanctioned and the emoluments during leave period.
- (k) Such other records as the Government and or the Director may prescribe from time to time.

II. Establishment pay bill forms (Form No.T.R.51 and 51 A) shall be used for the preparation of pay bills of teaching and non teaching staff of Private College. White forms (detailed pay bill of establishment Form No.T.R. 51) shall be used as original yellow coloured forms used as duplicate copies, blue coloured forms used as triplicate copies and green coloured for used as quadruplicate copies. The four copies to be presented by the principals shall be stamped original. Duplicate, Triplicate and Quadruplicate in order to avoid the presentation of duplicate, triplicate or quadruplicate bills. Original, duplicate and triplicate copies will be returned to the Principal of the college after countersignature. The principal shall retain the triplicate copy in his office and present the original and the duplicate copies of the bill to the Treasury the original copy of the bill and pay the amount to the Principal and shall transmit the original copy (paid) to the Accountant General. The Treasury Officer shall re transmit the duplicate copy of the

bill to the Director of Collegiate Education after indicating the voucher number and date of payment of the original bill.

- III. The controlling officer shall carefully check and pass the bill after satisfying himself that the fee income due to the Government has been remitted into the Treasury and return three copies (original, duplicate and triplicate) of the bill (with enclosures) duly countersigned, to the Principal for encashment at the treasury. The duplicate and triplicate copies shall not be payable at the Treasury. The other copy of the bill will be retained in the office of Countersigning officer with information regarding the passing of the bill not thereon and also in the concerned registers.
- IV. The Principal shall disburse the salaries to the members of staff immediately on encashment and get their acquittance in the acquittance roll registers and also in one more copy (loose sheet) in the same form. This copy signed also by the Principal should be sent to the countersigning authority with an encashment statement as in the form given below within three days from the last date of disbursement of money. Any failure to disburse the amount as above, if the failure is due to the fault of the principle or to remit into the Treasury the fee collection within four working days after collection, will be dealt with as defaultation of Government money.

21 – DIRECT PAYMENT-IMPROVED CONDITIONS

G.O.MS 98/74/Edn. Dated 14-6-1974 from the Secretary to Government Higher Education (S) Department, Government Secretariat, Trivandrum, addressed to this Directorate.

Sub : Private Colleges – Teaching Staff – Direct Payment of Salaries and Promotions – Improvement of Conditions – Further Order Issued.

Ref :

1. G.O MS 132/73/Edn. Dated 4-9-1973
2. Memorandum dated 23-12-1973 from the All Kerala Private College Teachers Association

ORDER

In the G.O read as first paper above, it was stated among others as a condition, that the service in colleges affiliated to any University in Kerala will be reckoned for the purpose of promotion of lecturers to non cadre II grade Professorship.

In the memorandum read as second paper above, the All Kerala Private College Teachers Association have requested among others that the service rendered by the teachers in any recognized university in India should be counted for computing fifteen years of service for promotion. Government have examined the request of the Association in detail and are pleased to order that the service put in by teachers as Lecturer in any of the colleges under the Madras and Travancore Universities prior to 1-11-1956 will also be counted for the purpose of promotion to non cadre II Grade Professorship. This the words occurring in sub para 4 (iv) viz. the service in colleges affiliated to any University in Kerala will be modified

ass service in the colleges which are situated in Kerala and are affiliated to Universities in Kerala from 1-11-1956 as well as service in colleges which were situated in the area comprised in the State of Kerala and were affiliated to the Madras and Travancore Universities before 1-11-1956.

By order of the Governor,

(Sd)

Secretary to Government

22 – DIRECT PAYMENT-UNIFICATION OF FEES

G.O (Ms). No 133/73/Edn., dated 4th September, 1973 Colleges – Private Training Colleges – Unification of fees and Direct Payment of Salaries to the Staff – Orders Issued –

ORDER

The question of direct payment of salaries and unification of fees in private training colleges has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. After having considered the question in all its aspects, and discussed the matter with the management and students representative Government are pleased to issue the following orders in the matter

1. The rates of tuition fees and special fees in both Government and Private Training Colleges shall be unified as shown in sub para 4 (b) and (c) below.
2. Direct payment of salaries to the teaching and non teaching staff of Private Training Colleges will be introduced with effect from 1st June 1973 on the terms and conditions indicated hereunder.
3. The admission of students and the appointment of staff in private training colleges will be subject to the agreement to a executed

between the educational agencies of private training colleges and government.

4. The agreement executed already by the Educational Agencies of private arts and science colleges with government for the purpose of direct payment shall be followed for the purpose subject to the modifications indicated below :
 - (a) All future admission of students to the Private Training Colleges shall conform to the following principles -
 - (i) Twenty per cent of the total number of students in each private training colleges under the educational agency shall be reserved for students belonging to the schedule castes and scheduled tribes. Those seats which cannot be filled up on this basis shall be filled up on the basis of merit from among Backward Minority communities in case the college is run by a backward Minority Community and from among other Backward Communities in all other cases.
 - (ii) Ten / Twenty per cent of the seats shall be reserved for students of the concerned communities to which the college belongs (Ten per cent will apply to college belonging to Forward communities and twenty per cent will apply to those of Backward Communities). These seats will be filled up strictly on the basis of merit from among the students of the concerned community.
 - (iii) Fifty-five Forty-five per cent of the seats will be filled up by open selection on the basis of merit (Fifty five per cent will apply to colleges of Forward Communities and forty five per cent will apply to those back ward communities).

- (iv) The remaining seats will be filled up by the Educational Agency by candidates of its own choice.

Explanation – I – Backward Minority community under this sub clause means the communities mentioned as items II, III and IV etc the Annexure to G.O (P) 208/66/Edn. Dated 2nd May 1966.

Explanation II – Backward Community means the communities included in the Annexure to the G.O (P) 208/66/Edn. Dated 2nd May 1966.

Explanation III – Other Backward Community means the communities included as items IV and V in the Annexure to G.O (P) 208-66/Edn. Dated 2nd May 1966.

- (b) The rate of unified tuition fees shall be Rs.300 in all Training Colleges including Government Training College. These fees will be collected in three equal installments in three terms and remitted into the Government Treasury under the Head of Account (XXII Education A. university (a) (ii) Fees from Private Colleges).

- (c) The following shall be the rates of special fee: Rs.

(i)	Games fee	10
(ii)	Healthfee	3
(iii)	Excursionfee	10
(iv)	Magazine fee	10
(v)	Admission fee	10
(vi)	Calendar fee	10

(vii)	Association fee and college day fee	10
(viii)	Audiovisual education fee	3
(ix)	Library fee	5
(x)	University affiliation fee	1
(xi)	University union fee	1
(xii)	Stationary fee	5
(xiii)	Laboratory fee	10
(xiv)	Teaching practice fee	10

All these fees will be collected at the time of admission and remitted in the P.D. Accounts in the name of the principal.

- (d) Caution Deposit of Rs.25 will be collected at the time of admission and will be remitted in separate P.D. Accounts.
- (e) Direct payment will start from 1st June 1973. Pending execution of agreements by the managements, they should give in writing a statement in the form appended, to the effect that they are willing to come under the scheme of direct payment and will be willing to execute the agreement with Government as indicated in this G.O. The statement should be forwarded to the Director of Collegiate Education with the copy of the concerned zonal deputy director of collegiate education by the educational agencies concerned. Direct payment will be arranged by the Zonal deputy directors of collegiate education of receipt of the written statements from the Educational Agencies. The Educational Agencies should execute the agreement in the prescribed form with Government as early as possible.

- (f) Grant for the earlier period i.e. 1972-73 ending with 31st May 1973 will be given at the previous rates.
- (g) Direct payment will be made based on salaries drawn by the teaching and non teaching staff for the month of March 1973 (payable in April 1973).
- (h) All existing members of teaching and non teaching staff of private training colleges as on the rolls on 31st March 1973 will be given direct payment of salaries subject to the above conditions. The Director of Collegiate Education will fix the staff pattern in respect of the non teaching staff of each private training college. The universities will fix the pattern of the teaching staff for each private training college. The Educational Agencies are not authorized to appoint fresh staff to the colleges, even if posts exist, till fixation of staff pattern is completed. The director of Collegiate Education and the Universities are requested to expendite the fixation of staff pattern.
- (i) Pay fixation effected by the Managements under rules till 31st March 1973 will be accepted.
- (j) Government will consider proposals for sanction of maintenance grant, contingency grant, library and laboratory grant to the Private Training Colleges in consultation with the Educational Agencies.
- (k) The rules and procedure followed for disbursement of salaries to the staff of private arts and science colleges shall be applied for the purpose of direct payment of salaries to the staff of private training colleges.

- (l) The expenditure will be debited to the Head of Accounts 28 Education –A. University © (i) Teaching Grant – 3 Other Grants

By order of the Governor
(Sd).
Secretary (Education)

23 - SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE OF PRIVATE COLLEGE TEACHERS

**G.O (Ms). No 113/73/H. Edn. Dated 6-8-1978 of Education (S) Department,
Government of Kerala to the Director of Collegiate Education.**

Abstract –

Private colleges under the administrative control of Director of Collegiate education and director of Technical education – Staff subsistence allowance payment of orders issued.

Read : -

1. Letter No. E1, 49062/71 dated 16-6-1973 from the Director of Collegiate Education.
2. Letter No.P7-13398/73 dated 27-6-1973 from the Director of Technical Education.

ORDER

Government are pleased to sanction the disbursement of subsistence allowance to all the members of the staff (both teaching and non teaching) of Private Arts, Science and Training colleges, Private Engineering College

and Private Polytechnics who are kept under suspension pending disciplinary action against them. The date of effect of the allowance shall be from the date of effect of the Direct Payment Scheme. The rates of subsistence allowance shall as be specified in Kerala Service Rules and the same terms and conditions shall also apply. In regard to the Private Arts and Science Colleges, the payment shall be arranged by the zonal deputy directors of collegiate Education.

24 - PRIVATE COLLEGE TEACHERS - RETIREMENT BENEFITS

**G.O (P) No. 93/76/H. Edn. Dated 26th June 1976 of Higher Education (D)
Department**

published in the Kerala Gazette No. 27, Part I dated 6th July, 1976.

Private Colleges and Private polytechnic - Retirement benefits -

Further orders issued

Read : -

1. G.O Ms. 185/72 Edn. Dated 30-8-1972
2. G.O Ms 217/72 Edn. Dated 30-9-1972
3. G.O Ms. 133/73/Edn. Dated 4-9-1973
4. G.O Ms. 45/74/H. Edn. Dated 20-3-1974.
5. Notifications No. 33357/B2 75/H. Edn dated 30-3-1976 and No. 35729 B2/75/H Edn. Dated 30-3-1976.

ORDER

In the G.O 1st read above, Government had introduced a scheme of direct payment to salaries to the staff of private arts and science college subject to the conditions imposed therein by the G.Os read and 2nd to the papers, government extended the scheme to the staff of private engineer colleges and private polytechnics, private training colleges and oriental title (Arabic) colleges. In the notifications 5th read above, government had introduced a scheme of retirement benefits and provident fund to the staff of private arts science, training colleges and private engineering colleges with effect from 1-4-1976 subject to the terms and conditions laid down therein.

2. The question of extending the retirement benefits to the staff of the private college viz, private arts, science training, engineering and Arabic colleges who have already retired prior to 1-4-1976 was considered by the Government carefully in all its aspects. Government are pleased to issue the following orders in the matter -
 - (a) Retirement benefits will be allowed to the staff of the private college who had retired prior to 1-4-1976. those who had retired t the age of sixty from the private colleges / Arabic colleges from the date of introduction of the scheme of direct payment but before 1-4-1976, will be given pensionary benefits, provided they have qualifying service of and above ten years, at the same rates applicable to those who retire at the age of sixty it terms of the provisions of Chapter III of the First Status issued in the Notifications read as 5th paper above, subject to the following conditions. This benefit will be available to them only from the date of this order.
 - (1) They should execute an agreement with the Government agreeing to refund the retirement benefits already received from the Government or University.

- 2) Refund will be made in easy monthly instalments spread over five years by reduction from pension payable, the monthly instalment being limited to 1/3 of the pension.
- 3) No interest will be realized for the amounts due to be refunded
- 4) Recovery of past retirement benefits shall be only from pension and shall stand when no more pension is payable
- 5) Broken periods will be reckoned for calculating the service for the purpose of service for retirement benefits
- 5) Service upto the age of fifty five alone will be counted.
- 7) Boy service viz, service below the age of Eighteen years off duty period and leave without allowances specifically treated as non qualifying and service prior to resignation from service will not be reckoned for the purpose of calculating the service.
- 9) Members of the non teaching staff of oriental title (Arabic) colleges who retired between the date of introduction of Grand in Aid Code in those colleges : but prior to 1-4-1976, shall be governed by the pension scheme contained in Chapter II of the First Statutes issued in the Notifications read as 5th paper above, subject to the conditions specified in sub clause (1) to (vii) of clause (a) above.

© Members of the staff Private College/ Arabic colleges who do not wish to avail themselves of the pension scheme contemplated in this order are permitted to retain the retirement benefits already enjoyed by them.

(d) Those who have already retired from the private colleges / Arabic colleges prior to the date of introduction of direct payment scheme and who are alive on the date of these executive orders except those mentioned in clause (b) above, will also be eligible for the payment

of pension under these orders provided they have qualifying service of and above ten years at the same rates contemplated in Chapter III of the Statutes contained in the notifications 5th read above, on the same conditions stipulated in clause (a) above. The pension sanctioning authorities shall verify the correctness of the claims with reference to records and shall issue the following two certificates. The pay reckoned for the purpose of pensionary benefits is based on the pay for the staff actually admitted by the Department for the purpose of Grant in Aid under the rules or such higher pay specifically admitted under orders of Government.

- (ii) Certified that the teaching / non teaching staff members has to his credit an aggregate service of not less than ten years as on the age of fifty five as defined in G. O (P) 93/76/H. Edn. Dated 26-6-1976.
- (iii) Certified also that he has not received any retirement benefits for the service for which pension is now claimed or certified also that the retirement benefits already received for which pension is claimed has been agreed to be refunded in terms of G.O (P) 93/76/H. Edn. Dated 26-6-1976.
- (e) Service of the calculation of pension shall confirm to the following conditions :-
 - The terms of sub clause (v) to (vii) of clause (a) above shall apply :
 - Service in any college affiliated to any University in Kerala, including the service in former T.C or Malabar under the former Travancore University will be reckoned.
 - In the case of staff of Government and Private Schools who subsequently joined Private Colleges and Private Polytechnics, such period of approved school service will also be reckoned for the purpose.

In the case of the staff in Government service (Kerala, Travancore Cochin or ni Malabar area of former Madras State) who joined the service of the Private Colleges or Private Polytechnics, such periods of service will be reckoned for the purpose. This benefits will be available to them with effect from the date of this order.

The pension sanctioning authorities should verify the correctness of the claims with reference to the service particulars before sanctioning the claims with reference to original records like attendance register, acquittance roll etc. The certificates contemplated in clause (d) above shall be issued in support of the verification.

-) Members of the staff of private colleges / Arabic colleges who retired prior to 1-4-1976 and who are eligible for pension as per the above orders in para (a), (b) and (d) above, can opt from the scheme of minimum monthly pension, under which recovery of University Management contribution of Provident Fund already received by them will not be insisted upon. But gratuity / ad hoc gratuity if any already received by them will have to be refunded to Government recovery of which will be effected in monthly instalments from minimum pension sanctioned, as contemplated in Para 2 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) above. For claim in minimum pension under this scheme the retired employee should have put in a minimum qualifying service of ten years, excluding the service after fifty five years of age of the date of retirement on superannuation. Where necessary records in establish minimum qualifying service of ten years are produced, production of further records for detailed verification fo the entire service particularly drawn etc. will not be necessary for sanctioning minimum pension under this scheme. Those who wish in avail of minimum pension under this scheme exercise option for the same within six months from the date of this order.

(g) Government are also pleased to extend the pension scheme to the staff (Teaching and non teaching staff) of private poly technique on the same terms and conditions referred to in this order as well as in the first statues issued in the Notifications read as 5th paper above in the case of the staff of private polytechnics who have already retired, the benefits of pension will be available to them with effect from the date of this order as in the case of the staff (other than non teaching staff of Arabic Colleges mentioned in clause 2 (b) above of other private colleges as contemplated in this order.

(h) The Director of Collegiate Education shall be competence to sanction the retirement benefits to the staff (teaching staff) of Private Arts, Science, Training and Oriental Title Colleges under the order. The Director of the Technical Education shall be competence to sanction pensionary benefits to the teaching and non teaching staff of Private Engineering College and Private Polytechnics under this order.

By order of the Governor
V. Venkitanarayana
Special Secretary

25 – PROMOTION AS SECOND GRADE PROFESSOR

**Letter No. 39279/SI/73/H. Edn. Higher Education (S) Department,
Trivandrum, dated 23-11-1974**

from Secretary to Government.

Sub : Private College – Promotion as Second Grade Professor (not cadre) parity scales of pay sanctioned to Private College Teachers with effect from 1-4-1970 clarification regarding –

Ref – Your Letter No. ACF. III – 3 1663 / 73 dated 17-12-1973 and
A.C.F III – 4 1034/71 daetd 4-9-1974

Referring to the letters cited; I am to inform you as follows –

- (i) Whether II grade professorships (non cadre) can be sanctioned to a lecturer who has opted to remain in the existing scale (pre-revision) for a period failing due within the period of his option, considering the fact that the II Grade Professorships were introduced along with the parity of scales of pay sanctioned from 1-4-1970.

A lecturer who has completed 15 years of service as such can be granted non cadre II Grade Professorship whether he has opted for the Pre revision scale or the new scale of pay from the data after 1-4-1970. For the grant of non cadre professorship it is immaterial whether the lecturer has opted for the pre revision scale or the revised, scale.

- (ii) If it is permissible whether his initial pay as II Grade Professor may be fixed with reference to his pay in the existing (pre revision) scale applying rule 28 A.

A refixation of pay as contemplated in the last sentence of rule 28 A Part I K.S Rs. Cannot be allowed in cases where the incumbents loss connection with the lower post. Here the lecturer after completion of 15 years service is automatically promoted to the post of 2nd Grade Professor and his pay in the promoted post is initially fixed on the date of the promotion by applying Rule 28 A, Part I K.S.R Since there is no post of lecturer for him in the lower post as he was automatically promoted to the higher grade, the question of the refixation does not arise on the date on which he would have drawn his normal next increment.

- (iii) Whether he can be allowed a refixation of pay with references to the fixation of pay sanctioned to him in the revised scale of pay of lecturer on the basis of his option and subsequent to his promotion.

He can be allowed a refixation only in the non cadre professorship as he was already promoted in the scale which he opted to continue in the pre revision scale. So a refixation can be done only in non cadre Professorship on his come over to the revised scales. No fresh option can be allowed.

- (iv) Where a lecturer in one college is appointed as Professor in another colleges under a different management (but sanctioned only lecturers scale of pay by the University for want of ten years service) whether his pay in the lecturers scale in the new
- (v) college on the data of his appointment can be fixed giving him protection of pay i.e. (i) whether his pay can be fixed at what he was drawing in the lecturers scale in the previous college and (ii) whether he can be given his next increment in the lecturers scale in the college on the date on which it is normally due to him had be continued in the previous college or whether he should be given his next increment only on completion of the yeas service as lecturer in the new college.

If a lecturer is appointed in another college under different management and he was allowed only the lecturers scale for want of ten years service his pay can be fixed taking into account the pay drawn by him ni the former institution, provided it is a transfer from one management to another. On the other hand if he has resigned his post in one institution to take up appointment in another institution he has to start from the minimum of his scale. In both these cases he can be sanctioned the next increment only after completing one year of service in the new institution to which he was appointed. In all these cases the service in the former institution will not count for deciding seniority.

- (v) Whether benefit of rule 28 A of Part I K.S.R to the grant of notional increment of refixation of pay can be given to a teacher in a college appointed to a higher post in another college under a different management (e.g. a lecturer from one college when appointed as Professor in another college under a different management in fixing his pay in the revised scale of pay of higher post).

When a lecturer in one college is appointed as a Professor in another college under a different management, he can only be treated as a fresh appointment. As this appointment cannot be treated as promotion he cannot be given the benefit of Rule 28A in fixing his pay in the scale of Professor. He can be given only the minimum in that scale.

- (vi) The principles to be followed in fixing the pay of the teachers of the above two categories who were appointed before 1-9-1972 and whose fixations are taken up after 1-9-1972 may also be furnished.

In the case of a lecturer of one college who is appointed as a professor in another college under different management and who is given only the lecturers scale for want of 10 years service his pay can be fixed in the new institution taking into account the pay drawn by him in the old institution if he has not resigned his appointment in his old institution. If a Lecturer in one college is appointed as a Professor in another colleges under different management his pay can be fixed only in the minimum of the scale of professor.

26 – EARNED LEAVE-ATTENDING SUMMER INSTITUTE

**GO (Rt). No 1333/74/H Edn. Dated Trivandrum 30-7-1974 Higher Education
(F) Department.**

Education – Summer Institute – Sanction of Earned Leave to Teachers attending summer institute – orders issued

Read

1. G.O (Rt) No. 738 /71/Edn. Dated 14-5-1971
2. G.O (Rt) No.1572/72/Edn. Dated 3-10-1972
3. Letter No A1 (1) 87699/73, dated 17-5-1974 from the Director of Public Instructions, Trivandrum.

ORDER

In the G.O read as first paper above it has been ordered that the period of absence of teachers attending summer institute will be treated as duty under Rule 12 (7) (iii) Part I K.S.R subject to the condition that there will be no additional financial commitment on the part of Government on this account. Subsequently in the G.O read as second paper orders have been issued that teachers in Colleges and school will be permitted to attend summer institutes without the condition that such attendance should not cause any financial commitment to Government.

2. The Director of Public Instructions has reported in his letter read as third paper that representations are received from the teacher requesting to sanction Earned Leave. The Director of Public Instructions has requested clarification on the point in view of the orders in the G.O read as second paper.
3. The government are not pleased to order that the teachers may be permitted to surrender earned leave, they have earned during the period they attended summer institutes.

By order of the Governor
(Sd)

27 – SUMMER INSTITUTE - DUTY LEAVE

**G.O Rt. No1831/77/H. Edn. Dated 28-10-1977 – Higher Education (F)
Department.**

Collegiate education – summer institutes, Orientatino Courses etc,
Organised by U.G.C N. C.E.R. T & N.E.S. Education – Participation of
Government and Private College Teachers – Period Treating as Duty –
Further Orders Issued

Read –

1. G.O Rt. 738/71/Edn. Dated 14-5-1971
2. Government letter No.18976/SI/73/H. Edn. Dated 21-10-1974
3. Letter No. Ad. Misc. 3-3592/76 dated 10-8-1976 from the Registrar, University of Kerala.
4. Correspondence resting with the letter No.B7-41474/76 dated 9-9-1976 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

Orders were issued in the G.O read as 1st paper above, that the College Teachers both Private and Government College, attending Summer Institute Organised by the UGC, N.C.E.R. T and N.E.S.K, S.Rs provided there will be no additional financial commitment on the part of the Government on his account. In the Government letter read as 2nd paper above, it was clarified that if any teacher of a Private College is taken for any training conducted by any of the Universities in the State, their absence will be treated as on duty. But the question of treating the period of absence of

Government College Teachers who are attending summer institute organized by the Universities of the State is nowhere mentioned in the above orders. It has also been brought to the notice of Government that in the absence of specific orders covering the Summer Institute organized by the Universities the Government College Teachers experience considerable difficulties.

2. In order to have a uniform procedure, in respect of both the private and government college teachers, Government order that the college teachers of both private and government colleges, attending summer Institutes, Orientation course etc. organized by the U.G.C, N.C.E.R. T, N.E.S, Education and any of the Universities in the State will be treated as on duty under Rule 12 (i) (iii), Part I of K.S Rs. Subject to the condition that there will be no additional financial commitment on the part of Government.

By Order of the Governor,
Marc.C.John
Under Secretary

28 – EARNED LEAVE - EXTENSION

G.O (Ms.) No.160/77/H/ Edn. Dated 5-10-1977

Private Colleges surrender of Earned Leave – Extension of the benefit of the teaching and other vacation and application of G.O (P) 567/75/Fin. Dated 20-12-1975 to the Private College staff – Orders issued

Read –

1. G.O Ms No.22/74/H Edn. Dated 8-2-1984
2. G.O (P) 567/75/H. Edn dated 20-12-1975

3. Government letter No.11224/DI/75/H Edn. Dated 16-6-1976
4. Petition dated 20-7-1976 from Shri P Radhakrishna Menon, Retired Professor, Sree Krishna Colege, Guruvayoor
5. G.O Rt No.1785/76/H Edn. Dated 30-8-1976
6. Letter No.E1 – 41144/76/L Dis. Dated 16-10-1976 from the D.C.E
7. Petition dated 22-4-1977 from Shri. L. Chandrasekharan Nair, Retired Principal, S.D College, Alleppey.

ORDER

In the GO 1st cited Government have interalia, ordered that the benefit of surrender of Earned Leave shall be extended to the staff of private arts, science and training colleges with effect from the date of that order (8-2-1974) under the same terms and conditions under which this benefit is available to the staff of Government Colleges. In the Government letter 3rd cited it was further ordered that there is no objection in allowing the benefit of Earned Leave provided under the GO 1st cited, to the principals of Private Colleges for the Earned Leave at their credit as on 8-2-1974. In the GO 5th cited Government have further ordered that the non teaching staff as defined in K.S.R would be eligible to surrender Earned Leave at their credit as on 8-7-1974

2. It has been represented to Government that the benefit of surrender of Earned Leave may be extended to the teaching and other vacation staff of Private Colleges who have Earned Leave by virtue of being prevented from prevailing themselves of vacation. Complaint has also been received that the benefit contemplated in the GO 2nd cited is denied to the private college staff who are eligible to surrender earned leave. As the benefit of surrender of Earned Leave is allowed to

Private College Staff on the same terms and conditions under which it is available to the staff of Government College all concessions in regard to surrender of Earned Leave allowed to the Government College Staff should naturally apply to the Private College Staff as well.

3. In the circumstances stated above Government are pleased to issue the following orders -

(i) The benefit of surrender of Earned Leave will be extended to the teaching and other vacation staff who have / had earned leave to their credit by virtue of being prevented from availing themselves of vacation with effect from 8-2-1974, the date of the G.O first cited.

(ii) The benefit contemplated in the G.O 2nd cited will be given to the private college staff with effect from the date of that G.O viz, 20-12-1975.

5. The pending cases will be disposed of in the light of the above orders.

By order of the Governor
N.K. Bhaskaran
Joint Secretary to Government

29 – PRIVATE COLLEGE TEACHERS - PROMOTION PROSPECTS

**G.O Ms 161/79 H Edn. Dated 30th July 1979 from the special secretary to
Government, Higher Education (F) Department, Trivandrum.**

Education – Collegiate – Improvement of promotion prospects of teaching staff in colleges reduction in the number of years fixed for lecturers for promotion as non cadre II grade professor – Orders issued

Read –

1. G.O (P) 290 / 69 / Fin, dated 9-6-1969
2. G.O (Ms) 1/70 / Edn, dated 1-1-1970
3. G.O (Ms) 132 / 73/ Edn dated 4-9-1973

ORDER

In the GO read as first paper above, it has been ordered, among other things that the Lecturers in the Arts and Science College and Training Colleges will get promotion as Non Cadre Professor, Grade II, on completion of 15 years of service, if not promoted earlier. In other to improve further the promotion prospects of the Teaching staff in colleges. Government are now pleased to order that the period of 15 years fixed for Lecturers in Arts and Science Colleges and Training Colleges for promotion as Non Cadre Professor, Grade II will be reduced to 13 years.

2. These orders will take effect from 1-7-1979

By order of the Governor,
(Sd)

Special Secretary to Government.

30 - NON CADRE PROMOTION - RECKONING SERVICE

G.O Ms No.10/81.H. Edn dated 28th January, 1981 from The Special Secretary to Government, Higher Education (F) Department, Trivandrum.

Collegiate Education – Arts, Science and Training college
(Government and private automatic promotion of lectures as non cadre

second grade professors counting of service put in as demonstrator / tutor / junior lecturer – Orders issue

Read – G.O Ms No.161/79/Edn, dated 30-7-1979

ORDER

In the G.O read above, it was ordered that Lecturers in the Arts and Science Colleges and Training Colleges will be promoted as Non cadre Professor Grade II on completion of thirteen years of service as Lectures.

2. In order to improve further promotion prospects of college Teachers, Government are now pleased to order that for purpose of promotion of Lecturers in Arts and Science Colleges and Training Colleges as Non Cadre Professor, Grade II the entire period of their regular service as Demonstrator / Tutor / Junior Lecturer will also be counted towards the qualifying period fo thirteen years.

4. This order will take effect from 1-11-1980.

(Sd)

Special Secretary to Government

31 – RURAL INSTITUTE THAVANOOR - TAKE OVER OF STAFF

**G.O Ms No.189/81/H Edn. Dated 10th November 1981 from the Special
Secretary to Government**

Higher Education (E) Department, Trivandrum.

Rural Institute, Tavanur – Take over by the Kerala Agricultural University – Absorption of Surplus staff under Government – Reckoning of Past Service in the Rural Institute, Tavanur For Non Cadre Promotion – Further Orders issued.

Read -

1. G.O Ms. No.95/80/H Edn. Dated 23-6-1980
2. Letters No. Esst.A34/10494/80 dated 15-10-1980 and 4-2-1981 from the Director of Collegiate Education, Trivandrum.

ORDER

In the Government order read as first paper above orders were issued reckoning the past service of the staff of the defunct Rural Institute, Tavanur who have been absorbed into Government Service for the purpose of pension, increment, leave, weightage etc. subject to the condition that persons who desire to have pension for their past services in the defunct Rural Institute, Tavanur will have to forgo the employers share of contribution of the contributory provident fund. The Director of Collegiate Education in his letter read as second paper above has requested to clarify that the service in the Rural Institute, Tavanur can also be reckoned for giving Non cadre promotion on the length of service (15/12 year promotion).

p. Government have examined the question in detail and are pleased to order that the past service of the Teaching staff of the Rural Institute, Tavanur will be counted for the purpose of Non cader. Grade II Professor promotion subject to the conditnios stipulated in G.O Ms. No.1/70/Edn, dated 1-1-1970 and G.O Ms. 10/81/H.Edn dated 28-1-1981, provided the persons concerned were holding posts in the Rural Institute, Tavanur on identical scales of pay of the corresponding categories in government service or even higher scale of pay as on the crucial date.

It is also ordered that the past service of the Non teaching Staff of the Rural Institute, Tavanur will be counted for the benefit of higher grade as ordered ni G.O Ms 439/79/GAD, dated 1-8-1979 and the

instructions issued in G.O (P) No.1041/79/(142) Fin. Dated 27-11-1979 and subsequent amendments, if any.

By Order of the Governor
(Sd)
Under Secretary

32 – AUTOMATIC PROMOTION TO HIGHER GRADE PROFESSOR

**GO Rt. No.1762/81/H Edn. Dated 26th August 1981 from the Under Secretary
to Government,**

Higher Education (F) Department Trivandrum

Establishment – Collegiate Education – Arts, Science and Training
Colleges (Government and Private – Automatic Promotion of lecturers as
non cadre II grade professors – counting of service put in as demonstrator
/ Tutor / Junior / Lecturer – Modification – Orders issued

Read –

1. G.O Ms. 10/81/H. Edn dated 28-1-1981
2. Representation dated 6-2-1981 from the Kerala Colleg
Teacher Forum

ORDER

The word regular occurring before the word service in para 2 of th
G.O read above is delected.

2. The G.O read above will stand modified to that extent.

By Order of the Governor
(Sd)
Under Secretary

33 – SUMMER INSTITUTE-CLARIFICATION

Letter No.38936/F3/78/H. Edn, dated 27-5-1980 from the Secretary to Government, Higher Education (F) Department, Government Secretariat, Trivandrum.

Sub – Summer Institute Orientation courses etc. organized by U.G.C, N.C.E.R.T etc – Participation by Government and Private College Teachers period treated as duty clarification.

Ref – Your letters No. B7/2804/78 dated 21-8-1978 and 20-2-1979

Referring to the above, I am to inform you that para 2 of G.O Rt. No.1831/77/H, Edn. Dated 28-10-1977 does not take away the benefits of surrender of Earned leave contemplated in G.O Rt.1333/74/H. Edn, dated 30-7-1974.

(Sd)
Secretary to Government

34 – PRIVATE COLLEGE TEACHERS – INITIAL APPOINTMENT

Government Order No. GO Rt 198/81/H. Edn, dated 3-2-1981 from Higher Education (J) Department

Establishment – Department of Collegiate Education – Private Training Colleges – Initial Appointment as Lecturers – Further Orders

issued

Read –

1. G.O Rt. 1399/78/H. Edn dated 29-7-1978
2. Lr. No.A.C.F. II 1/248/71, dated 27-3-1979 and 20-11-1979 of R.U.K
3. Lt.No.D3-61061/81/L. Dis Dated 18-11-1980 from the D.C E

As per G.O read as first paper, orders were issued to the effect that the initial appointment in Training Colleges will be as Lecturers During the period from 17-5-1972 to initial appointments in Training Colleges were made as Junior Lecturers and they could secure promotion as Lecturers only on completion of two years service as Junior Lecturer as contemplated in G.O Ms. 132/73/Edn. Dated 4-9-1973 and G.O Ms. 132/76/H. Edn dated 17-8-1976. Consequent on the issue of G.O reads as first paper above Government have been receiving several representations requesting to give retrospective effect to the G.O so that those appointed as Junior Lecturers during the period from 5/72 to 29-7-1978 may also get the benefit of treating their initial appointment also as Lecturers. The Registrar University of Kerala in his letter dated 27-8-1979 read above has informed Government that the Syndicate has taken a decision on 3-3-1979 to extend the benefit contemplated in the G.O read as first paper to those Junior Lecturers continuing as such on 29-7-1978 without having the eligibility to be promoted as Lecturer on account of their having not completed two years service required as per standing orders. As per the details available with the University there are only 15 Junior Lecturers continuing as such on 29-7-1978 in all the Private Training Colleges. The Director of Collegiate Education has reported that there were no posts of Junior Lecturers as on 29-7-1978 in Government Training Colleges.

Government have considered the question in all its aspects and are pleased to accept the recommendations made by the University of Kerala and order that all those continuing as Junior Lecturers in Private Training Colleges on 29-7-1978, the date of issue of G.O reads as first paper on account on their having not completed prescribed period of service of two years for promotion as Lecturer will be treated as having been promoted as Lecturers with effect from 29-7-1978, with all the benefits accruing thereby.

By Order of the Governor,
(Sd)
Joint Secretary

35 – EXAM DUTY – EARNED LEAVE

GO MS 76/81/H, Edn dated 14-5-1981

Teachers in Government Colleges and private colleges – Grant of earned leave for attending invigilation, work ni connection with university examinations during vacation – Orders issued.

Read –

Letter No. Estt. D3/744499/80, dated 27-12-1980 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

Government are pleased to order that teachers of Government and private colleges who are appointed as Chief Superintendent, Additional Chief Superintendent, Senior Assistant Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent / Invigilators for the conduct of University Examinations at

the examination centers during the vacation period, will be deemed to have been prevented from availing themselves of a portion of the vacation.

The actual period, including public holidays intervening between two consecutive days of examination, in which these teachers are on duty at the examination centres will be treated as the portion of vacation which they could not avail of. Earned leave will accordingly in admissible to such teachers for this period, under Rules 80, 81 and 86 of Part I, Kerala Service Rules.

3. This order will be take effect from 1-4-1981.

By Order of the Governor
(Sd)
Secretary

36 – COUNTING OF TUTOR/DEMONSTRATOR SERVICE FOR GR.PROMOTIONS

**G.O MS No.23/83/H. Edn. Dated, Trivandrum 31st January, 1983 from the
Higher Education (F) Department**

Collegiate Education Department – Arts, Science and Training
Colleges (Government and Private) Counting of Service as Tutor /
Demonstration / Junior / Lecture for Non Cadre II Grade Professorship –
Retrospective Effect to G.O MS 10/81/H.Edn, dated

Read –

1. G.O MS 10/81/H.Edn dated 28-1-1981
2. G.O Rt 1762/81/H.Edn dated 26-8-1981

3. D.O letter No.Esst. D3/I10658/81 dated 11-12-1961 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

As per the G.Os read above, service as Demonstrator / Tutor Junior Lecturer in Arts and Science and Training Colleges will be counted as qualifying service for promotion as Non Cadre II Grade Professor with effect from 1-11-1980.

2. Government are now pleased to order that order in this respect issued as per the G.O read as first paper shall take effect from 1-7-1979, the date from which the qualifying service required for non cadre professorship was reduced from 15 to 13 years as per G.O MS 161/79/Edn, dated 30-7-1979.

By order of the Governor,
K.Srinivasan,
Special Secretary to Government.

37 - NON CADRE PROMOTION

G.O MS No.37/83/H. Edn, dated 2nd March, 1983 from the Special Secretary to Government, Higher Education (F) Department, Government Secretariat, Trivandrum.

Collegiate Education Department - Institution of non cadre - I Grade Professorship in Arts, Science and Training Colleges - Orders issued

ORDER

Government are pleased to institute non cadre I grade Professorship in Arts, Science, Training and Sanskrit Colleges with effect from 1-4-1981 but with monetary benefit only from 1-4-1983, on the following terms and conditions :

- (i) The non cadre First Grade Professorship will be in relation to the number of years of service from the date of entry into service. The entire service that counts for non cadre II Grade Professorship shall be reckoned as service qualifying for non cadre I, Grade Professorship.
 - (ii) The length of qualifying service that one has to complete to become eligible for non cadre I Grade Professorship shall be fixed as 20 years (twenty years).
 - (iii) Nomination to Non-cadre I Grade Professorship shall be made after clearance by a screening committee to be constituted for the purpose. Orders constituting this committee will be issued separately.
2. Government wish to make it clear that no claim for arrears on this account for the period from 1-4-1981 to 31-3-1983 will be admitted

By order of the Governor

K.Srinivasan

Special Secretary to Government

38 – RECKONING OF BROKEN SERVICE

GO MS No.63/83/H Edn dated 2nd April 1983 from G. Vibhukumar, Under Secretary to Government, Higher Education (F) Department, Government Secretariat, Trivandrum.

**Collegiate Education – Non Cadre II Grade Professorship –
Reckoning of Broken periods of qualifying service – Modification of the
Existing Conditions – Orders Issued**

Read

1. G.O MS 132/73/Edn. Dated 4-9-1973
2. From the Director of Collegiate Education letter No.Estt.D3/50020/
81/L.Dis dated 12-8-1981

ORDER

One of the existing conditions regarding reckoning of qualifying service for non cadre II Grade Professorship is that broken periods prior to breaks that exceed two years at a time will not count.

2. It has been pointed out, that in the case of teachers who go for higher studies availing of leave without allowances, cases where appointments are terminated for want of vacancies and the like the actual periods of breaks sometimes exceed two years at a time, and so they lose the benefit of their past qualifying service for purpose of non cader II grade Professorship. The College Teachers Associations have been demanding this condition may be relaxed.
3. Government have examined the matter. They are pleased to order that broken periods of qualifying service prior to breaks that do not exceed five years at a time shall be allowed to be reckoned for non cadre II grade Professorship.
4. This order will have effect only from the date. Cases settled in the past will not be reopened.

of the Governor
G Vibhukumar
Under Secretary By order to Governor

39 – TEACHER TRAINING PERIOD

**G.O Rt. No.1034/83/H Edn. Dated, Trivandrum, 31st May 1983, Higher
Education (F) Department, Trivandrum.**

Collegiate Education department – Period sent by college teachers for undergoing English diploma course of the University of Kerala – Reckoning the Period for service benefits orders issued.

Read –

1. Letter No. Ac F.II-1-2784/81 dated 10-11-1981 from the University of Kerala.
2. Government letter No.2219/D1/81/H. Edn dated 22-4-1982
3. Letter No.Esst D1-107312/81/L.Dis dated 27-8-1982 from the Director of Collegiate Education, Trivandrum.

ORDER

The syndicate of the University of Kerala in its meeting held on 15-9-1981 resolved that the period spent by the under qualified teachers in Colleges for undergoing in service course in science subjects and Diploma course in English for improving their qualification as directed by the University of Kerala, will be recognized for all service benefits.

2. Accordingly, in the letter read as second paper, Government have agreed to reckon the period of in service course conducted by the University of Kerala for under qualified Private college teachers for all service benefits.
3. Government are now pleased to order that the period spent by college teachers for undergoing Diploma course in English conducted by the University of Kerala to improve the qualification as directed by the University will also be reckoned for all service benefits.

By order of the Governor,

GVibhukumar
Under Secretary to Government

40 – EARNED LEAVE-FURTHER ORDERS

GO Ms 130/83/H.Edn, dated Trivandrum, 5th July 1983. Grant of earned leave for invigilation work during vacation – Further orders

ORDER

As per the G.O read as 1st paper above, teachers of Government and Private colleges who are appointed as Chief Superintendent, Additional Chief Superintendent, Senior Assistant Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent/ Invigilators for the conduct of University Examinations at the Examination centres during the vacation period can avail of Earned leave for the actual period, including public holidays intervening between two consecutive days of examination under rule 80, 81 and 86 of Part I, Kerala Service Rules.

2. The College Teachers Organisations have demanded that Saturday intervening between University Examinations may be treated as

vacation not availed of. It is pointed out that the invigilators have to present at the station of Examination, away from home during such intervening Saturday without invigilation duty and hence they are actually deprived from availing of the vacation on such days also.

3. Government are accordingly pleased to order, that the actual period of investigation work, inclusive of public holidays and could not be availed of for purpose of grant of Earned Leave.

By Order of the Governor
G Vibhukumar
Under Secretary to Government

41 – BROKEN SERVICE-PREDATING

G.O Ms 280/84/H, Edn. Dated Trivandrum, 16th October, 1984 from Higher Education (F) Department.

Collegiate Education department – II Grade (Non Cadre) professorship, Reckoning of Broken periods of Qualifying service – G.O MS / 63/83/H. Edn dated 2-4-1983 to Taken effect from 1-7-1979 – Orders issued

Read:-

1. G.O MS 132/73/H/ Edn., Dated 4-9-1973
2. G.O Ms. 63/83/H. Edn dated 2-1-1983.
3. Memorandum dated 3-5-1983 from the President, Kerala Teachers Forum.
4. Letter No. Estt. A2/17048/83 Collegiate Education dated 5-5-1983 form the Director of Collegiate Education

ORDER

In the Government order read as 2nd paper above, Government ordered that broken periods of qualifying service of College Teachers prior to breaks that do not exceed five years at a time shall be allowed to be reckoned for (non-cadre) II Grade Professorship. The benefit was however given effect only from 2-4-1983 in the date of order.

Government have reviewed the matter. They are accordingly pleased to order that the orders as above, issued in G.O MS 63/83/H. Edn dated, 2-4-1983 will be given effect to from 1-7-1979.

By order of the Governor,
M.S.K.Ramaswamy
Commissioner and Secretary to Government

42 – REAPPOINTMENT OF THROWN OUT TEACHERS

G.O MS.41/85/H. Edn. Dated, Trivandrum, 26th February, 1985, from Higher Education (D) Department.

Private Colleges – Re Appointment of Junior Lecturers promoted as Lectures but thrown out for want of vacancy orders issued.

Read

1. G.O MS 132/72/Edn. Dated, 4-9-1973
2. Government letter No.36594/73/Edn, dated, 15-2-1974

ORDER

In the G.O read above it was inter alia ordered that the post of junior lecturer to which a member of the teaching staff is initially recruited in a college will be converted automatically into that of Lecturer as and when he has put in two years service and the incumbent fitted into that post automatically. This benefit was made available with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1973-74.

2. In the letter read above Government clarified that if a Junior Lecturer promoted automatically as Lecturer on completion of two years service sustains retrenchment for want of vacancy, his re appointment can only be as Junior Lecturer and not as Lecturer.
3. It has been brought to the notice of Government that the clarification issued as above affects adversely those teachers who may have to be thrown out for want of vacancy.
4. Government have reviewed the matter in the light of these representations. Although the Government letter dated 15-2-1974 insists that the reappointment can only be as Junior Lecturer in terms of the orders relating to grant of non cadre professorship the broken spells prior to the retrenchment is reckoned for non-cadre professorship.
5. After having examined the matter in all its aspects Government are now pleased to order in supersession of the letter dated, 15-2-1974 referred to above that the re-appointment of a Lecturer thrown out for want of vacancy in these same College or another College will be as Lecturer and not as Junior Lecture as clarified in the Government letter read above.
6. The Director of Collegiate Education will bring this order to the notice of all Private Managements.

By order of the Governo

G.Vibhukumar
Under Secretary to Government

43 - RE-APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR LECTURERS

**Letter No.144410/D1/85/H.Edn dated, Trivandrum 28th May, 1985 from the
Commissioner and Secretary**

**to Government, Higher Education (D) Department to the Registrar,
Calicut, University, Pin 673 635**

Sir,

Sub – Private College – Re appointment of Junior Lecturer promoted
as Lecturers thrown out for want of vacancy clarification – Regarding
date of effect requested.

Ref – Your Letter No. GAF4, 324285, dated 12-4-1985.

Referring to the above, I am directed to inform you that the G.O
(MS) 4185 II Edn. Dated 26-2-1985, supersedes Government letter
No.36594/8173/Edn dated 15-2-1974. As such the orders in G.O (MS) 41/
35/H Edn dated 26-2-1985 is intended to have effect from 15-2-1974.
There is hence no objection to review of cases disposed of in the past.

Yours faithfully,

G.Vibhukumar
Under Secretary to Government
For Commissioner and Secretary to Government

44 – DEPUTATION ABROAD-RECKONING OF PERIOD

G.O MS 145/85/H. Edn. Dated Trivandrum, 19th June 1985 from Higher Education (D) Department.

Collegiate Education Department – Non Cadre Promotions of College Teachers – Reckoning of Periods of Deputation for Purpose of Employment Abroad – Clarification Issued

Read –

- 1. G.O MS 132/73/Edn. Dated, 4-9-1973**
- 2. G.O MS 37/83/H.Edn dated 20301983**
- 3. From the Director of Collegiate Education letter No. Estt.D3/88713/83 Collegiate Education dated, 9-1-1984**

ORDER

A number of College Teachers who were sponsored by the Government of India for purpose of foreign assignment have been granted deputation benefit on conditions relating to foreign service laid down in Chapter XI, Part I, KSRs. A question has been raised whether their periods of deputation can be reckoned for purpose of one cadre promotion in view of the specific condition that service in colleges affiliated to the Universities in the State alone can be reckoned as qualifying service.

- 2. Government have examined the matter. According to the rule 143, Part I, KSRs, an officer transferred to foreign service can be given promotions due in the cadre to which he belonged at the time of deputation, but the nature of work performed in foreign service shall be taken into account for the purpose of ordering such promotions.**

3. Government are accordingly pleased to clarify that the test to be applied in deciding whether periods of deputation for employment abroad can be reckoned as service qualifying for non cadre professorship is whether the nature of duties of the post held by the incumbent under foreign service is equivalent in nature with the nature of duties of a College Teacher in a College affiliated to the Universities in the State or of greater value. If it can be so equated the period of deputation abroad will be reckoned as qualifying service for non cadre Professorship.
4. Government are also pleased to order that in respect of private college teachers, the eligibility to reckon deputation periods for purpose of non cadre professorship shall be decided by the respective universities on the merits of each case taking into account the nature of duties performed by the deputationist in the Post held under foreign service. This can be verified with reference to the appointment order issued to them, contract agreement executed with the foreign employer connected communication from Government of India order issued by the manager and the like and the order approving promotions of such cases shall record the eligibility has been so decided.
5. In respect of Government College Teachers, eligibility shall be decided likewise. On the merits of each case by the Director of Collegiate Education in respect of non cadre 2nd Grade Professorships and by Government in respect of non cadre 1st grade professorship.

By Order of the Governor
M S K Ramaswami
Commissioner and Secretary to Government.

45 – PRIVATE COLL.TEACHERS-SERVICE PUT IN ANOTHER COLLEGE

Government Letter No.GO (MS) 84/86/II. Edn, dated, 2-4-1986, Trivandrum,

Higher Education (D) Department copy forwarded to the Director of Collegiate Education, Trivandrum

Read –

- 1. Letter No.ACF II-1-3558/83, dated 12-6-1985 from the Registrar, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.**
- 2. Letter No. Estt. DI 70325/85.Coll.Edn dated 26-11-1985 from the Director of Collegiate Education, Trivandrum.**
- 3. Letter No.100 B 11-1/86/Acad. Dated, 28-1-1986 from the Registrar, Gandhiji University, Kottayam.**

ORDER

According to the existing rules for automatic promotion of a Junior Lecturer as Lecturer (on completion of two years service as Junior Lecturer) Service that can be reckoned should be two years continuous service in the same college. Service in another college or broken spells of Junior Lecturer service in the same college or different colleges is not reckoned as qualifying service. Government felt that restrictions as above have been causing hardships to some college teachers.

- 2. Government have also been persistently receiving requests from certain private college teachers who have been aggrieved in view of the restrictions in vogue and seeking Government orders for amelioration of their grievances.**

3. After having meticulously considered all aspects of the matter in consultation with the University of Kerala and the Department of Collegiate Education, Government are pleased to issue the following orders in this regard

Broken spells of service as Junior Lecturer in the same college or another college within the state shall be reckoned as qualifying service for automatic promotion of Junior Lecturer as Lecturer provided, breaks if any does not exceed 2 years at a time.

The scheme will be implemented from the beginning of the academic year 1973-74 notionally with actual monetary benefits from 1-1-1986 only.

No request whatsoever for payment of back arrears of pay and allowances prior to 1-1-1986 shall be entertained on any account.

4. Cases settled in the past shall be reopened only subject to the above terms and conditions.

5. Director of Collegiate Education will circulate this scheme to all private college managements and approved service associations of college teachers.

By order of the Governor

K Malathy

Additional Secretary to Government.

46 – LWA FOR FIP

**GO MS 47/86/H. Edn dated, Trivandrum 20-2-1986 Higher Education (F)
Department .**

Recommendations of the Fourth Pay commission – periods of leave without allowances for advanced studies, taken by college teachers before introduction of FIP – reckoning as service qualifying for non cadre promotion orders issued.

Read –

- (i) Recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission
- (ii) G.O (P) 515/85/Fin. Dated 16-9-1985.

ORDER

The fourth pay commission has recommended among other things that in the case of college teachers who had taken leave without allowance for purpose of advanced studies before the introduction of FIP such period may be reckoned as service qualifying for non cadre promotion.

2. Government are pleased to accept the recommendation of the commission and order that the periods of leave without allowance for purpose of advanced studies availed by College Teachers for purpose of advanced studies before the introduction of Faculty Improvement Programme (i.e where the leave for the purpose commences before 1-4-1975) will be reckoned as service qualifying for non cadre promotion.

3. The benefit as per this order will take effect from 16-9-1985 ie, the date from which the orders on the promotional prospects with reference to the recommendations of the pay commission took effect.

By order of the Governor
M.S.K. Ramaswamy
Commissioner and Secretary,

47 – EARNED LEAVE FOR PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

GO (MS) 136/86 H Edn, dated 23rd May, 1986 from the Additional Secretary to Government,

Higher Education (D) Department, Triyandrum.

Collegiate Education department – Teachers in government and private colleges – grant of earned leave for attending practical examination duties in connection with university examinations during vacation orders issued.

Read

1. GO (MS) 76/81/H. Edn dated 14-5-1981
2. GO (MD) 130/83/H. Edn dated 5-7-1983
3. Letter No. Estt.D143942/86/Coll. Edn dated 6-3-1986 from the Director of Collegiate Education

ORDER

As per the Government Order read as 1st paper above, teachers Government and Private Colleges who are appointed as Chief Superintendent Additional Chief Superintendent, Senior Assistant Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent invigilation for the conduct of university examinations at the examination centers during the vacation period, can avail of earned leave for the actual period of invigilation work, including public holidays, intervening between two consecutive days of examination under rules 81 and 86 part I, KSRS.

2. As per the G.O read as 2nd paper above, Saturday intervening between the examination duties are treated as portion of vacation that could not be availed of, for purpose of grant of earned have.
3. Government are pleased to order that the benefit of earned have contemplated in the Government order read above will be intended to those teachers who are engaged in University practical examination duties also.

By order of the Governo

(Sd

Additional Secretary to Governmen

48 – TEACHERS CONTINUING AFTER THE AGE OF SUPERANNUATION

**G.O (P) No. 360/86/Fin dated 15th May 1986 from the Finance (Pension-B)
Department.**

Pension – period of service of teachers who continue after the age of superannuation till closing date of schools for the academic year – counting for pension – orders issued

Read G.O (Ms) No. 27 / 67 Edn. Dated 23-1-1967

ORDER

As per Rule 60 C Part I KSR teaching staff of all Educational institutions (including principals of Colleges) who complete the age of 55 years during the course of an academic year shall continue in service till last day of the month in which the academic year ends. The intension of the Government was that such continuance beyond the date of superannuation should not confer on them any benefit which is not available to any other Government Servants except the salary or the extended period of service. In the G.O read above it was ordered that the aided school teachers coming under Chapter XIV B and C of Kerala Education Rules who continue in service till the last day of the month in which the academic year ends, are allowed to count this period for increments and pension. This was under a wrong notion that as per Kerala Service Rules such extended period will count for increment and pension. But the actual position is that such teaching staff were allowed the benefit of increment during the extended period of service and that too only if the increment falls due before they attain the age of 55. by allowing the extended period for pension, a portion of the Government employees will get the benefit of extension of the age of superannuation beyond 55 years of age, which is not available to other Government employees. Government have no intention to confer this advantage to any category of s employees.

2. In the circumstances Government hereby order that in the case of teaching staff of the Educational Institutions (including principals of colleges) who are allowed to continue beyno0d the age of 55 years

till the end of the academic year their extended service will not count for pension. Past cases will not be re opened.

Josephine Ann Clarence
Additional Secretary

49 – SPECIAL CASUAL LEAVE-SERVING IN CO.OP.SOCIETIES

**G O M S No.178/H.Edn dated 1-8-1985 from the Higher Education (D)
Department, Trivandrum.**

Private Colleges – Teachers elected as presidents of service cooperative banks – special casual leave – for attending board meetings / conferences connected with banks – orders issued.

Read –

1. G O M S 139/84/G. Edn dated 19-7-1984
2. Letter Nos. Estt.D3-32658/85/Coll. Edn. Dated 9-5-1985 and Estt. D1-78130/84.Coll.Edn dated 22-6-1985 from the Director of Collegiate Education, Trivandrum.
3. Letter No. G.23743/85/L. Dis dated 18-6-1985 from the Registrars, Cooperative Societies.

ORDER

Government are pleased to order that Private College Teachers elected as Presidents of service Cooperative Banks will be granted Special Casual Leave at the rate of one per month for attending Board meetings / conferences and other urgent matters connected with the Banks. Since there will be no necessary for granting such Special Casual Leave during

vacation periods, the maximum number of special casual leave that can be granted for the purpose in an year will be limited to ten.

By order of the Governor
G Vibhukumar
Under Secretary to Government.

50 – FEE CONCESSION TO CHILDREN OF SERVANTS DIE IN HARNESS

GO (MS) No.4/80/H.Edn. dated 11-1-1980 from the Secretary to Government

**Higher Education (C) Department, Government of Kerala,
Trivandrum.**

**Education – Fee concession in Colleges to the Children of Government
Servants who die in harness – Income Limit enhanced – Orders Issued**

Read

- 1 – G.O.M.S No. 103/59/Edn, dated 7-2-1959
2. G.O MS No.124/70/H.Edn dated 17-3-1970
3. Letter No. PI 42200/78, dated 9-8-1979 from the Director of Collegiate Education, Trivandrum

ORDER

As per the G O read as first paper above fee concession in College classes was allowed to the children of Government Servants who die in harness provided the annual family income of the student is below Rs.1,800. In the G.O read as second paper above the income limit was raised to Rs.3000 per annum.

2. It has been represented to Government the considering the rise in the cost of living, cost of education, etc the above income limit fixed for fee concession in college classes for children for Government Servants who die in harness may be enhanced suitably.
3. Government have examined the question in detail and are pleased to enhance the maximum annual family income limit for eligibility for fee concession in college classes for the children for Government Servants who die in harness from Rs.3000 to Rs.4200 (Four thousand and two hundred rupees).

By order of the Governor
M.Mohanakumar
Secretary to Government

51 – FEE CONCESSION -ENHANCEMENT OF INCOME LIMIT

G.O (Ms) 194/86/Edn. From the Commissioner and Secretary

Higher Education (c) Department, Trivandrum, dated 9th July, 1986.

Educational Concessions to the Children of Government Servants
who die in Harness – Enhancement of Income Limit orders issued

Read –

1. G.O Ms 103 / 59 / Edn. Dated 7-2-1959
2. G.O Ms 124/70/Edn dated 17-3-1970
3. G.O Ms No.4/80/H Edn, dated 11-1-1980
4. Letter No.Con 1-60332/85/Coll. Edn dated 14-10-1985, 7-2-1986 and 7-6-1986 from the Director of Collegiate Education

ORDER

As per the Government order read as 3rd paper the income limit prescribed for grant of fee concession in Colleges to the Children of Government Servants dying in harness is Rs.4,200 per annum.

2. The Director of Collegiate Education has in his letter read as 4th paper, requested Government to enhance the present income limit, since most of the applications now received are being rejected as the income of the guardians exceeds the limit prescribed.
3. Government have examined the matter in detail. It is seen that the income ceiling prescribed for some other fee concessions like fee concession to the children of political sufferers, concessions granted under Kumara Pillai Commission Report etc, has been suitably enhanced subsequently. The maximum annual income limit for giving employment assistance to the dependents of Government servants dying in harness has also been enhanced to Rs.12,000. In the circumstances Government are pleased to order that the income limit of Rs.4,200 per annum prescribed for the award of fee concession in colleges to the children of government servants who die in harness be raised to Rs.12,000 (Rupees twelve thousand only) per annum.

By order to the Governor,
M.S.K. Ramaswamy
Commissioner and Secretary

**52. G.O (MS) NO.59/75 H. EDN, DATED 7-4-1975
(EXTRACT ONLY)**

Higher Education – Educational concessions to the children of defence personnel killed/ disabled in action during the Chinese aggression in 1962 and Indo-Pak. Hostilities of 1965.

Orders issued

Read :-

1. G.O (Ms) No. 435/71/PD, dated 13-12-1971
2. G.O (Ms) No. 448/71/PD, dated 24-12-1971
3. G.O (Ms) No. 231/72/PD, dated 7-6-1972
4. G.O (Ms) No. 28/74/ H. Edn dated 16-2-1974
5. D.O letter No.F 16-2/74/School 2, dated 1-10-1976 from the Union Education Minister, New Delhi.

Government are pleased to extend the educational concession sanctioned in the Government orders read as 1st to 5th papers above to the children and widows of officers and men of armed forces including paramilitary personnel killed or disabled in the 1962 India-China hostilities and 1963 Indo-Pak hostilities.

53 – CONCESSION TO CHILDREN OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS

GO Ms. No.88/66/Edn. Dated 24th February 1966

**Concessions – Educational Freedom Fighters – Concession to Children
for Collegiate Studies – Liberalisation of – Ordered**

Head –

1. G.O (ms) 365/65/Edn., Dated 7th July 1965.
2. From the Director of Collegiate Education, Letter No.G3 – 22841/65 dated 16th February, 1966.

ORDER

In the G.O read above, the Government have approved a scheme for the grant of educational concessions to the Children of freedom fighters for studies in Arts and Science Colleges. The concessions contemplated in the scheme, namely, exemption from tuition fees, is restricted to children of freedom fighters who have lost their lives in the freedom struggle.

Since the issue of the G.O several requests have been received by the Government that the concessions sanctioned in the scheme may be extended to the Children of freedom fighters whether dead or alive.

After careful consideration of the requests, the Government are pleased to approve, the revised scheme appended for the grant of educational concession to the children of freedom fighters.

The revised scheme will come into force only from the academic year 1966-67. Till then, the scheme approved in the G.O read above will be in force.

The expenditure for the grant of the concession contemplated in the revised scheme will be initially met by the state government and 50 percent of the expenditure will be recouped from the Government of India and credited to the state government accounts. The Director of Collegiate Education will take necessary action in the matter. He will report details of expenditure to Finance Department with copy to administrative department from time to time to recover the amount due from the Government of India.

Revised Scheme for the Grant of Educational Concessions to the Children / Grand Children of Freedom Fighters for Collegiate Studies

1. Government consider that concessions in the matter of fees should be given to the children of freedom fighters I Colleges and are pleased to sanction the following scheme for the purpose.

Definition of the term Freedom Fighters – Freedom Fighter means a person who suffered imprisonment or detention of not less than six months, or who dies or was killed in action or in detention, or was awarded capital punishment, or became permanently incapacitated due to firing or lathi charge, etc, or lost his job or means of livelihood or a part or whole of his property on account of participation in the National Movements for the emancipation of India.

Note :

- 2 .A candidate who claims the concession under the scheme of scholarships and other educational facilities to the children of freedom fighters, should submit along with his application a certificate from a member of central or a provincial legislature or an affidavit, filed before a First Class Stipendiary Magistrate or a respectable person testifying the facts about the candidates or his patents participation in

the National Movements (vide Government of India letter No.F-17/5/67/NS 2, dated 13th December, 1968).

3. Displaced persons from Bangladesh or Pakistan who are freedom fighters and persons who participated in the I.N.A Movements also will be treated as on par with other eligible freedom fighters provided their cases also fall within the scope of the prescribed definition of the term Freedom Fighter.

Note –

For the purpose of this rule, members of the Indian Independence League will also be treated on par with Members of I.N.A (Vide GO Ms) 65/69/Edn, dated 4th February 1969).

1. The concessions will be way of exemption from tuition fees in Arts and AScience colleges affiliated to the Universities in Kerala to the Children of freedom fighters if the income of the freedom fighter does not exceed Rs.15,000 per annum. The concession is restricted to exemption from tuition fees. The concession will be available for one year in each class, i.e. it will be withdrawn from those students who are detained and continue to study in one and the same class for more than one year but will be revised again on their promotion to the next higher class

Note

-) The concessions will be available to students who fall in case or more subjects in the respective University Examinations but have been promoted to the next higher class. The concessions will be available only for one year in each class.
-) The concession is extended to Higher Diploma course in the Cooperative colleges

5. The concession will be available to the Children of the Freedom Fighters and their grand children by pre deceased sons.

6. Application for the concession should be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector or Revenue Divisional Officer of the area that the students father or grand father or mother or grand mother as the case may be comes under the definition of the term Freedom Fighter given above.

7. The application should be accompanied by the Certificate from an officer not below the rank of Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar regarding the income of the guardian.

Note – IN case of Ex-I. N.A> Personnel, the certificate issued by the All India I.N.A Relief and Enquiry Committee. New Delhi may be obtained and submitted with the application either in original or copy attested by the District Collector or Revenue Divisional Officer, instead of the certificate mentioned in Column. No.9 of the application form (vide Circular No-Go qyqr/67, dated 12th November, 1969 from the Director of Collegiate Education).

8. The principals of Government Colleges will be competent to sanction the concession in respect of students studying in Government Colleges. The concession in respect of students of private colleges will be sanctioned by the Director of Collegiate Education after obtaining the required details from the students concerned.

Note – National Loan Scholarships can be enjoyed with this concession.

9. Fifty per cent of the expenditure involved in the grant of concessions will be recouped from the Government of India and credited to the State Government.

10. The authority competent to sanction the scholarship may withhold the concession granted to a student at any time provided the

conduct the progress of study of the student, in the opinion of the principal, are not satisfactory.

Note – Amendments issued / clarifications ordered in Government of India letter No. F-17/5/67/NS.2 dated 13th December 1968, G.O (Ms).6t/69/Edn dated 4th February 1969, Government of India letter.No.F 50/17/68 Poll III dated 13th January 1969. Government of India letter Of 11-1/72 (Pt) dated 28-5-1973,, Circular No.G3-16145/67 dated 12th November 1969 of the Director of Collegiate Education, G.O (Rt) 18/70 Edn dated 2nd January 1970 and G.O (Ms) No.1/77/H. Edn dated 1-1-1977 G.O (Rt) No.2281/78/H Edn dated 8-12-1978 have been incorporated in these rules.

54 – POLITICAL SUFFERERS-ENHANCEMENT OF INCOME LIMIT

**G.O Ms No.5/84/H. dated, Triyandrum, 11th January 1984 from Higher
Education (c) Department, Government of Kerala.**

**Higher Education Department – Concessions to the Children of
Political Sufferers – Enhancement of Income Limit – orders issued,**

Read –

G.O Ms No. 88 / 66 Edn, dated 24-2-1986

G.O Ms No.209/81/H/Edn, dated 11-12-1981

**Representation dated 20-9-1982, 8-6-1983 and 10-6-1983 from Sri L
J Pailee, Ex. Deputy Mayor of Cochin, Cochin.**

**Letter No. Conc. 2-4164/83 dated 21-1-1983 from the Director of
Collegiate Education.**

ORDER

Government are pleased to order that the income limit of Rs.6,000 (Rs six thousand only) per annum for the grant of Educational Concessions to children of political sufferers laid down in the Government order read as second paper above will be enhanced to Rs.15,000 (Rs.Fifteen thousand only) per annum.

This order will take effect from the academic year 1984-85

By order of the Governor
(Sd)

Deputy Secretary to Government

55 – EDUCATIONAL CONCESSION TO REPATRIATES

**G.O (Ms) No 60/76/LBR dated 19-8-1976 from the Labour (D) Department,
Trivandrum.**

Repatriates from Burma – Pattern of financial assistance for education of repatriates (arrived on or after 1st June 1963) from Burma. Scheme Approved.

Read –

1. G.O (Ms) No.31/75/LBR dated 6-5-1975
2. Letter No. 10 (2) 76-RH IV dated 29-3-1976 from the Government of India, Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) New Delhi - 11

ORDER

In the G.O read as first paper, orders were issued for the implementation of the scheme of financial assistance for the education of the children of repatriates from Burma and Srilanka. In the letter read as second paper above, the Government of India have forwarded consolidated instructions regarding financial assistance for education of the children of repatriates from Burma.

2. The Government are now pleased to sanction the appended scheme for implementation in this state as recommended by the Government of India for the grant of educational assistance to repatriates from Burma. The scheme sanctioned for Burma repatriates as per the G.O read as first paper is modified to this extent.

3. The expenditure during the current year will be debited to the head 288-B (e) (i)

Copy of Scheme of Financial Assistance for Education of the Children of repatriates from Burma.

1. Normally, the financial assistance for the education of the children of repatriates from Burma, will be admissible to those arrived on or after 1-6-1963, for permanent resettlement in India. The educational concessions are also admissible to the student repatriates if -

(a) they had / have arrived in India on or after 1-6-1963, and their travel documents do not enable them to return to Burma for settlement, even though their parents are still in Burma.

(b) they had returned to India before the crucial date i.e. 1-6-1963, or who have never been to Burma but their parents had have arrived in India on or after the crucial date.

4. Rates of Book Grants / Stipends etc., are indicated below -

Nature of Education	Dayscholars Bookgrants per students per annum	Students in hostels and other lodges consolidated stipends to cover fees, hostel expenses, books, etc per student per mensem Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(a) Lower primary and junior basic grade (Stds. I to IV)	15.00	
(b) Upper primary and senior basic grade (Stds V to VII)	45.00	60.00
(c) High School (Stds. VIII to X)	60.00	60.00
(d) Pre-degree/Pre-University/ B.A./B.Sc, 1 st year of the 3 year Degree course	75.00	75.00
(e) BA/B.Sc./B.Com 2 nd year and 3 rd year of the 3 year Degree course	112.50	82.50
(f) Technical and Professional courses (Certificate and Diploma)	112.50	82.50
(g) M.A./M.Sc./M.Com	No freeships, book grants or grants or boarding and lodging are admissible as repatriate students can take advantage of the general Scholarships	

3. Day Scholars – For day scholars staying with their families and attending educational institutions, freeships may be granted where free education is not already available under the instructions issued

by the state government / Union Territories. In addition annual book grants at the rates prescribed in Col. 2 of the above statement may be sanctioned.

4. Students in hostels other lodges – For students who have to stay away from their families in hostels and other lodging owing to the educational institutions being more than 5 kms away from the camps or from the place of residence of the families, or owing to non availability of seats in an institution within a radius of 5 kms monthly stipends at the rates specified in Co. 3 of the statement para 2 above may be sanctioned to cover the expenses on fees, hostel charges, book etc.
5. Terms and Conditions – The terms and conditions prescribed for grant of educational concessions are mentioned below :

A percentage of marks – (i) Attempt should be made to direct students who have secured less than 60% marks in the middle school examination to industrial Training Institutes. But there is no bar to educational concessions being extended to them, for pursuing Higher Secondary course, even if they have obtained less than 60% marks in Middle School.

- (ii) Only those students who have secured a minimum of 50% of the marks should be entitled to the concession for pursuing the studies in the B.A. B.Sc and B.Com classes

B. Renewal of book grants / stipends / reships – (i) In the case of students who are in receipt of assistance for the intermediate pre degree or Degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce, the renewal of the stipends or freeship and book grants as the case may be from year to year, would be subject to good progress being made by the repatriate students and the fulfillment of the conditions indicated below :

- (a) Within a course which is continuous (like Engineering, three year degree course etc) for a number of years, the renewal of the concessions will depend upon promotion to the next class on the basis of the results of the annual examination which determines promotion.
- (b) Wherein an examination referred to in (a) above, a student fails to obtain promotion, the concessions will be suspended for one academic year but will be renewed on his getting promotion.
- (ii) In other cases, renewal of stipends or freeship or book grants as the case may be from year to year, would be subject to the following conditions –
- If a student fails to obtain promotion to the next class the concessions will be discontinued by provided that in the case of Medical and Engineering students the concessions would be discontinued only if the student fails to obtain promotion to the next class in the next attempt
- (iii) Individual cases of hardship may be continued by the State Government / Union Territory Governments at their discretion. If it is definitely proved, that the failure of the student in question, to obtain promotion to the next class was for reasons beyond his / her control.
- C. Income of parents – The above concessions are admissible only to those students the income of whose parents, is not more than Rs.250 per month.
- D. Distance from residence – The concession for resident students in urban areas should be admissible on production of a certificate from the concerned District Collector to the effect

that there is no High School / College within a radius of 5 kms. From the camp, village or township where the family of the candidate resides. However in the case of rural areas a certificate from the concerned District Collector to the effect that no seat is available for the repatriate student in any educational institutions within a radius of 5 kms. From the place of residence of his / her parents may be obtained.

E. Non admissibility of (i) payment of cash doles and maintenance Assistance – In the case of students who are staying in hostels, the State Government etc. while calculating the number of members of his family for the payment of cash doles / maintenance assistance, wherever admissible shall not take into account such students.

(ii) Admission to Private institutions – Normally, the Children of Burma repatriates should be imparted education in the Government Schools to make them eligible for educational concessions under this scheme. But in case of Burma repatriates choose to send their children to private Educational institution, it should be presumed that they are financially better off and would not need reimbursement of fees etc. In such cases, no free ships / book grants stipends, etc. may be allowed.

(iii) Children born in India – No educational concessions should be given to the children of Burma repatriates, who are born in India, after 1-6-1963.

General – The tuition fees will be reimbursed to the institutions or the Education Department, as the case may be by the State Education Rehabilitation Department. The book grants / stipends will be paid to the students through the institutions.

7. Savings – The cases already settled in accordance with the instructions / clarifications issued in the past for grant of financial assistance for the education of children of repatriates from Burma need not be reopened.

VI. Fee concession and Financial Assistance to Repatriates from East Pakistan

**56 – EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS TO IMMIGRANTS
FROM PAKISTAN**

**G.O Ms No.31/76/L.B.R. dated 1-4-1976 and GO (Ms) No.32/77/L.B.R dated
18-5-1977**

Rehabilitation of displaced persons from former east Pakistan – pattern of financial assistance for the education of new migrants (Migrated after 31-12-1963) from the erstwhile east Pakistan – scheme approved

Read – Letter No.17 (33) / 70/R.H.VI/ RH 11 dated 9/16-4-1974 and 30-5-1975 from the Government of India, Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) Jaisalmar House, New Delhi
– 11

ORDER

The government of India have, along with their letter read above forwarded a scheme for giving financial assistance for the education of new migrants from the erstwhile East Pakistan who migrated to India after 31-12-1963 and have requested to make necessary arrangements or the implementation of the scheme in this State.

2. Government are pleased to sanction the appended scheme for implementation in this state. A new head of account under 288-Social Security and Welfare B. Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons © Other Rehabilitation schemes will be opened to debit the expenditure on this scheme during 1976-77.

3. The expenditure on the scheme will be met by the Government of India, but will be incurred initially by the state government from the new head of account to be opened.
4. The heads of departments and other officers concerned will forward the quarterly expenditure statement to Government in the Labour Department for claiming reimbursement of the expenditure from the Government of India.

Scheme of Financial Assistance for Education of New Migrants who migrated to India After 31-12-1963 from the Erstwhile East Pakistan

1. For day scholars staying with their families and attending educational institutions, freships may be granted where free education is not already available under the instructions issued by the state government. In addition annual book grants at the rates specified in Co. 2 of the statement below may be sanctioned.

For students, who have to stay away from their families, in hostels and other lodges owing to the educational institutions being more than 5kms, away from the camps or from the place of residence of families or owing to non availability of seats in an institution within a radius of 5kms monthly stipends at the rates specified in CO. 3 of the statement below may be sanctioned to cover the expenses on fees, hostel.

Name of education	Rs	Day scholars book grants per student per annum	Rs	Students in hostels and other lodges consolidated stipends
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to cover fees, hostel expenses, books etc. per student per mensem Rs.

(1) (2)(3)

- | | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| (a) Lower Primary and Junior Basic Grade (Std I to IV) | 15.00 | |
| (b) Upper primary and senior basic grade (Stds V to VII) | 45.00 | |
| | 60.00 | |
| (c) High School (Stds VIII to X) | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| (d) I.A/I Sc./Pre-degree/Pre University / 1 st year of the 3 year Degree course | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| (e) B.A/B.Sc/B.Com/2 nd year and 3 rd year of the Degree course | 112.50 | 82.50 |
| (f) Technical and Professional courses (Certificate and Diploma) | 112.50 | 82.50 |
| (g) Technical and Professional Courses (Degree) | 150.00 | 90.00 |

2. It is not considered necessary to give any freeships, book grants for boarding and lodging for M.A / M.Sc students as repatriate students can take advantage of the general scholarships.

3. The following conditions are prescribed for grant of assistance mentioned in para (1) above for the various courses.

(a) The above concessions are admissible only to those students the income of whose parents, is not more than Rs.250 per month.

(b) Generally, students who obtain less than 60% marks in the upper primary and senior basic grade examination should be diverted to Industrial Training Institutes, but there should be no bar to their completing the 10 year High School course of Higher secondary

course as the case may be even if they fail to obtain 60% marks in the Upper Primary and Senior Basic Grade Examination.

- (c) (i) Only students who have secure 60% marks in High school or 10 year school leaving examination would be eligible for educational concession for 2 year Pre degree course or intermediate course. However, for the new 2 year vocational course after High School, a minimum of 50% marks in the High School Examination would be sufficient.
- (ii) As regards Degree courses only students who have secured 50% of the marks in the 2 year Intermediate course or one year Pre university course or Higher Secondary course or 2 year Pre degree course would be eligible for concession.
- (d) The concessions for residents students in Urban areas should be admissible on production of certificate from the District Collector concerned to the effect that there is no high school, college within a radius of 5 kms. From the camp, village or township where the family of the candidates resides. However in the case of rural areas a certificate from the concerned District Collector to the effect that no seat is available for him in any educational institutions within a radius of 5 kms. May be obtained.
- (e) The tuition fees will be reimbursed to the institutions by state education department. The book grant will be paid to the students through the institutions.
- (f) In the case of students who are staying the hostels, the state government etc. while calculating the number of members of his family for the payment of cash doles, maintenance assistance, wherever admissible shall not take into account such students.

- (g) In the case of students who are in receipt of assistance for the Pre degree course / Intermediate / Degree courses in Arts and Science, the renewal of the stipend or freeship and book grant, as the case may be from year to year, would be subject to good progress being made by the students and the fulfillment of the conditions indicated below.
- (i) Within a course which is continuous like Engineering, 3 year Degree course, etc. for a number of years the renewal of the concessions will depend upon promotion to the next class on the basis of the result of the annual examination which determines promotion.
- (ii) Wherein an examination referred to in (i) above, a student fails to obtain promotion the concessions will be suspended for the academic year but will be renewed on his getting the promotion in the following annual examination.
- (h) In other cases, renewal of stipends or freeships and book grants, as the case may be from year to year, would be subject to the following conditions.

If a student fails to obtain promotion to the next class, the concessions will be discontinued, provided that in the case of Medical and Engineering students, the concessions would be discontinued only if the student fails to obtain promotion to the next class in the second attempt.

- (i) Individual cases of hardship may be considered and assistance continued by the State Government at their discretion if it is definitely proved that the failure of the student in question to obtain promotion to the next class was for reasons beyond his / her control.

VII. Fee concession and Financial Assistance to Repatriates from Uganda

Repatriation from Uganda – Patterns of financial assistance for education of repatriates (Arrived on or After 9-8-1982) From Uganda – Schyeme approved – Consolidated orders issued.

57 – CONCESSIONS TO REPATRIATES OF UGANDA

G.O (MS) No.2/77 LBR dated, Trivandrum 12th January 1977.

Read

1. G.O (MS) No.52/75/LBR dated 15-7-1975.
2. Letter No.13 (10) 76 /DESK. I dated 27-12-1976 from the Government of India, Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation), New Delhi – 1

ORDER

1. In the G.O read as first paper, orders were issued for the implementation of a scheme of financial assistance for the education of the children of repatriates from Uganda. In their latter read as second paper above, the Government of India have forwarded consolidated instructions regarding the grant of financial assistance for the education of the children of repatriates from Uganda.
2. The Government are now pleased to sanction the appended scheme for implementation in this state, as recommended by the Government of India for the grant of educational assistance to the children of repatriates from Uganda.
3. The scheme sanctioned for Uganda repatriates as per the Government order read as first paper is modified to this extent given in the appended scheme.

Scheme of Financial Assistance for Education of the Children of Repatriates from Uganda

1. Normally, the financial assistance for the education of the children of repatriates from Uganda will be admissible to those arrived on or after 9-8-1972, for permanent resettlement in India. The educational concessions are also admissible to the student repatriates. If -
 - (a) they had / have arrived in India on or after 9-8-1971 and their travel documents do not enable them to return to Uganda for settlement, even though their parents are still in Uganda :
 - (b) They had returned to India before the crucial date i.e. 9-8-1972 or have never been to Uganda, but their parents had / have arrived in India on or after the crucial data mentioned above.

2. Rates of Book grants / stipends, etc. are indicated below :

Name of Education Rs.	Dayscholars Bookgrants per students per annum Rs.	Students in hostels and other lodges consolidated stipends to cover fees, hostel expenses, books, etc per student per mensem Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(a) Lower Primary and Junior Basic Grade (Std I to IV)	15.00	
(b) Upper primary and senior basic grade (Stds V to VII)	45.00	60.00
© High School (Stds VIII to X)	60.00	60.00

(d) I.A/I Sc./Pre-degree/ Pre University / 1 st year of the 3 year Degree course	75.00	75.00
(e) B.A/B.Sc/B.Com/2 nd year and 3 rd year of the Degree course	112.50	82.50
(f) Technical and Professional courses (Certificate and Diploma)	112.50	82.50
(g) Technical and Professional Courses (Degree)	150.00	90.00
(h) M.A/M.Sc/M.Com	No freeships, book grants or grants for boarding and lodging are admissible, as repatriate students can taken advantage of the General scholarships.	

3. Day scholars – For day scholars staying with their families and attending educational institutions, freeships may be granted, where free education is not already available under the instructions issued by the state government / Union territories. In addition annual book grants at the rates prescribed in Col. 2 of the above statement may be sanctioned.

4. Students in hostels / other lodges – For students who have to stay away from their families, in hostels and lodgings owing to the educational institutions being more than 5 kms, away away from the place of residence of the families or owing to non availability of seas in an institution within a radius of 5 kms monthly stipends at the rates specified in Co. 3 of the statement in para 2 above, may be sanctioned to cover the expenses on fees, hostel charges, books etc.

5. **Terms and Conditions** – The terms and conditions prescribed for grant of educational concessions are mentioned below :

A. **Percentage of marks** – (1) Attempt should be made to direct students who have secured less than 50% marks in the Upper primary and senior basic grade examination to industrial training institutes. But there is no bar to educational concessions being extended to them for pursuing Higher Secondary Course even if they have obtained less than 60% marks in Upper Primary and Senior Basic Grade.

(ii) Only those students who have secured a minimum of 50% of the marks should be entitled to the concession for pursuing the studies in the B.A, B.Sc and B.Com classes.

B. **Renwal of Book Grants / Stipends / Freeships** – (1) In the case of students who are in receipt of assistance for the intermediate / Pre Degree / Degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce, the renewal of the stipend or freeship and book grant, as the case may be from year to year would be subject to good progress being made by the repatriate students and the fulfillment of the conditions indicated below :

(a) Within a course which is continuous (like Engineering, 3 year Degree course, etc) for a number of years, the renewal of the concessions will depend upon promotion to the next class on the basis of the results of the annual examination which determines promotion.

(b) Wherein an examination referred to in (a) above a student fails to obtain promotion the concessions will be suspended for one academic year but will be renewed on his getting promotion.

(ii) In other cases, renewal of stipends or freeships or book grants, as the case may be from year to year, would be subject to the following conditions :

If a student fails to obtain promotion to the next class the concessions will be discontinued provided that in the case of Medical and Engineering students the concessions would be discontinued only if the student fails to obtain promotion to the next class in the 2nd attempt.

(iii) Individual cases of hardship may be considered and assistance continued by the State Governments / Union territory government at their discretion if it is definitely proved, that the failure of the student in question to obtain promotion to the next class was for reason beyond his / her / control.

C. Income of Parents – The above concession are admissible only to those students, the income of whose parents, is not more than Rs.250 per month.

D. Distance from residence – The concessions for resident students in urban area should be admissible on production of a certificate from the concerned District Collector to the effect that there is no High School / College within a radius of 5 kms from the camp, Village or Township where the family of the candidate resides. However, in the case of rural areas, a certificate from the concerned District collector to the effect that no seat is available for the repatriate student in any educational institutions within a radius of 5 kms. From the place of residence of his / her parents may be obtained.

4. Non admissibility of payment of dotes cash and maintenance assistance – In the case of students who are staying in hostels, the State Government, etc. while calculating the number of members of his family for the payment of cash doles / maintenance assistance, wherever admissible shall not take into account such students.

6. General – The tuition fees will be disbursed to the institution or the Education Department as the case may be by the State Education /

Rehabilitation Department. The book grants / stipends be paid to the students through the institutions.

7. Saving – The cases already settled in accordance with the instructions / clarifications issued in the past for grant of financial assistance for the education of children of repatriates from Uganda need not be re opened.

VII. Rules for the grant of educational concessions to the children of Service Personnel who have been killed or disabled in action on the front.

58 – CONCESSION TO CHILDREN OF SERVICE PERSONNEL

Circular No.P4-27422/72 dated 15-7-1972, of the Director of Collegiate Education.

1. Government are pleased to sanction educational concessions (a) to the children and dependents of service personnel who have been killed or disabled in action on the front in Arts and Science Colleges, (b) to the dependents of disabled and now employed service personnel if the annual income of such service personnel does not exceed Rs.3500 and students of S.S.T College of Music and Music Academies in the State are also eligible for the concession.
2. One certificate from the Officer commanding concerned to the effect that the service personnel was working under his control and another certificate from the Tahsidar concerned to prove that the relationship of the student to the service personnel and dependency should be produced along with the application.
3. The principals of Government Colleges are authorized to sanction the educational concessions in their institutions.

4. In the case of Private Colleges, the Director of Collegiate Education will be the sanctioning authority.

5. Concessions will be granted at the rates shown below.:

Pre degree	Rs.
Tuition fee	124
Admission fee	10
Athletic fee	10
Stationary fee	3
Calendar fee	1
Magazine fee	6
Association fee	3
Medical inspection fee	2
Book allowance	40
Degree Class	
Tuition fee	144
Admission fee	10
Athletic fee	10
Stationary fee	3
Calendar fee	1
Magazine fee	6

Association fee	3
Medical inspection fee	2
Book allowance	50

Note – Admission fee and medical examination fee will be granted to students to first year of each course only.

6. A student who is in receipt of this concession will not be allowed any other concessions or stipend or scholarship from any other source.
7. At the first instance the concessions will be granted only for one year. The principles of private college are competent to renew, the concession once granted by the Director of Collegiate Education, till the student completes his / her course in the Arts and Science Colleges provided his / her character, conduct, regularity in attendance are satisfactory should not fail in any class, and there is no change of institution.
8. If a student fails in any class or discontinues his / her course of study or the institution is changed he / she will have to apply for the concession afresh.
9. In the case of Private colleges the heads of institution should claim the amount sanctioned in establishment pay bill forms and forward it to the Director of Collegiate Education for counter signature.

G.O (Ms) No. 98/72/Edn, dated 21-4-1972 (Extract only)

Education – concessions granted to the Dependents of service personnel – extension to the dependents of those service personnel disabled and now employed – orders issued

In order to safeguard the interest of those service personnel disabled in action on the front and who are getting only a small income from employment, government are pleased to order that the educational concessions sanctioned in G.O (Ms) No.236/63/Edn, dated 5-4-1963 will be applicable to the dependents of the service personnel disabled and are employed also, if the annual income of such service personnel does not exceed Rs.3,500.

59 - CONCESSIONS TO DEPENDENTS OF SERVICE PERSONNEL

G.O (Ms) No.59/75 H. Edn, dated 7-4-1975 (Extract only)

Higher Education – Educational concessions to the children of defence personnel killed / disabled in action during the Chinese aggression in 1962 and Indo-Pak. Hostilities of 1965 - Orders issued

Read :-

1. G.O (Ms) No. 435/71/PD, dated 13-12-1971
2. G.O (Ms) No. 448/71/PD, dated 24-12-1971
3. G.O (Ms) No. 231/72/PD, dated 7-6-1972
4. G.O (Ms) No. 28/74/ H. Edn dated 16-2-1974
5. D.O letter No.F 16-2/74/School 2, dated 1-10-1976 from Union Education Minister, New Delhi.

Government are pleased to extend the educational concessions sanctioned in the Government orders read as 1st to 5th papers above to the children and widows of officers and men of armed forces including

paramilitary personnel killed or disabled in the 1962 India-China hostilities and 1963 Indo-Pak hostilities.

60 – CONCESSION TO CHILDREN OF SERVICE PERSONNEL - CLARIFICATION

**GO Rt. No.2188 dated, Trivandrum, 30th July 1963, from the Education (H)
Department.**

Education – Free Education for children of service personnel and for the children of those who are killed or disabled in action on the front – clarification to G.O RT 3209/EDN, dated 10th December, 1962- Issued

Read –

1. GO Rt. No.3208/Edn, dated 10th December, 1962
2. GO Ms No.236/Edn, dated 5th January 1963.
3. From the Director of Public Instructions correspondence resting with letter No.P4-17709/63, dated 27th April, 1963.

ORDER

The following clarifications to G.O Rt. 3209/Edn,k dated 10th December, 1962 are issued.

1. G.O Rt. 3209/Edn, dated 10th December 1962 will take effect from the date of the G.O i.e 10th December 1962
2. For the grant of the concessions sanctioned in G.O Rt. 3209/Edn, Dated 10th December 1962 and G.O Ms 236/Edn dated 5th April 1963 the production of two certificate will be insisted upon one from the

officer commanding concerned to the effect that the service personnel is / was one working under his control and the other from the Tahsildar concerned to show the relationship of the pupil to the service personnel.

3. The concession will not be sanctioned to a pupil, who has failed in a class, for the second year of his study in same class.
4. The pupils eligible for free education as per G.O Rt. 3209 / Edn dated 10th December 1962 and G.O Ms 236/Edn dated 5th April 1963 are exempted from payment of all kind of fees.
5. The Heads of the institutions concerned are authorized to accept applications and grant concessions in this regard.
6. The disabled persons will be recognized by the Disability Certificates issued by the Defence Department. Children and wives will be taken as legal wives and children.
7. The form of application for other fee concessions will be used with suitable modifications for this purpose.
8. The time limit to be fixed for the receipt of applications for concessions and the authority competent to condone the delay in the case of belated applications will be the same as in the case of other fee concessions.
9. The fees paid by the pupils to whom the concessions contemplated in G.O Rt. 3209/Edn dated 10th December 1962 and G.O Ms 236/Edn dated 5th April 1963 are sanctioned, for the month of December, 1962 and onward, will be refunded.

By order of the Governor,
(Sd)
Secretary to Government

**61. G.O RT) 906/81/H.EDN DATED TRIVANDRUM, 14-5-1981
FROM HIGHER EDUCATION (F) DEPARTMENT.**

Education – Collegiate Education – Educational Concessions to the blind students in Government and Private, Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Collegiates, Payment of Readers allowance – Amendment to the Rules – Orders issued.

Read –

1. G.O (P) 19/78/H. Edn dated 30-1-1978
2. G.O (P) 202/78/LA & SW dated 22-8-1978
3. Memorandum submitted by the Kerala Federation of the Blind students.

ORDER

In the G.O read above, Government have issued the rule for the grant of educational concessions to the blind students studying in Government and Private Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Colleges. As per sub rule 5 (d) of Rule 2 of the said Rules a holder the concessions under this rules shall not hold any other scholarship, remuneration or concessions. If such a student is awarded only one scholarship or concessions he can exercise option for any one of the concession whichever is beneficial to him and should inform the Director of Collegiate Education through the Head of Institution about the option made.

The Kerala Federation of the Blind students in their Memorandum have requested that the restriction under sub rule 5 (d) of Rule 2 the G.O

read above which prohibits them from enjoying the Readers Allowances allowed as per the G.O read and 2nd paper may be lifted.

Government have examined the matter in detail and they fed that it would be desirable to make the blind students eligible for the Readers Allowance also over and above the concessions granted to them as per the G.O read as 1st paper above. They are therefore placed to order that the blind students studying in the Government and Private Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Colleges of the State who are enjoying the concession under the G.O read as 1st paper above will be eligible for the Readers allowance contemplated under G.O (P) 202/78/ GA & SW Department dated 22-8-1978

The rules issued in the G.O read as 1st paper above will be made amended as follows –

After sub rule 5 (d) of rule 2 of the said Rules the following provision shall be added namely –

Provided however that the holder of the concessions under these rules will be allowed to receive the Readers allowance contemplated under G.O (P) No.202/78/LA & SW Dept. dated 22-8-1978.

The G.O read as 1st paper above will stand amended to this effect.

By order of the Governor
C. Gopalakrishnan Nair
Under Secretary

62 – PAYMENT OF HOSTEL CHARGES

GOMs No.28/74/H. Edn dated 16th February 1974 from

Higher Education 'R' Department, Government Secretariat
Trivandrum

Education concessions to the children of defence personnel killed / disabled in action – payment of hostel charges exempted – orders issued

Read –

- (i) G.O (Ms) 435/71/PD, dated 13th December 1971
- (ii) G.O (Ms) No.448/71/PD, dated 24th December 1971
- (iii) G.O (Ms) No.231 72/PD, dated 7th June 1972
- (iv) Letter No. F-17 – 19/71 Schools dated 25th August 1972 from the Government of India.
- (v) Letter No. F-16-8/72 Schools II, dated 23rd March 1973 from the Education Minister, Government of India.

As per the G.Os read 1st and 2nd paper above educational concessions were sanctioned to the children of defence personnel killed / disabled in action during the Indo-Pakistan War, 1971.

2. In the G.O read as third paper above these concessions were extended to the widows of defence personnel killed in action during the above war.
3. The Government of India have requested that in addition to the concessions granted, the children and widows may be sanctioned

grant to meet hostel charges (including mess charges) for those studying in boarding schools and colleges.

4. Government are now pleased to sanction grants to meet hostel charges also to the children and widows of Officers and men of defence and para military forces, killed or disabled in the 1971 Indo-Pakistan conflict. The above concession will be available to those students residing in the approved residential schools and approved college hostels whether Government or Private.

By order of the Governor,
(Sd)
Secretary

63 -FREE EDUCATION TO CHILDREN OF SERVICE PERSONNEL.

G.O (Rt) No.3209/Edn dated 10th December 1962 from Assistant Secretary,

Education (K) Department, Trivandrum.

Sub : - Education – Free Education – For children of service personnel and for the children of those who are killed or disabled in action in the front.

Ref – From the Government of India, Ministry of Education letters even number F-12-70/62 SE 1, dated, 13th October 1962 and 16th November 1962.

ORDER

In the letters cited the Government of India recommended that free education should be sanctioned for the children of service personnel (Combatant, Junior Commission Officers and other Ranks in the Army and equivalent cadres) who have been killed or disabled in action on the front, during the present emergency. They have directed this Government to issue necessary orders in the matter.

Government have examined the question and are pleased to sanction concession of free education to the children of service personnel in Standards IX and X in all the Departmental and Aided Schools which come under the purview of K.E.R

Similar concessions will be extended to the children of those who have been killed or disabled in action on the front.

In addition Government are also pleased to sanction free education in Arts and Science Colleges to the Children of service personnel who are killed or disabled in action on the front.

The Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Collegiate Education will take necessary action accordingly.

By order of the Governor
(Sd)
Assistant Secretary

64 – CONCESSIONS TO CHILDREN OF ASSAM RIFLES

G.O Rt. No2525/76/H. Edn, dated 22-12-1976 (Extract only)

Sub – Higher Education – Educational concessions to the and dependents of ex Assam Rifles personnel sanctioned.

Read –

1. G.O RT 3209/62/Edn, dated 10-12-1962
2. G.O Rt. 3360/63/Edn, dated 18-12-1963
3. Letter NO.5/54/76-FP-IV, dated 8-9-1976 from the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
4. Letter No.P5, 63959/76/L. Dis dated, 12-10-1976 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

Government having considered the matter are pleased to extend the educational concessions sanctioned in the Government orders read as first and second papers above to the children of Assam Rifles personnel killed or wounded / disabled in action.

65 – CONCESSION TO THE CHILDREN OF JAWANS OF INDO-PAK WAR

GO Rt. 976/77/H, Edn. Dated 14-6-1977 (Extract only)

Higher Education – Educational Concessions to the children of officers and men of armed forces killed or disabled during the Indo-Pakistan conflict of December, 1971 – Clarification issued

Read –

1. G.O Rt. 3209/62/Edn, dated 10-12-1962
2. G.O (Ms). No.448/71/PD, dated 24-12-1971
3. G.O (Ms) No.231/72/PD, dated 7-6-1972
4. G.O (Ms) No.28/74/H.Edn dated, 16-12-1974

5. Letter NO.F.162/73 Schools, II dated 24-2-1976 from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.

Government are pleased to accept the above suggestion and they clarify that war widows of 1971 conflict with Pakistan and their children would be eligible for the educational concessions even if the war widow remarries, and that there should be no differences in their entitlement irrespective of whether she remarries the brother of her late husband or someone else.

66 – CONCESSION TO CHILDREN OF BORDER SECURITY FORCE

G.O (MS) No.154/78/H Edn. Dated 16-10-1978

Higher Education – Educational Concessions to the children and widows of border security force personnel – Granted orders issued.

Government are pleased to order that the educational concessions allowed to the children and widows of defence personnel killed or disabled in action will be extended to the children and widows of Border Security Force Personnel killed or disabled in action.

By G.O (MS) 236/Edn. Dated 5-4-1963 the educational concessions granted by way of free education are extended to the departments of service personnel. Grant of concession will be restricted to direct brothers, sisters and wives of the service personnel. A certificate from a revenue authority not below the rank of a Tahsildar to the effect that the pupil is a dependant of the service personnel as coming under the above category will be attached with the application for the purpose.

67 - CONCESSION TO BLIND STUDENTS

GO (P) 19/78/H, Edn dated Trivandrum, 30th January, 1978 from Higher Education (F) Department,

Education - Collegiate Education - Educational Concessions to the blind students in Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academics / Colleges - Procedures for the grant of concession - Rules and Procedure - Approved.

Read - Correspondence resting with the letter No. F2-24955/75 dated, 9-4-1976 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

RDER

Government are pleased to issue the following rules for the grant of educational concessions to the blind students studying in the Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academics / Colleges in the State to take effect from the academic year 1978-79.

Rules relating to grant of Educational Concessions to blind students in Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academics / Colleges.

1. Object and scope - The object of the scheme is to give educational concessions to blind students in Government and Private Arts, Science and Training Colleges and in the Music Academics Colleges affiliated to the Universities in Kerala.
2. Nature of concessions - (1) Exemption from tuition fee and all kinds of special fees such as games fees, library fee, athletic fee, examination fee etc.

(2) Free boarding and lodging in College hostels. A boarding grant of Rs.150 p.m will be allowed to each student where there are no free boarding and lodging facilities.

Note –

1. Blind students residing in college hostels are eligible for the payment of a pro rata D.A of Rs.6 per day during the days when mess is not served in the hostels.
2. Blind students who are staying in College hostels after the closing of the academic year for purposes of University Examination or Public Examination will be given free boarding and lodging subject to the following conditions.
 - I. The actual monthly boarding and lodging charges (excluding the charges of extras if any) claimed for the students should not exceed the average monthly boarding and lodging charges of the last three months.
 - II. The Warden or any other duly recognized authority should continue to exercise control of the Hostel and the mess arrangements till the Examinations are over, and
 - III. The students for whom the claim is made after official closure of the Hostel should be bona fide candidates for the ensuing University Examinations or public examinations.

These orders will take effect from 30-1-1978

- (3) A sum of Rs.50 will be given to each student every year for the purchase of College requisites
- (4) 1 ½ times the actual expenses for the journeys from the home of the blind student to the college and back once a year will be given.

(5) The grant of the above concessions will be subject to the following conditions.

(a) Students whose annual family income exceeds Rs.15,000 an year will not be eligible for any boarding grant

Provided that if two or more children of the same parent guardian are handicapped they will be eligible for boarding grant if the annual family income does not exceed Rs.6000

(b) Students whose family income is between Rs.2400 and Rs.4800 shall be eligible for half the rate of boarding grant.

(c) Students whose annual family income is below Rs.2400 will be eligible for the full rate of boarding grant.

Note – Family income means the aggregate income, i.e. the income of all members in the family from all sources taken together.

(d) A holder of the concessions under this rule shall not hold any of the scholarships, stipend, remuneration or concessions. If awarded any other scholarships or concessions, the student can exercise option for either of the concession whichever is beneficial to him and should inform the Director of Collegiate Education through the Head of Institution about the option made :

Provided however that the holder of the concessions under these rules will be allowed to receive the Readers allowance contemplated under G.O (P) No.202/78/LA and S.W Department dated, 22-8-1978-

(e) Member of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are eligible for the stipend without any restrictions regarding income students who after completing one stage of education studying in the same stage of education in different subjects (M.A. in one subject after M.A in another subject) will not be eligible for concessions under the scheme.

3. Procedure – (i) The blind students who intend to avail themselves of the concessions shall apply in the form appended to these rules, (vide Appendix – II). The application shall be accompanied by the following
- (a) A declaration from the head of the family showing the annual income of the family.
 - (b) A certificate showing the annual family income of the applicant issued by the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the native place of the applicant.
 - (c) A medical certificate from a medical officer not below the rank an Assistant Civil Surgeon.
 - (ii) The Director of Collegiate Education will publish every year a fortnight prior to the date of re opening of the colleges after summer vacation, notification inviting applications for grant of educational concessions to blind students. Copies of the notification will be simultaneously communicated to the Principal of the Institutions. The
 - (iii) Heads of Institutions will exhibit the notification on the notice board also indicating the last date by which the students shall apply for the concessions, Normally the students should submit their applications to the head of Institutions within a week from the date of reopening of the College or from the date of admission whichever is later. The heads of Institutions after scrutiny and verification of the applications by him and certification thereon to that effect will forward them to the Director of Collegiate Education within one month from the date of reopening or one month from the date of admission. The Director of Collegiate Education will sanction the concessions after due verification.
 - (iv) Late applications shall not normally be entertained by the Director of Collegiate Education. The Director of Collegiate Education may

condone delay upto 60 days in individual cases where he is satisfied that the delay occurred due to circumstances beyond the control of the applicant.

- (v) Communication of sanction orders proceedings sanctioning concessions shall be issued by the sanctioning authorities on the basis of the awards passed on individual applications and on copy of the proceedings shall be forwarded to the need of institutions one copy to the Accountant General and the other copy to the Treasury concerned and one copy shall be retained as office copy. The amount sanctioned for cash item namely, fee concessions, boarding and lodging charge, monthly stipends, actual lump sum grant, examination fee, actual expenses for journeys from the homes of the blind to the College and back one in a year etc, and the period of the claim should be clearly indicated in the proceedings with a view to ensuring that all conditions are fulfilled the sanctioning authority while sanctioning the concessions shall record a certificate as follows :

Certified that the particulars furnished by the Principal in the applications have been scrutinized with reference to the conditions for the grant of the concession by the Department and I am satisfied that the students are eligible for the grant of concessions.

68 – PROCEDURE FOR THE GRANT OF CONCESSIONS

GO (P) 13/78/H Edn. Dated, Trivandrum, 30th January, 1978 from Higher Education (F) Department.

Education – Collegiate Education – Educational Concessions to the blind students in Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies
Colleges – Procedures for the grant of concession – Rules and Procedure
Approved.

Read – Correspondence resting with the letter No.F2-24955/75 dated 9-4-1976 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

Government are pleased to issue the following rules for the grant of educational concession to the blind students studying in the Arts, science and Training Colleges and Music Academies Colleges in the State to take effect from the Academic year 1978-79.

Rules relating to Grant of Educational Concessions to students in Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Colleges.

1. Object and Scope – The object of scheme is to give educational concessions to blind students in Government and Private Arts, Science and Training Colleges and in the Music Academies, Colleges affiliated to the Universities in Kerala.
2. Nature of concessions – (1) Exemption from tuition fee and all kinds of special fees such as games fee, library fee, athletic fee, examination fee etc.
- (2) Free boarding and lodging in college hostels. A boarding grant of Rs.150 p.m will be allowed to each students where there are no free boarding and lodging facilities.
- (3) A sum of Rs.50 will be given to each student every year for the purchase of college requisites.
- (4) 1 ½ times in the actual expenses for the journeys from the home of the blind student to the college and back once a year will be given.
- (5) The grant of the above concessions will be subject to the following conditions.

- (a) (i) Students whose annual family income exceeds Rs.4,800 in year will not be eligible for any boarding grant.

Provided that if two or more children of the same Parent guardian are handicapped they will be eligible for boarding grant of the annual family income does not exceed Rs.5000

- (b) Students whose annual family income between Rs.2,400 and Rs.4,800 shall be eligible for half the rate of boarding grant.
- (c) Students whose annual family income is below 2,400 will be eligible for the full rate of boarding grant.

Note – Family income means the aggregate income i.e the income of all members in the Family from all sources taken together.

(d) A holder of the concessions under this rules shall not hold any of the scholarships, stipend, remuneration or concessions. If awarded any other scholarship or concessions, the student can exercise option for either of the concession whichever is beneficial to him and should inform the Director of Collegiate Education through the Head of Institution about the option made. However the holder of the concessions under these rules will be allowed to receive the readers allowance contemplated under G.O (P) No.202/78/LA and SW Department dated 22-8-1978 in G.O RI – 906/81/H.Edn, dated 14-5-1981.

- (e) Members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are eligible for the stipend without any restrictions regarding income. Students who after completing one stage of education studying in the same stage of education in different subjects (if M.A. in one subject, after M.A. in another subject) will not be eligible for concessions under the scheme.

2. Procedure – (i) The blind students who intend to avail themselves of the concessions shall apply in the form appended to these rules (vide appendix II). The application shall be accompanied by the following.
- (a) A declaration from the head of the family showing the annual income of the family.
 - (b) A certificate showing the annual family income of the applicant issued by the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the native place of the applicant.
 - (c) A medical certificate from a medical officer not below the rank of an Assistant Civil Surgeon.
- (ii) The Director of Collegiate Education will publish every year, a fortnight prior to the date of reopening of the colleges after summer vacation, notification inviting applications for grant of education concessions to blind students. Copies of the notification will be simultaneously communicated to the principals of the Institutions. The Heads of Institutions will exhibit the notification on the notice board also indicating the last day by which the students shall apply for the concessions. Normally the students would submit their applications to the head of institutions within a week from the date of their applications to the head of institutions or within a week from the date of reopening of the college or from the date of admission whichever is later. The Heads of Institutions after scrutiny and verification of the applications by him and certification thereon to that effect will forward them to the Director of Collegiate Education within one month from the date of reopening or one month from the date of admission.

The Director of Collegiate Education will sanction the concessions after due verification.

- (iii) Late applications shall not normally be entertained by the Director of Collegiate Education. The Director of Collegiate Education may condone delay upto 60 days in individual cases where he is satisfied that the delay occurred due to circumstances beyond the control of the applicant.
- (iv) Communication of sanction orders :

Proceedings sanctioning concessions shall be issued by the sanctioning authorities on the basis of the awards passed on individual applications and one copy for the proceedings shall be forwarded to the heads of institutions, one copy of the Accountant General and the other copy to the Treasury concerned and one copy shall be retained as office copy. The amount sanctioned for each item namely fee concessions, boarding and lodging charges, monthly stipends, actual lamp sum grant, examination fee, actual expenses for journeys from the homes of the blind to the colleges and back once in a year etc, and the period of the claim should be clearly indicated in the proceedings. With a view to ensuring that all conditions are fulfilled the sanctioning authority while sanctioning the concessions shall record a certificate as follows –

Certified that the particulars furnished by the principal in the applications have been scrutinized with reference to the conditions for the grant of the concessions by the department and I am satisfied that the students are eligible for the grant of concessions.

By order of the Governor,
M.K. Sambam
Under Secretary

69 – BLIND STUDENTS – READERS ALLOWANCE

G.O Rt) 906/81/H.Edn dated Trivandrum, 14-5-1981 from Higher Education (F) Department.

Education – Collegiate Education – Educational Concessions to the blind students in Government and Private, Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Collegiates, Payment of Readers allowance – Amendment to the Rules – Orders issued.

Read –

1. G.O (P) 19/78/H. Edn dated 30-1-1978
2. G.O (P) 202/78/LA & SW dated 22-8-1978
3. Memorandum submitted by the Kerala Federation of the Blind students.

ORDER

In the G.O read above, Government have issued the rule for the grant of educational concessions to the blind students studying in Government and Private Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Colleges. As per sub rule 5 (d) of Rule 2 of the said Rules a holder the concessions under this rules shall not hold any other scholarship, remuneration or concessions. If such a student is awarded only one scholarship or concessions he can exercise option for any one of the concession whichever is beneficial to him and should inform the Director of Collegiate Education through the Head of Institution about the option made.

The Kerala Federation of the Blind students in their Memorandum have requested that the restriction under sub rule 5 (d) of Rule 2 the G.O read above which prohibits them from enjoying the Readers Allowances allowed as per the G.O read and 2nd paper may be lifted.

Government have examined the matter in detail and they fed that it would be desirable to make the blind students eligible for the Readers Allowance also over and above the concessions granted to them as per the G.O read as 1st paper above. They are therefore placed to order that the blind students studying in the Government and Private Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Colleges of the State who are enjoying the concession under the G.O read as 1st paper above will be eligible for the Readers allowance contemplated under G.O (P) 202/78/ GA & SW Department dated 22-8-1978

The rules issued in the G.O read as 1st paper above will be made amended as follows –

After sub rule 5 (d) of rule 2 of the said Rules the following provision shall be added namely –

Provided however that the holder of the concessions under these rules will be allowed to receive the Readers allowance contemplated under G.O (P) No.202/78/LA & SW Dept. dated 22-8-1978.

The G.O read as 1st paper above will stand amended to this effect.

By order of the Governor
C. Gopalakrishnan Nair
Under Secretary

70 – ENHANCEMENT OF GRANT AND INCOME LIMIT

**G.O (P) No. 136/81/H/Edn, dated 10-8-1981 from the Higher Education (c)
Department,**

Government Secretariat, Trivandrum.

Educational Concessions to blind students in arts and science colleges
etc. enhancement of grant and income limit – Orders issued.

Read – G.O (P) No. 19/78/H. Edn dated 30-1-1978

ORDER

In the G.O read above Government have issued the rules relating to grant of Educational Concessions to the blind students in Arts, Science, Training Colleges and Music Academies / Colleges

2. The annual income limit fixed for the payment of concessions is Rs.2,400 and the amount of boarding grant is Rs.150 per month and the amount given for purchase of college requisites is Rs.50 per year. Consequent on the enhancement of annual income ceiling for the grant of Educational concessions under Kumara Pillai Commission Report, the Question of enhancing the income limit for the grant of educational concessions to blind students was considered by Government. After examining all aspects of the question they are pleased to order that the lower income limit for the grant of concessions under the scheme be enhanced from Rs.24,000 to Rs.4,800 and the upper limit from Rs.4,800 to Rs.6,400 and from Rs.6,000 to Rs.8,000 Government are also pleased to enhance the amount of boarding grant from Rs.150 p.m to Rs.200 p.m and grant for purchase of college requisites from Rs.50 to Rs.70 per annum.

3. Accordingly Government are pleased to issue the following amendments to the Rules issued in the G.O read above.

AMENDMENT

1. In rule 2 Nature of concession
- (vi) in sub rule (2) for the word and figure Rs.150 substitute Rs.200
 - (vii) in sub rule (3) for the word and figure Rs.50 substitute Rs.70
 - (viii) In rule 5 (a) (i) for the word and figure Rs.4,800 will be substituted by Rs.6,400
 - (ix) In rule 5 (a) (ii) the words the figures Rs.6000 will be substituted by Rs.8,000
 - (x) In rule 5 (b) for the words the figures between Rs.2,400 and Rs.4,800 will be substituted by Rs.4,800 and Rs.6,400 respectively.

By order of the Governor
Alamelu Ammal
Under Secretary to Government

71 – LAW COLLEGES BLIND STUDENTS

GO (Rt) No.448/84/H.Edn dated Trivandrum 30th March 1984 copy forwarded to this office.

Collegiate Education – Law College – Educational Concessions to the Blind Students in Government Law college Enhancement of Grant and Income Limit – Orders issued

Read –

1. G.O (Ms) No.354/79/H. Edn dated 22-2-1979
2. G.O (Ms) No.84/83/H. Edn dated 3-5-1983
3. Letter No. Con c.3-1338/84/Coll/Edn.dated 25-1-1984 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

Government have enhanced the income limit of Rs.4,800 for College boarding and lodging concessions to Rs.15,000 per annum for Boarding grant alone and also the amount of boarding grant from Rs.150 per mensem to Rs.200 and grant of purchase of college requisites from Rs.50 to Rs.70 per annum in the case of blind students in Arts and Science Colleges etc vide G.O (P) 4/83/H. Edn dated 5-1-1983 and G.O (P) 136/81/H Edn dated 10-8-1981 respectively. The blind students of Arts and Science College etc who reside outside the hostel where there are hostel facilities have also been allowed boarding grant at the rate of 50% of the Boarding grant allowed to non hostellers where there are no hostel facilities in Arts and Science Colleges.

Government consider that the concessions to the blind students in Law Colleges may be brought on a par with the concessions Government are therefore pleased to order that the annual family enjoyed by the blind students in Arts and Science Colleges. The income limit of Rs.4,800 will be enhanced to Rs.200 per mensem and the sum of Rs.50 per annum allowed for purchase of College requisites will be enhanced to Rs.70 per annum.

Government are also pleased to order that blind students who reside out side the hostel where there are hostel facilities will also be allowed boarding grant at the rate of 50% of the Boarding grant allowed to non

hostellers where there are no hostel facilities to the students of Government Law Colleges also.

To Government order read as 1st paper above will stand modification to this extend.

By order of the Governor
By Dayanandan
Under Secretary to Government

72 – CONCESSION TO BLIND STUDENTS-EXTENSION TO UTY.DEPARTMENTS

GO(Ms) 164/84/H. Edn. Dated 9-7-1984 from the Under Secretary to Government, Higher Education (c) Department, Trivandrum.

Education – Educational Concession to the Blind Students, Arts and Science Colleges – Extension of Benefit to the University Departments Sanctioned Orders Issued. ⁴

Read -

1. G.O (P) 18/79/H. Edn dated 30-1-1979
2. G.O (P) 4785/H. Edn. dated 5-1-1983
3. Letter No. /80 dated 31-3-1984 from the Registrar University of Kerala.

ORDER

Sanction is accorded to extend the benefits allowed in G.O (P) No. 19/78/H. Edn dated 30-1-1978 and G.O (P) 4/83/H. Edn dated 5-1-1983 to

the blind students studying in the Departments of the Universities in the State.

The expenditure for the current year will be met by the Collegiate Education Department.

By order of the Governor
By Dayanandan
Under Secretary to Government

73 – BLIND STUDENTS – BOARDING AND LODGING CHARGES

**GO (Ms) No.339/84/H Edn. Dated 26-12-1984 from the Commissioner and
Secretary,**

**Education (c) Department, Government of Kerala, to the Director of Collegiate
Education, Trivandrum.**

Education – Collegiate Education – Educational Concession to the Blind Students in Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Colleges – Free Boarding and Lodging Charges during closure of Hostels for Examination purposes – orders issued.

Read –

1. G.O (P) 19/78/H.Edn dated 30-1-1978
2. G.O (P) 136/81/H Edn. Dated 10-8-1981
3. G.O (P) 4/81/H.Edn dated 5-1-1983
4. Representation dated 24-10-1984 from Shri. K.Ramakrishnan Kaungil Thodiyil House, Post Vadanamkurisal, Shornur

5. Letter No. Cone 2/84962/84 dated 5-11-1984 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

It has been represented to Government that free boarding and lodging facilities may be given to the blind students in Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academic / Colleges who are staying in college hostels after the closing of the academic year for purpose of University Examinations. The Director of Collegiate Education has also recommended the proposal. Government have examined the matter in detail and are pleased to order that blind students who are staying in college hostels after the closing of the academic year for purposes of University Examination or public Examination will be given free boarding and lodging subject to the following conditions.

- 1) The actual monthly boarding and lodging charges (Excluding the charges of extras, if any) claimed for the students should not exceed the average monthly boarding and lodging charges of the last three months.
- 2) The warden or any other duly recognized authority should continue to exercise control of the Hostel and the mess arrangements till the examinations are over and
- 3) The warden or any other duly recognized authority closure of the Hostel should be bonafide candidates for the ensuing University Examinations or Public Examinations. These orders will take effect from 30-1-1978

By order of the Governor

(Sd)

Commissioner and Secretary)

74 – BLIND STUDENTS – HOLIDAY MESS CHARGES

GO (Rt) No.987/85/H. Edn dated 2-3-1985 from the Higher Education (C) Department, Trivandrum.

Education – Collegiate Education – Educational Concession to the Blind Students in Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Colleges D.A. During Holidays when there is no mess in the hostel – sanctioned – Orders issued

Read –

- G.O (P) 19/78/H. Edn dated 30-1-1978
- G.O (P) 136/81/H Edn. Dated 10-8-1981
- G.O (P) 4/83/H. Edn dated 5-1-1983
- G.O (Rt) 273/83/H Edn dated 9-2-1983
- G.O (Rt) 707/84/H Edn dated 23-5-1984
- G.O (Ms) No.339/84/H Edn dated 26-12-1984
- Letter No.F 80-81/84 dated 8-6-1984 from the Secretary Kerala Federatio of the Blind students forum Trivandrum.
- Letter No.Conc 3-64556/84/Coll. Edn. Dated 21-8-1984 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

In the Government order read as 4th paper sanction was accorded for the payment of a pro data D.A of Rs.5 per day for the blind students residing in the Law College Hostels during the days when mess is not

served in the hostels. This amount has been subsequently enhanced to Rs.6 per day in the Government order read as 5th paper above.

2. The Director of Collegiate Education has in his letter read as 8th paper above requested that the benefits enjoyed by the blind students in Law Colleges as per Government orders read as 4th and 5th paper above may be extended to the blind students of Arts, Science, Training College, Music Academies Colleges also.

By order of the Governor

(Sd)

Secretary

75 – BLIND STUDENTS – LAW COLLEGES

G.O (Ms) No.51/B5/H.Edn dated 13-3-1985 of the Higher Education ©

Department, Government of Kerala.

Education – Collegiate Education – Educational Concession to the Blind Students in Government Law Colleges – Free Boarding and Lodging Charges during closure of Hostels for Examination purposes – orders issued.

Read –

1. G.O (P) (Rt) No.354/79/H. Edn dated 28-2-1979
2. G.O (Rt) NO.273/83/H. Edn dated 9-2-1983
3. G.O (Rt) No.448/84/H. Edn dated 30-3-1984
4. G.O (Rt) No.707/84/H. dn dated 23-5-1984
5. G.O (Ms) No.339/84/H Edn dated 26-12-1984

6. Representation dated 16-3-1983 from the Blind student Government Law College Hostel, Trivandrum.
7. Letter No. B-462/83, dated 25-4-1984 from the Principal, Law College, Trivandrum.

ORDER

As per the Government Order read as 5th paper Government have accorded sanction for the grant of Free Boarding and lodging to Elind students in Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Colleges who are staying in College Hostels after the closing of the Academic year for purposes of University Examination or Public Examination.

- (2) It has been represented to Government that Free Boarding and Lodging Facilities may be given to the Blind students in Government Law Colleges who are staying in College Hostels after the closing of the Academic year for purposes of University Examinations. The principal, Government Law College, Trivandrum has recommended the proposal.

Government have examined the matter in detail and are pleased to extend the concessions granted to blind students of Arts, Science and Training Colleges and Music Academies / Colleges as per Government order read as 5th paper above to the Blind students who are staying in Government Law College Hostels after the closing of the Academic year for purposes of University Examination, subject to the following conditions –

- 1) The actual monthly Boarding and Lodging charges (Excluding the charges of extras, if any) claimed for the students should not exceed

the average monthly Boarding and Lodging charges of the last three months.

- 2) The Warden or any other duly recognized authority should continue to exercise control of the Hostel and the Mess arrangements, till the Examinations are over and
- 3) The students for whom the claim is made after official closure of the Hostel should be bonafide candidates for the ensuing University Examination:

By order of the Governor
(Sd)
Secretary

76.- CONCESSIONS TO CHILDREN OF DISABLED PEOPLE

GO No.309/69/Edn dated 25th July 1969 of Education (M) Department.

Education of the Handicapped – Scheme for the grant of full fee concession in colleges to the children of the disabled persons – sanctioned.

Read – Correspondence ending with the letter No.G2-19082/69, dated 28th June 1969 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER..

Sanction is accorded for the implementation of the scheme for the grant of full fee concession in colleges to the children of the disabled persons from the academic year 1969-70

2. The expenditure will be debited to the provision under 28F (e) viii-1 in the current years budget.
3. The following Rules for the grant of fee concession in college classes to the children of the disabled are also approved.

Rules for the grant of full fee concession in the college classes to the children of the disabled.

1. Purpose – The purpose of this concession is to enable the children of the disabled persons to secure higher education.
2. Scope – For the purpose of these concession, the terms disabled persons shall include the categories, the orthopedically handicapped, the deaf and dumb and the blind. A person who is orthopedically handicapped, or deaf and dumb or blind, or completely infirm and permanently incapacitated to earn an annual income not exceeding Rs.900 from all sources will be considered as disabled persons.
3. Eligibility – Fee concession will be granted to the students studying for the following courses -
 - (a) Pre-degree course
 - (b) Degree course in Arts / Science / Commerce
 - (c) Post graduate course in Arts / Science Commerce
4. Conditions –
 - (a) The disabled parent shall belong to Kerala state.
 - (b) The students selected for the grant of this fee concession shall not be in receipt of any other scholarship or stipend or financial assistance from any other source except National Loan Scholarship.
5. Selection – Selection for the grant of this concession will be made by the Director of Collegiate Education in consultation with a medical

expert in the appropriate branch (Orthopaedics, E.N.T Ophthalmology, etc) not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon. The decision of the Director of Collegiate Education in regard to the selection or rejection shall be final.

6. Duration and renewal – The concession will be available for one year only. But it will be renewed by the Director of Collegiate Education year to year till a particular course is completed, provided the students show satisfactory progress in study, good conduct and character, regularity in attendance and secure promotion to the next higher class. But when the course of study is changed, i.e. from Pre degree course to Degree course or from Degree, course to post graduate course, fresh application will have to be submitted in the case of renewals no income certificate has to be submitted.
7. Payment – Concession will be sanctioned at the standard rates as given in the grant in aid code.

In the case of Government Colleges, the Principals themselves are competent to draw and disburse the amount for which necessary funds will be placed at their disposal by Director of Collegiate Education.

In the case of private colleges, the bills claiming the concession amount at the standard rates will be counter signed by the Director of Collegiate Education.

The concession will be sanctioned for the following items of fees

only.

	Pre degree	Degree	Post graduate
Tuition fee	104	124	128
Admission fee	10	10	10

Athletic fee for boys	6	6	6
Athletic fee for girls	4	4	4
Stationary fee	3	3	3
Medical Inspection fee	1	1	1
Calendar fee	1	1	1
Magazine fee	2	2	2
Association fee	1	1	1

In the case of renewal and in the grant of concession to the students of intermediary classes, admission fee and medical inspection fee will not be granted.

Stamped receipts in the prescribed form, duly countersigned by the head of the institution should be sent to the Director of Collegiate Education immediately after effecting payments.

8. With holding and cancellation – If the progress of study of the students are not satisfactory, the fact should be reported to the Director of Collegiate Education by the head of the Institution. The Director of Collegiate Education will withhold the concession for a sufficient period on the basis of the report from the head of the institution. If the progress of a particular student continues to be unsatisfactory for a period of six months, the concession will be cancelled by the Director of Collegiate Education. The Director of Collegiate Education will also have power to renew the concession once withheld, if he gets satisfactory progress report on the particular student from the head of the institution concerned.
9. Change of course and institution – If a student changes his course of study, he has to apply for the concession afresh. In the case of change

- of institution without any change in the course of study, the concession will be continued in the new institution.
10. Application – Application should be made in the prescribed form issued by the Director of Collegiate Education.
 11. Documents to accompany each application – (a) A certificate to show the annual income of the disabled parent from the appropriate authorities.
 - (xi) A certificate to prove age
 - (xii) Attested copy of the mark list.
 - (xiii) A certificate in the prescribed form from a registered Government / Doctor stating that the parent of the said student is Orthopaedically handicapped deaf and dumb / blind / completely infirm or permanently incapacitated to earn a living without any assistance.
 12. Announcement of the Scheme – Announcement of the scheme will be made by the Director of Collegiate Education every year through press advertisement. Duly filled in applications should be addressed to the Director of Collegiate Education, Kerala State, Trivandrum to reach him before the prescribed date.
 13. If any amendment to the above Rules is deemed necessary, the same will be made by the State Government on the recommendation of the Director of Collegiate Education.

By order of the Governor,
R.B. Patha
Deputy Secretary

77 – COLLEGE HOSTELS – PRIORITY AND EXEMPTION

G.O MS 25/83/H. Edn dated 15-2-1983, Higher Education (F) Department.

Collegiate Education Department – Hostels Attached to Government Colleges priority in Admission and Exemptions from Payment of Fees – To the physically handicapped students – orders issued

Read –

1. G.O MS 701/ 59 / Fin dated 31-7-1959
2. Minutes of the I.U.C.C meeting held on 6-4-1981
3. Letter No. P & GI/93098/81 dated 12-11-1981 and 9-2-1982 from the Director of Collegiate Education, Trivandrum.

ORDER

The I.U.C.C meeting held on 6-4-1981 has resolved that the physically handicapped students should be given priority in admission to College Hostels and that they should be exempted from payment of fees payable in the hostels. In the letter read above, the Director of Collegiate Education has endorsed the recommendations of the I.U.C.C.

Government considered the matter. They are pleased to order that the physically handicapped students will be given priority in admission to hostels attached to the Colleges under the Collegiate Education Department and exemption from payment fees payable in the hostels subject to the condition that there should be at least 40% disability and that the medical certificates therefore should be from a Medical Officer not below the rank of a II grade Civil Surgeon.

By order of the Governor
(Sd)

Under Secretary to Government

78 - COLLEGE HOSTELS - PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

**G.O MS 179/83/H. Edn. Dated 16-9-1983 from the Higher Education (F)
Department, Trivandrum.**

Collegiate Education Department - Hostel Attached to Government Colleges physically handicapped students exempted from payment of fees meeting of mess charges etc. by the department - order issued.

Read :-

1. G.O MS No.25/83/H. Edn dated 15-2-1983
2. G.O MS No.142/83/H Edn dated 14-7-1983
3. Letter No. P & GI / 12688/83 dated 29-3-1983 from the Director of Collegiate Education, Trivandrum.

ORDER

In the G.O read above, it was ordered that the physically handicapped students will be given priority in admission to hostels attached to the colleges under the Collegiate Education Department and exempted from payment of fees payable in the hostels subject to the condition that there should be at least 40% disability. In the G.O read as 2nd paper Government further ordered that the priority should be by granting them grace marks of ten.

2. The Director of Collegiate Education has now sought clarification as to how the mess charges and other establishment charges of these students would be met.
3. In the case of blind students admitted to the Hostel. Under the Collegiate Education Department these charges are met by the Department itself.
4. Government Order that the same procedure will be followed. In the case of physically handicapped students admitted in hostels under the control of the Department of Collegiate Education and who have been exempted from payment of fees in terms of the G.Os read above.

By order of the Governor,
(Sd)

Under Secretary to Government

79 – KUMARA PILLAI COMMISSION - SEBC

**Educational Concessions under Kumara Pilla Commission Report
Notification**

No. Edn GI.10625/81 dated 21-6-1981 from Harijan Welfare Department.

Sub – Educational Concessions to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes and other communities.

Ref :

1. GO (MS) No.82/80/H. Edn dated 3-6-1980
2. GO (MS) 87/81 H. Edn dated 1-6-1981

The district welfare officers under the Harijan welfare department in each district will award educational concessions at the discretion of Government to the Socially and Educationally Backward Class students and to students belonging to other communities during the academic year 1981-82 as detailed below :

2. **Objects** – (i) The object of the scheme is to give monetary concessions to students who are socially and educationally backward and who are members of families whose aggregate annual income is below Rs.10,000 for professional and post graduate course and to students belonging to other communities, whose aggregate annual income is below Rs.12,000 in the case of Post Graduate and Professional courses Rs.8,000 in the case of Degree course and Rs.6,000 in the case of Pre-degree course.

(ii) The Socially and Educationally Backward students for the purpose of the above concession are those who belong to the castes and communities appended an Annexure I.

(iii) The students belonging to other communities for the purpose of the above concession of Post Graduate and Professional course are those who are not included either in the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or in the list of communities appended as Annexure I.

(iv) The students belonging to other communities for the purpose of concession for Degree and Pre degree courses are those who belong to Communities who are not included either in the list of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or in the list of other backward classes coming under the scheme operated by the Harijan welfare department.

Scope – (i) In the case of socially and Educationally Backward students referred to in para 2 (ii) above, the concession will be available

for studies specified below subject to the conditions hereinafter provided

- (a) Government Medical Colleges,
- (b) Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics (Government and Private)
- (c) Agricultural College
- (d) Veterinary Colleges
- (e) Post graduate course in Government Arts and Science Colleges and Law Colleges
- (f) Post graduate course in University Departments and Private Arts and Science Colleges.
- (g) Government Ayurvedic Colleges.
- (h) B.Tech course conducted by the Calicut University.
- (i) B.Sc. in Horticultural science conducted a Veterinary College, Mannuthy, under the Kerala Agricultural University.
- (j) National Diploma Course in College of fine Arts.
- (ii) In the case of students belonging to other communities referred to in para 2 (iii) above the concessions will be available for the studies specified in para 3 (i) above.
- (iii) In the case of students belonging to other communities referred to in para 2 (iv) above the concession of full freship granted to members of other backward classes in pre degree and degree classes will be extended.
- (iv) The concessions under this scheme will be available only till the end of the academic year 1981-82.

4. Eligibility – (i) The students belonging to the Socially and Educationally backwards classes as defined in para 2 (ii) above, who have secured admission for the course of studied mentioned in para 3 (i) above from the academic year 1966-67 onwards irrespective of whether they have secured admission against reserved vacancies on or merit will be eligible for the concession.

(iii) The concessions once granted will be continued for the entire course subject to the limits specified in para 2 (i) above and to the satisfactory progress in studies, good conduct and regular attendance.

(iii) The concessions will be granted only for one year in each class.

(iv) The candidates after having completed one stage of education studying in the same stage of education in different subjects (e.g. M.A. in one subject after M.A. in another subject will not be eligible for concession.

(v) The candidates who after having undergone studies in a particular branch of post graduate, Technical or Professional courses with the concessions from Government under any of the scheme of State Government or Central Government will not be entitled to concessions under the scheme if they join another branch of Professional Technical or Post gradual course unless the qualification in the former course is declared as necessary for getting admission in the latter or unless the concessions enjoyed for the former are refunded.

(vi) A holder of the concession under this scheme shall not hold any other scholarship, stipend, remuneration or concessions (if awarded any other scholarship or concessions the students can exercise his option for either of the two scholarship

whichever is beneficial and should inform the awarding authority through the head of the institution about the option made).

5. **Nature of Concessions – (i) For Professional and Post graduate courses referred to in para 3 (i) above.**
- (ii) **In the case of students whose annual family income is below Rs.8,000**
 - (a) **Full freeship.**
 - (b) **Annual lump sum grant of Rs.100 per graduate and Post graduate courses and Rs.50 for Non graduate courses towards cost of books.**
 - (c) **Monthly stipend of Rs.50 for Graduate and Post graduate courses and Rs.30 for Non graduate courses for those who are residing in Government or recognized hostels.**

Note – (1) The stipend shall be available for a maximum period of ten months in an academic year i.e the stipend will be paid till the date of termination of the examination excluding the period of summer reaction provided that the total period should not exceed 10 months.

- (2) **No stipend will be paid during the continued absence for more than one month with or without leave or combined with vacation or holidays.**
- (iii) **In the case of students whose annual family income is Rs.8,000 and above but below Rs.10,000**
 - (i) **Full freeship**
 - (ii) **Annual lump sum grant of Rs.100 for Graduate and Post graduate courses and Rs.50 for Non graduate courses towards cost of books.**

Note –

- (1) The family income means the aggregate income i.e income of all members in the family from all sources taken together.
- (2) The term family means the applicant seeking admission, his parents and his wife / her husband. If either of the parent is dead and grand parent is the legal guardian, such guardian also will include in the term family.
- (3) In the case of pensioner or salary drawing parent / guardian the salary means Basic pay only.
5. Distribution of form – Fresh and renewal forms will be supplied to the heads of institutions by the District Welfare Officers Additional forms if any will be dispatched to the heads of the institutions on receipt of requisition from them.

Procedure – (i) The students who are entitled to the concessions under these rules shall apply for the same in the form prescribed. The application for concessions should be submitted to the Principal / Head of the institution within the two months from the date of admission or within two months from the date of issue of the notification under this scheme whichever is latter. Immediately on receipt of the Notification a copy of it should be published in the notice board by the head of the institution.

- (ii) The application for the grant of fresh concessions should be submitted in Form No. I
- (iii) The application for the renewal of concessions should be in Form No. IA
- (iv) A Caste and Citizenship certificate in Form No.II / Part C issued by a competent authority in the Revenue Department

or a Gazetted Officer or MP / MLA or Municipal Commissioner should be furnished.

- (v) An income certificate in Form NO. III / Part D duly signed by the competent authority should be appended to the application form.

In the case where the original certificate furnished by the students are retained in the institution, the head of the institutions should attach a copy of it under his signature and seal along with the application.

- (vi) The head of the institution should furnish the certificate in Part B of the application.

8. Scrutiny of application – (i) On receipt of the applications, the head of the Institution should scrutinize the applications and other record and furnish necessary certificate and forward them to the concerned District Welfare Officer within one month from the date of receipt. Application from Socially and Educationally Backward class students and Forward community students should be sent to the District Welfare Officer with separate covering letters. Also fresh and renewal applications should be forwarded with separate covering letters. The applications received without necessary certificates or without filling all the columns correctly are liable to be rejected.
- (ii) Immediately on receipt of the application from the heads of institutions the clerks appointed for the purpose shall check the applications and scrutinize them with reference to the rules. After checking the application the subject clerk shall prepare notes in respect of each application and put up endorsements understand initials pointing out the eligibility for the award and the amount to be awarded in each case.

This shall be further scrutinized by the Superintendents and Personal Assistant to the District Welfare Officer and pass on to the District Welfare Officer. The District Welfare Officer shall there upon pass awards on individual applications on the basis of the notes put up or on the basis of the endorsement if necessary by going through the various entries in the applications once again to satisfy himself that no mistake has been committed. The main responsibility for the correctness of the amount and eligibility of the applicant will devolve on the section clerk, Superintendent and Personal Assistant as it may not be possible for the sanctioning authority to thoroughly scrutinize the various entries on a large number of application forms. This does not however take away the responsibility of the sanctioning authority in the exercise of powers vested on him in the matter of awarding concessions. Since possibilities of recovery when once concessions are disbursed are remote, the staff checking the applications and the sanctioning authority have to exercise particular care in the scrutiny of applications.

- (iii) The concessions under the scheme shall be sanctioned by the District Welfare Officer authorized for the purpose and copies of the sanction orders will be forwarded to the head of the institution, Personal Assistant to the District Welfare Officer and the Accountant General, Trivandrum.
- (iv) On receipt of sanction order the head of the institution shall obtain a bond in the prescribed form in stamp paper worth Rs. _____ for every hundred rupees or part thereof from the student concerned or the parents / guardians as the case may be in the case of students who are minors and keep them in safe custody. A certificate to the effect that the bonds have been deputed and kept under safe custody has to be sent along with the first chance. Then the head of institutions will prepare the bills in Form No. IV and forward them in duplicate to the District Welfare Officer of the District.

(v) On receipt of the bills the Personal Assistant to the District Welfare Officer will scrutinize the bills and then counter sign them and forward both the copies to the head of the institution. The personal assistant to the District Welfare Officer will also make necessary entries in the register maintained into the office for the future reference.

(vi) On receipt of the countersigned bills the head of the institution will present both the copies to the Treasury for encashment. He will disburse the amount to the students after obtaining stamped acquittance in Form No.V

The acquittance should be filled in office in respect of the Government institutions. In the case of Private institutions, they shall be forwarded to the concerned District Welfare Officers.

(vii) The Treasury Officer will forward the duplicate copy of the bill Not payable at the Treasury to the District Welfare Officers with the paid seal of the treasury.

(viii) A certificate of disbursement of the amount drawn shall be furnished by the head of institutions to the District Welfare Officers within a month from the date of encashment of the amount in Form No. VII.

(ix) The Personal Assistant to the District Welfare Officers should maintain a regist to pass the bills and to watch the certificate of disbursement as is being done in the case of post matriculation scholarship.

(x) The head of institutions will also keep proper accounts for the disbursement of the amount.

- (xi) The Director of Harijan Welfare will place necessary funds in advance for the purpose at the disposal of the District Welfare Officer so that their Personnel Assistants can counter signs the bills immediately on receipt.
- (xii) The monthly stipend will be claimed and disbursed to the eligible students before the 10th on the succeeding month.
- (xiii) The claim for reimbursement of tuition fees should be supported by a certificate from the head of the institution to the effect that the amount has not been collected from the students on whose behalf the tuition fees have been claimed.
- (xiv) A certificate to the effect that the students to whom concessions are claimed have not enjoyed any other concession for the present course should be furnished in the bills by the head of the institutions.
- (xv) The heads of institutions will also furnish a certificate in the bills to the effect that the progress of study and conduct of the student to whom concessions are claimed are good and that they are not guilty of any misconduct.

ANNEXURE I

List of communities belonging to socially and educationally backward classes :

1. Ezhava including Ezhavas, Thiyyas Ishuvan, Izhuvan, Izhuvan and Billava.
2. Muslims (all sections following Islam)
3. Latin Catholics other than Anglo Indians.

4. Other Backward Christians.

(a) S.I.U.C

(b) Converts from scheduled castes to Christianity.

5. Other Backward Hindus i.e

1. Agasa

2. Aryas including valan, Mukuvan, Mukaya, Mogayan, Aravan, Bovies, Kharravi, Walayan and Arayavathi.

3. Aramaharatti

4. Arya including Atacars, Devanga, Kaikolan (Segunthar), Pattarya, Salliyans, (Padmasil, Pattusali, Mogatta, Karunibha kiuda, Senapathula, Sali, Sale, Karikalbhakatulu, Chaliya) Sourashtra, Khatri Patnakaran, Illathu Pillai.

5. Bestha

6. Bhandari or Bhondari

7. Boya

8. Boyan

9. Chavalakkaran

10. Chakkala (Chakkala Nair)

11. Devadiga

12. Ezhavathi (Vathi)

13. Ezhuthachan, Kadupattan

14. Gudigara

15. Galada Konkani
16. Ganjam Reddies
17. Gatti
18. Gowds
19. Ganiks (including Nagavamsom)
20. Hegde
21. Hindu Nadar
22. Indiga including Settinalija
23. Jangam
24. Jogi
25. Jhetty.
26. Kanisu or Kaniyar Panicker, Kaniyan, Kanisan, Kanniari or Kani, Ganaka
27. Kudumbi
28. Kalarikurup or Kalari Panicker
29. Kerala Muthali
30. Kusavan including Kulala, Kumbaran Odden; (Donga) Oda. (Vodda or Vadde or Vedathi) Vellan, Andhra Nair
31. Anthur Nair.

32. Kalavanthula
33. Kallan including Isanattu Kallar.
34. Kabera
35. Kammalas including Viswakarmala, Karuvan, Kamsalas, Viswakarmas, Pandikammala, Malayan, Kammala, Kannan, Moosari, Kalthachan, Kallasari, Perumkollen, Kollan, Thattan, Pandithattan, Thachan, Asari, Villasana, Vilkurup, Viswambranmins, Kitaru, Chaptagara.
36. Kannadiyans
37. Kavuthiyan
38. Kavudiyaru
39. Kelasi or Kalari
40. Koppala Velamas
41. Korachas
42. Krishnavaka
43. Kuruba
44. Kurumba
45. Maravan (Maravar)
46. Madivala
47. Maruthuvar
48. Mahratta I(non Brahmin)
49. Melakudi (Kudiyan)

50. Mogaveera
51. MMoili
52. Mukhari
53. Modibanda
54. Moovari
55. Moniagar
56. Naiken including Tholuva Naiker and Yetilakara Naicker
57. Padyachi (Villayankuppam)
58. Palli
59. Panniyar or Pannayar
60. Parkavakulam (Surithiman, Malayaman, Iathaman, Moopnar and Nainar)
61. Rajapur
62. Sakravar (Ravathi)
63. Senaithalavar, Elavania, Senaikudayam.
64. Sadhu Chetty including Telugu Chetty or 24 Manual Telugu Chetty and Wynadan Chetty
65. Tholkillan.
66. Thottiyar
67. Uppara (Sagara)
68. Ural Goundan

69. Valaiyan
70. Vedabalija
71. Vaduvan (Vadugan)
72. Vakkaliga.
73. Veera Saliva (Pandaram Vairavi, Vairagi, Yogeeswaras).
74. Veluthedathu Nair including Vannathan, Veluthedan and Rajak a
75. Vilakkithala Nair including Vilakkathulavan, Ambattan Paranop akari, Petithal and Nasivan.
76. Vaniya including Vanika, Vanika, Vaisya Chetty, Vanibha Chetty, Ayiravar, Nagarathar, Vaniyan
77. Yadava including Kolaya, Ayar, Mayan, Maniyani, Eruman, Golla and Kollaries.
78. Chakkamar
79. Mogers of Kasargoda taluk
80. Maratis of Hosdurg taluk
81. Paravans of Malabar area excluding Kasargod taluk.
82. Peruvannan (Varnavar)

80 – ENHANCEMENT OF INCOME LIMIT

**GO (Ms) NO.52./84/HWD dated 17-7-84 from the Harijan Welfare (E)
Department, Trivandrum.**

Harijan Welfare – Grant of Concession of Full Freeship to Students undergoing pre degree and Degree courses – Enhancement of Income Limit – Orders issued

Read

1. G.O (Ms No.158/72/Edn dated 21-7-1972
2. G.O (Ms) No. 82/80/H Edn. Dated 3-6-1980
3. G.O (Ms) No.104/80/DD dated 16-9-1980

ORDER

Government are pleased to order that the annual family income limit for the grant of concession of full freeship to the students under going pre degree and degree courses mentioned in the G.Os read as second and third paper above is enhanced as follows from the academic year 1984-85.

- (i) The income limit of Rs.3,600 for pre degree course will be enhanced to Rs.6000
- (ii) The income limit of Rs.4,800 for degree courses will be enhanced to Rs.8000

By order of the Governor

(Sd)

Joint Secretary to Government

XI. Educational Concessions for Pre Matriculation Studies for Scheduled Tribes

Tribal Welfare Department

NOTIFICATION No.1

No. F1-1895/82/TW.

11th May, 1982

1. Educational concession to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes undergoing Matriculation and prematriculation studies shall be sanctioned by the Tribal Development Officer concerned under whose jurisdiction, the institutions are situated during the year 1982-83 onwards subject to the rule and conditions mentioned below.

Note – Scheduled Tribes irrespective of the religion they profess are treated as scheduled tribes for all purposes.

2. Concessions shall be granted only to the students undergoing studies in Government institutions or institutions recognized by Government.
3. Concessions shall be granted only to the children of those who have been residents of Kerala State continuously for a period of five years or more and who are natives of Kerala State, or to those domiciled in Kerala for more than five years.
4. Details of concessions – (a) The students belonging to scheduled tribes are eligible in addition to full fee concessions, exemption from all kinds of fees, such as special fees, examination fees, game fees, library fees, etc for two years in each class without any restriction as to their income. They are also eligible for annual lump sum grant for the purchases of books, dress etc, and monthly stipend as the rates mentioned below

[G.O Ms No. 48/81 DD (V) dated 20-5-1981]

Course of studies	Scheduled Tribes	
Lump sum grant	Monthly stipend	
Nursery Schools	7	Nil
Standard I, II and III	20	10
Standard IV	25	10
Upper Primary :		
Standard V	50	12
Standard VI and VII	55	12
Secondary :		
Standards VIII, IX and X	80	15

(b) For the failed students lump sum grant will be limited to 50% of the above rate rounded to the next rupee.

© Period of Concessions – The concessions mentioned above will be available for a maximum period of 10 months during the academic year subject to the condition that for the month of June, in which the schools reopen and March during which the schools close for the mid summer vacation, stipend will be limited to the actual number of days from the date of reopening and up to the date of closure. No stipend shall be payable during continued absence for more than one month with or without leave or combined with vacation or holidays.

In the case of courses, which would extend beyond March, every year the concessions may be granted for a maximum period of 10 months in an academic year irrespective of the months in which the course stated

subject to the condition that stipend will be limited to the actual number of days excluding vocational holidays.

S.S.L.C Examination Fees – Regular students belonging to Scheduled Tribes will be eligible for S.S.L.C Examination fee concession for two appearances in all. But they will be granted exemption from payment of examination fees for the second appearance also only on production of community certificates from the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar of the area and certificate from the Headmasters of the schools in which they were studying to the effect that the candidates appear for the examination a second time within the period of three years from their first appearance.

The candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes who fail in the S.S.L.C Examination will be readmitted to Standard X in the same school. Readmission will be allowed only for two consecutive years after the first failure (Wide G.O 168/72/S Edn dated 27-11-1972)

Children of Central Government Employees – The students belonging to Scheduled Tribes whose parents are employees of the Central Government and who are not in receipt of educational grant / allowances for their school going children are not entitled to any concession from the Tribal Welfare Department.

Inmates of Welfare Institutions – The students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, who are inmates of the Welfare Institutions under the Jail Department and are studying in educational institutions will not be eligible for any lump sum grant or stipends from the Tribal Welfare Department as they are getting full assistance for boarding and lodging and also for books etc. from these Welfare Institutions.

Children of defence service personnel – Scheduled Tribe students who are children of defence service personnel receiving lump sum grant from the Tribal Welfare Department will not be entitled to the allowance

for the purchase of books etc, sanctioned to the children of defence service personnel.

Sanskrit scholarship holders – The students belonging to Scheduled Tribes, will be eligible to get the State Scholarships in Sanskrit schools in addition to the financial assistance enjoyed by them from the Tribal Welfare Department (G.O Ms No.322/68/Edn dated 8-7-1968)

Procedure – (a) As soon as admission of students to the institutions is over the heads of institutions shall prepare four copies of the list of students eligible for concession in form No.1 along with the bill in form No. 2 in duplicate and forward them to the Tribal Development Officer concerned within 15 days from the date of reopening of the schools or from the date of admission of the students whichever is earlier.

Note 1 – The jurisdiction of the Tribal Development Officer for the purpose of implementations of the scheme is fixed as follows :

Name of Tribal Development Officer	Area of jurisdiction
Tribal Development Officer, Punalur	Trivandrum and Quilon Revenue Districts
“ Kanjirappally	Kottayam, Alleppey and Ernakulam Revenue Districts.
“ Thodupuzha	Idukki Revenue District
“ Nilambur	Trichur, Palghat and Malappuram Revenue Districts
“ Kalpetta	Kozhikode Revenue District and Vythiri and

Sultan's Batteri Taluks
of Waynad
Revenue District.

“	Manantoddy	Manantoddy Taluk of Wynad Revenue District
“	Iritty	Cannanore Revenue District

Note 2 – In order to see that no delay occurs in claiming the lump sum grant, the Director of Public Instructions has issued standing instructions to the Effect that the Certificate in the following form will be recorded by the heads of institutions in their pay bill for July every year.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the bill for lump sum grant in respect of the pupils belonging to scheduled Tribes has been forwarded to the Tribal Development Officer before the 5th July and that no bills are due from this school.

OR

I certify that there are no pupils belonging to Scheduled Tribes in this school eligible for lump sum grant.

Signature

Designation

I certify that the certificate from the heads of schools in the effect that they have forwarded the bill for lump sum grant to the Tribal Development Officer have been obtained and filed in my office. Assistant Educational Officer / District Educational Officer.

- (b) Not more than one bill shall ordinarily be claimed for a school. If supplementary claims are made, a certificate to the effect that the students for whom the grant has been applied for have not been given the grant previously in the same year should be recorded in Form No. 1
- (c) In the case of students who are continuing their studies in the same school from the previous year, the community, as entered in the records of the school will be enough. In the case of new admissions the community certificates produced by the students will be the basis for claiming concessions. In the case of students admitted on transfer from other institutions the community as entered in the TC produced by the students may be relied upon. However a community certificate from the local Tahsildar may be insisted upon only if the head of the institution has reasonable doubts about the community of the student even after referring to the above records or that there is reasonable doubt about the student having changed his / her religion.
- (d) The Tribal Development Officer shall within 15 days from the date of receipt of the list of students and bills from the heads of institutions check the list of students with reference to the rules and sanction the lump sum grant or stipend as the case may be to all eligible students. The names of students and other particulars relating to the sanction shall be recorded by the Tribal Development Officer in the Stipend audit register maintained in his office for the purpose simultaneously with the sanction of lump sum grant and monthly stipends. One copy of the proceedings sanctioning the lump sum grant or stipend will be attached to the Bill and sent to the head of the institutions who shall, as soon as they are received make necessary correction. In the office copy of the list on the basis of modifications if any, made in the list appended to the proceedings, and then present the bill to the Treasury concerned for encashment. The Tribal Development Officer shall

also send one copy of the proceedings to the Accountant General, Kerala, Trivandrum and one copy in the Assistant Educational Office District Educational Officer concerned and retain the fourth copy in this office as office copy. The original copy of the bill duly counter signed will also be sent to the head of the institution.

(e) It, as soon as they are received make necessary end will be attached to the Bill and sent to the head of the institution. Immediately after the encashment of the bills the heads of institutions shall disburse the amount due to the students in his presence or in the presence of class teachers and obtain acquittance from the students and of the guardians of the students and the class teacher in form No. III. The disbursement of the amount should not ordinarily be delayed for more than a week from the date of encashment. The acquittance obtained from the students should be forwarded to the Tribal Development Officer within one week from the date of encashment of the bills. Attested copy of the acquittance shall be maintained in the school for reference and audit purposes.

(f) If any portion of the grant drawn remains undisbursed, such amount shall be remitted into the treasury immediately under the respective head of account from which the amount was originally drawn, as Recovery Over payment (R.O.P). Full details of the head of account from which the undisbursed amount was originally drawn with the date of encashment of the bills shall also be noted in the chalan ni which the undisbursed amount are remitted into treasury.

(g) Excess amount or undisbursed amount if any drawn in the previous years to have to be remitted under the receipt head of the department namely 088 © - 2 (iv) Other receipts and chalan should be forwarded to the Tribal Development Officer concerned.

(h) The acquittance due from the heads of the institutions shall be closely watched by the Tribal Development Officer and as soon as

they are received necessary entries should be made in the audit register. The cases in which the acquittance have not been received within the time prescribed, should be listed and the copy of the list should be forwarded to the District Educational Officer or Assistant Educational Officer, as the case may be, for taking action against defaulting heads of institutions.

- (i) The monthly stipends in respect of students who are eligible for the same under rules shall be claimed by the heads of institutions every month in advance. The procedure for sanctioning the monthly stipends and disbursement of amount etc. will be the same as prescribed for payment of lump sum grant.
5. Reimbursement of tuition fees – (a) The loss sustained by the management on account of the grant of fee concessions including tuition fees, in recognized unaided schools in all standards (I to X) the Scheduled Tribes will be reimbursed by the Tribal Development Officer every year to the managers direct.
 - (b) The settlement of pupils on whose behalf reimbursement of fees is to be sanctioned (vide previous para) will be sent by the District Educational Officer to the Tribal Development Officer concerned thrice a year i.e. by the 25th of September, 25th of December and 25th February. The first statement will contain details relating to the months of June, July, August, September, the second one for the month of October, November and December and the third one for the months of January, February and March. The claims received will be countersigned and returned to the District Educational Officer concerned for arranging payment to the school Managers.
 6. Head of debit – The expenditure on account of sanction of concessions to scheduled Tribe students will be debited to the heads

of accounts 288 C (e) Scheduled Tribes – 5. Pre matriculation studies and P.

Explanatory Note

- (i) The community Mannan appearing in the list of Scheduled Tribes should not be confused with the community Mannan appearing in the list of scheduled castes.
- (ii) Scheduled Tribes who migrate from one State to another or from one region to another region of the same state will be deemed to be scheduled tribes provided they produce community and migration or nativity certificates.
- (iii) The community Paniyan included in the list of Scheduled Tribes refers to the Paniyans of Wynad and Nilamboor areas and they should not be confused with Paniyar which finds a place in the list of O.B.Cs
- (iv) The community Malapandaram listed under Scheduled Tribes refers to the Malaipandaram of Archenkoil Hills of Quiolon District. This community should not be confused with Pandaram which comes under other Backward Classes against Veerasaiva.

[G.O MS 76/29/P.W. dated 17-5-1979]

- (v) Persons born out of inter-caste marriage – The children born of inter caste marriages shall be allowed all educational concessions given to the Scheduled Tribes provided either the father or mother belongs to a scheduled tribe community without reference to the income of the parent of such children.
- (vi) Authorities to issue community Certificates – Admission to students belonging to scheduled Tribes students of Lower Primary, Upper Primary and High School classes will be given on the strength of

community certificate issued by Village Officers of Tahsildars or Revenue Inspectors or Firka Revenue Inspector or Presidents of Panchayats or Chairman of Municipalities of MLAs or M.Ps or Taluk Welfare Inspectors. In regard to students seeking admission in College Classes the entries in the SSLC Book shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the community and only if necessary will a further declaration be taken.

vii) The entries in the admission register of T.C. and other records of the educational institutions will be relied upon for deciding as to whether a particular student belongs to a particular community. The entries in the admission register are of course made on the basis of community certificates produced by the students at the time of admission. A fresh community certificate will be instead upon from a Revenue Officer not below the rank of a Tahsildar in case of doubt.

viii) If the name of the community is wrongly written in the school records or in the SSLC Book, the certificate showing the correct name of the community issued by the local Tahsildar after enquiries will be accepted as sufficient proof of the community of the student for the grant of concessions from the Tribal Welfare Department. In such cases, the date of correction in the S. S.L.C Book or the date of the certificate produced in respect of the correction will be taken note of for the grant of educational concessions for the academic year in which it is made, only if it is produced on or before the time and date prescribed for the grant of concessions in a particular year. In case the correction in the S.S.L.C Book is made or the community certificate is produced after the prescribed date for the grant of concessions, the students will be eligible for the concession if he continues his studies next year only from the beginning of the next year. In no case, claims prior to the date of correction in the S S L C Book to the production of corrected community certificates will be considered. In cases where

the entry regarding the name of community of the student is corrected the student shall be eligible for educational concessions for which he is entitled to on the basis of the corrected entry only from the date of the correction in the S.S.L.C Book.

- (ix) A list of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala State as per the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Amendment Act, 1976 is appended.

(Sd)

Director of Tribal Welfare
Trivandrum

81 – FIP DEPUTATION

GO (P) 195/76/H. Edn, dated Trivandrum, 29th December, 1976, from Higher Education (F) Department

Abstract –

Education – Higher Education – Arts and Science Colleges – Faculty Improvement Programme of the University Grants Commission pertaining to Teachers of Affiliated Colleges Deputation of Teachers of Government and Private College for Teachers Fellowships under the programme – Rules – Issued.

Read – D.O Letter No. B3 – 38324/76 dated 26th August 1976 from the Director of Collegiate Education

ORDER

Government approve the rules appended, governing the deputation of teachers in Government Private Colleges to undergo short term and

long term fellowship organized by the University under the Faculty Improvement Programme of the University Grants Commission.

By order of the Governor,
V. Venkitanarayanan,
Special Secretary.

82 – FIP DEPUTATION RULES AMENDED

GO (P) No. 69/77/H. Edn, dated 27/5/1977, Higher Education (F) Department

Education – Higher Education – Arts and Science Colleges – Faculty Improvement Programme of the U.G.C. pertaining to teachers of affiliated colleges – deputation of teachers of government and private colleges for teacher fellowships under the rules amended.

Read –

1. G.O (P) 195/76/H. Edn dated 20-12-1975
2. G.O letter No. Ad (E3) 3323/76/, dated 1-2-1977 from the Vice Chancellor, University of Calicut.
3. Letter No. E3 38324/76, dated 9-4-1977 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

In the Government order read as 1st paper above, Government have issued the rules governing the deputation of Teachers of Government and Private Colleges to undergo short terms and long terms fellowships organized by the Universities under the faculty improvement programme of the University Grant Commission under the rules the teachers should

have Post graduate teaching experience or not less than five years and should be below the age of 45 years and 35 years for applying for short term and long term fellowships respectively. The Vice Chancellor, Calicut University has pointed out in the letter second read above that the University Grants Commission has stated that the fellowships are meant for teachers from affiliated colleges offering under graduate instructions and suggested that no restriction need be imposed regarding post graduate teaching experiences. He has also pointed out that the University Grants Commission has not placed any restriction regarding age but has only specified in the guidelines that the teachers should preferably be below 45 years in the case of short term fellowship and be preferably below 35 years in the case of long term fellowship. Government have examined the above aspects. The following amendments are issued to the rules issued in the government order first read above.

AMENDMENTS

- In Rule 2, the word with Post graduate teaching experience will be deleted.
- Rule 5 will be deleted
- In Rule 3 the word Preferably will be inserted between the words should and be below.
- In Rule 4 the word preferably will be inserted between the words should and be below.

By Order of the Governor
H.K Bhasikaran
Joint Secretary

83 – FIP DEPUTATION RULES AMENDED

G.O MS No. 131/78/H. Edn dated 28th August 1978 from the

**Higher Education (F) Department, Government Secretariat,
Trivandrum.**

Faculty Improvement programme of university grants Commission pertaining to teachers of affiliated colleges – Deputation of Teachers of Government and Private Colleges for Teachers Fellowship under the programme – orders issued.

Read – G.O (P) No. 196/76/H Edn. Dated 20th December 1976,

ORDER

During the previous years deputation of college lecturers both government and private under faculty improvement programme of university grants commission was made as per the terms and conditions laid down in the G.O read above. Under the scheme the cost of substitute will be reimbursed by the University Grants Commission. But much difficulty is being experienced in getting the substitute cost from the University Grants Commission in all cases. The University Grants Commission is of the view that Government should not be a party for the selection. Only those directly selected by the University Departments identified by the University Grants Commission will be eligible for reimbursement of cost of substitute from the University Grants Commission. In addition, the Universities are not letting, the Government know the number of vacancies. They are independently taking steps to select candidates without references to Government.

2. This year also applications were called for by the Director of Collegiate Education. When the screening committee met the present position was reviewed and it was felt that last years practice of sponsoring candidates to the Ph. D and M. Phil courses under Faculty improvement programme is difficult to be followed this year. It was therefore considered that Government may discontinue the present procedure and forward the applications to the Universities, leaving the selection to them.
3. Government have examined the decision of the screening committee in detail and order that the present practice of calling for applications and sponsoring candidate for the M.Phil and Ph.D under the Faculty Improvement Programme to eh Universities may be discontinued. The applications received will be forwarded to the concerned Universities and the question of selection left to the Universities and the University Grants Commission. The selected candidates will approach Government through Director of Collegiate Education for deputation and the cases will be considered individually on merits.
4. The Principals of Colleges from which candidates are deputed will be responsible for realizing the pay and allowances of the substance from the University Grants Commission. In the case of Private Colleges where there are supernumerary teaching staff, pay and allowances of one of the supernumeraries should be got reimbursed by the University Grants Commission.

By Order of the Governor
(Sd)
Secretary

844 – FIP DEPUTATION TO UNIDENTIFIED DEPARTMENTS

GO (Rt). No. 1975/79/H Edu dated 24-11-1979 Higher Education (K)
Department, Government of Kerala.

Faculty Improvement programme of university grants Commission 1978-79 – teacher – Fellows deputed to undergo M.Phil and Ph.D course in Unidentified departments – Disbursement of pay and Allowances – Orders issued.

ORDER

In the representation read as second paper above the President, FIP Teacher – Fellows (unidentified) Association has complained that the teacher – Fellows deputed by Government for undergoing M. Phil. and Ph. D. courses under the Faculty Improvement Programme of University Grants Commission are not getting their salary for a quite long period and that as a result they are facing great hardship. He has therefore requested Government to issue orders for the payment of salary of such teacher fellow considering their sad plight without waiting for the approval of the University Grants Commission.

2. The selection of the teacher fellows for undergoing M.Phil and Ph.D courses under the Faculty Improvement programme of University Grants Commission during 1978-79 was made by the Universities of Kerala and Calicut according to the existing U.G.C norms. The teachers from Government Colleges and Private colleges were selected by the Universities. The selections were made both to identified and unidentified departments. Since the U.G.C will reimburse the cost of substitute of the teacher – fellows selected to identified departments, Government have issued deputation orders on the basis

of the recommendation of the Director of Collegiate Education. Since the U.G.C will not reimburse the substitute cost of teacher fellows selected to unidentified departments and as the principals of the colleges concerned have agreed to meet the cost of substitute in respect of such teachers from the 5/8 lakhs U.G.C scheme sanctioned to the Colleges, Deputation orders were issued subject to approval of the selection by the U.G.C. on the basis of the recommendation of the Director of Collegiate Education. Though the Principals concerned were asked to obtain the approval of the selection by the U.G.C. within a period of two months which was later extended to four months some of them were not able to secure the clearance of U.G.C. so far as there had been objections in certain cases. On the basis of the above direction the salary of such teacher fellows whose selections were not cleared were disbursed by the Director of Collegiate Education only for a period of four months from the date of their joining the courses.

3. Since the selections of the teacher fellow were made by the Universities concerned according to U.G.C norms then existing and since their deputations were granted by Government on the recommendation of the Director of Collegiate Education to undergo the course, Government find that it may not be fair or proper to withhold the salary of these teacher- fellows beyond four months, for want of U.G.Cs approval, for no fault of theirs.
4. In the circumstances, Government are pleased to disburse the pay and allowances to all these teacher fellows and to pursue with the U.G.C the question of reimbursement of substitute salary.
5. The Director of Collegiate Education will make arrangements for the disbursement of the salary of these teacher fellows.
6. Government direct that, in future, deputation of teachers to undergo, M.Phil, and Ph.D course under the faculty improvement programme

of university grants commission will be granted only after getting the approval of the selection by the University Grants Commission.

By order of the Governor
P. Madhavi Amma
Joint Secretary to Government.

85 – FIP SECOND DEPUTATION

**GO (MS) No.107/80 H. Edn. Dated 21-7-1980 from Under Secretary,
Higher Education (K) Department, Trivandrum.**

Education – Higher Education - Faculty Improvement programme of university grants Commission pertaining to teachers of affiliated colleges
Deputation of Teachers of Government and Private Colleges for the Second Time – Education of Bond – Form Prescribed.

ORDER

In the G.O read as first and second papers above Government have prescribed bonds to be executed by the teachers of the Government Colleges and Private Colleges, respectively, who are selected as Government sponsored candidates for deputation to undergo short term and long term teacher fellowships under the Faculty Improvement Programme of University Grants Commission. While issuing orders sanctioning deputation on a second time to the same candidate Government directed the Director of Collegiate Education to Consider the inclusion of the unexpired portion of the period of the first bond in the new bond being executed by such deputationist. The Director of Collegiate Education in his letter dated 1-6-1979 has pointed out that the bonds prescribed in the G.Os read as first and second papers above are for teachers who are

deputed in the first instance and he has therefore forwarded a fresh form of bonds to be executed by the second time deputationists for the approval of Government. After considering the question in detail Government are pleased to order as follows.

- (i) The unexpired portion of the bonded period under the first time deputation will be added to the bonded period under the second time deputation.
 - (ii) In calculating the penalty for breach of contract and amount spent by way of salary etc. it will be calculated in terms of full years, i.e. periods less than six months will be omitted while those with six months or more may be reckoned as one full year.
 - (iii) The stamp duty for execution of the bond for the second time will be Rs.30 (Rupees thirty only).
2. The following three types of bonds are approved by Government for the second time deputationists.
- (i) Bond to be executed by the permanent Government College teachers proceeding on deputation to undergo Ph. D course etc. of the Kerala and Calicut Universities under the Faculty improvement programme of University Grants Commission as second time deputationists.
 - (ii) Bond to be executed by the Temporary Government College Teachers proceeding on deputation to undergo Ph. D Course etc. of the Kerala and Calicut Universities under the Faculty Improvement Programme of University Grants Commission as second time deputationists.
 - (iii) Bond to be executed by the Private College Teachers proceeding on deputation to undergo Ph. D course etc. of the Kerala and Calicut Universities under the FIP of University Grants Commission as second Time deputationists.

The form of the said three bonds are appended to this order.

By order of the Governor,

H.A. Cheeku

Under Secretary

86 – FIP DEPUTATION – MODIFIED ORDERS

G.O MS No. 232/83/H. Edn dated 5-10-1983 of the

**Higher Education (K) Department, Government of Kerala,
Trivandrum.**

Education – Higher Education – Arts and Science College - Faculty Improvement programme of university grants Commission pertaining to teachers of affiliated colleges – Deputation of Teachers of Government and Private Colleges for Teachers Fellowship under the programme – rules modified - Orders issued.

Read –

1. G.O (P) No. 195/76/H Edn dated 20-12-1976
2. Letter No. Pleg. 1 9835/83/ dated 23-4-1963 and 26-5-1983 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

Ass per Rule (6) of the Rules for the Deputation of Teachers in Government and Private Colleges to undergo short term and long term fellowship organized by the Universities under the Faculty Improvement programme of the University Grants Commission issued in the Government order read above the Teachers should have put in a minimum service of

five years as College Teachers to become eligible for deputation for undergoing Ph. D.M. Phil. Course as a Government Sponsored Candidate. In the Budget speech for 1983-84 it has been announced that more Teachers would be deputed under the Faculty Improvement Programme of University Grants Commission. The Director of Collegiate Education has pointed out that University Grants Commission is awarding Teacher Fellowship to many Teachers under the Faculty Improvement programme and that some of them are not having minimum service of five years required under the Rules of the state government. The Director of Collegiate Education in his letter read above has therefore suggested that the Rules on this behalf may be amended as that more teachers may be deputed for the programme.

Having examined the matter, Government have decided to reduce the minimum service for the award of Teacher Fellowship to 3 years and accordingly their order that Rule (6) of the rules issued in G.O read above will stand modified as follows.

The Teacher should have put in at least three years service at College Teacher.

By order of the Governor
(Sd)

Under Secretary to Government.

87. DISBURSEMENT OF LIBRARY GRANT TO AIDED COLLEGES

- 7. G.O Ms NO. 107/75/H Edn. Trivandrum dated 28th June 1975 Higher
Education(D) Department**

Read : - "

- G.O Ms. 185/72/Edn. Dated 31-8-1975.
- Letter No Ac B1-1239/72 dated 22-6-1973 from the Registrar, University of Kerala.
- Letter No. GA A4-25478/70 dated 4-6-1973 from the Registrar, University of Calicut.
- Correspondence resting with letter No. E1-31678/73, dated 5-12-1974 from the Director of Collegiate Education.
- Letter No. Nil, dated 10th June 1975 from General Secretary, Kerala Private College Management Association, Kothamangalam.

ORDER

In the GO read as first paper above, Government had introduced with effect from 1st September 1972 a scheme for direct payment of salaries of the staff of Private Arts and Science College. This scheme contemplates, among other things the payment of library and laboratory grants to the private arts and science colleges.

2. Government have consulted the representative of the Management of Private Arts and Science colleges on the proposals formulated in this regard in consultation with the Registrar, University of Kerala, Registrar, University of Calicut, Director of Collegiate Education. After having carefully considered the question in all its aspects, Government are pleased to issue the following orders regulating the payment of grants towards libraries and laboratories of private Arts and Science colleges.
 - (i) The library grant will be at the rate of Rs.2 per student for the predegree course Rs.4 per student for the degree course and Rs. 8

per student for the Post graduate course. In the case of junior colleges having only the pre degree course, the grant will be Rs.3 per student.

- (ii) The Laboratory grant will be at the rate of Rs.7.50 per student for the pre degree science course Rs. 20 per student for the degree science courses and Rs.50 per student for the post graduate science course.
- (iii) The grants will be calculated on the basis of the actual strength of students as on 1st November of every academic year. If for only unforeseen reason, the admission to any particular course could not be made before 1st November of a year, the date will be altered suitably by the Director of Collegiate Education under intimation to the colleges concerned.
- (iv) An advance library and laboratory grant of 50 percent will be given for the year 1975-76 calculated on the basis of 50 percent of the actual strength of students as on 1st November 1974. In future the 50 per cent advance grant will be given in May every year, based on the total grant given for the previous year. The grant for the year will be fixed and released in March on the basis of the statement to be submitted by the Principal in the form prescribed by the Director of Collegiate Education, showing the income and expenditure. The advance grant paid will be adjusted at the time of release of the grant for the year. The grant for a year will become payable only in cost the institution had incurred expenditure under the respective items over and above the amount of less collected to be collected under library and laboratory fees. The grant will be limited to such actual expenditure incurred in excess of the fees due to be collected or the grant due under these rules, whichever is less.
- (v) The accounts will be audited by the Department of Collegiate Education after the expiry of the year concerned and the disallowed items of grants will be adjusted against the immediate future grant.

- (vi) The zonal deputy director of collegiate education are here by authorized to disburse these grants according to the rules.
- (vii) A set of books published by the State Institute of languages will be supplied to all the Private Colleges eligible for library grant and the prize thereof will be remitted by the Zonal Deputy Director of Collegiate Education to the state institute of language and debited to the grant due to the college for 1972-73. If however no grant is due for 1972-73, the amount will be adjusted against the dues of the subsequent years.
- (viii) In the case of arrear grants for the year 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75, the Principals should submit details of expenditure incurred by them over and above the amount to be collected under the special fee funds as library and laboratory fees. The actual grants for the above year will be limited to the actual expenditure so incurred during the respective years or the grants due under these rules, whichever is less. These arrear grants will be released after scrutiny by the Department of Collegiate Education.
- (ix) The payment of grants under library and laboratory due for 1972-73 according to these orders will be deferred, pending settlement of the audit objections raised by the Accountant General, separately on payment of grants to private college for 1972-73. As and when the objection raised by audit are settled, these grants will be released.

(Sd)

Special Secretary

88. NEWLY STARTED PRIVATE COLLEGES—BRINGING UNDER DIRECT PAYMENT SYSTEM

GO MS No.198/81/H.Edn dated 16-11-1981. Higher Education (J) Department.

Private Colleges newly started private colleges – bringing under direct payment scheme – Orders issued.

Read -

1. Government Letter No.13998/B3/H.Edn dated 27-6-1981
2. Letter No.Estt.D1-57575/81 dated 26-8-1981 from the Director of Collegiate Education.

ORDER

In the letter read as first paper above, Government had agreed to the proposal of the Universities of Kerala and Calicut to start 7 Government Colleges and 17 Private Colleges during this academic year of which 3 government colleges are under the University of Kerala and 4 Government Colleges are under the University of Calicut. In respect of Private Colleges 11 are under the Kerala University area and 6 are under the Calicut University area.

2. Government have decided to bring the Private College under the direct payment scheme, in all cases where the managements agree to Government control in the matter of appointment of teaching and non teaching staff, admission of students and collection of fees. The Educational Agencies have expressed their willingness to bring the new colleges under the direct payment scheme. The Private Educational agencies should execute the direct payment agreement

with Government if the salary to the teachers to be appointed by the new colleges is to be paid by Government.

3. Accordingly Government are pleased to order that the Private Educational agencies will execute the direct payment agreement in the form appended to this order.

By order of the Governor
M.Mohankumar
Special Secretary

AGREEMENT

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this the day of One thousand nine hundred and eight between the Governor of Kerala (hereinafter referred to as the government of the one part and the (H.E the name etc. of the Educational Agency (hereinafter referred to as the Educational Agency) which expression shall, when the context so admits, include also its legal heirs, representatives, executors, administrators and assigns of the other part.

WHEREAS the Educational Agency is the owner and it is full control and the management of the college / colleges mentioned and described in the schedule hereto (hereinafter called the Institutions) together with all properties movable and immovable belonging or pertaining to the Institution(s).

Whereas the Educational Agency and the Government have agree to criteria terms and conditions with regard to the appointment of staff, admission of students, collection of fees and some other matters relating to the conduct and management of the affairs of the Institution (s) as herein contained.

Now these presents witness and it is hereby mutually agree as follows:

1. The Educational Agency shall obtain the prior sanction of government for starting new institutions and for introducing new course departments in the institution besides getting University affiliation / approval.
2. The institution shall not encourage directly or indirectly propaganda calculated to bring hatred, ill will ridicule or contempt of the beliefs or practice of any religion.
3. Direct payment of salary shall be stopped by Government to such extent as may be deemed appropriate if the Management takes part in agitation directed against the authority of Government or inculcate opinions leading to excite among the students the feeling of disloyalty or disaffection towards government.
4. The institution shall introduce N.C.C National Service Scheme so directed by Government.
5. The Government shall not be liable to pay salary to the staff of the institution during periods of strike direct or indirect, by members of the staff of the institution.
6. 25% of seats in hostels, if any, attached to the institution shall be reserved for Scheduled Caste / Tribe students.
7. The Educational Agency shall allow the accounts and registers of the institution together with its endowments and trust accounts, its establishment, time table and other registers for inspection and audit by such officers, deputed by the Government, the Director of Collegiate Education, Zonal Deputy Director of Collegiate Education or the Accountant General and to furnish such returns as may be required by the Government, the Director of Collegiate Education,

the Zonal Deputy Director of Collegiate Education or the Accountant General, as the case may be.

8. Government shall have the direction to refuse direct payment of salary to any teaching or non teaching staff who is unqualified or who is considered unfit to hold the post after due enquiry by the Government or by the Director of Collegiate Education in consultation with the University.
9. The accounts and registers of the Institution shall be audited by a Chartered Accountant and in the event of any objection in audit by the officers deputed by Government, the Director of Collegiate Education, the Zonal Deputy Director of Collegiate Education or the Accountant General being upheld, the Management shall refund the excess payments made by the Government or settle the objections in the manner as the Government may decide or direct.
10. Government shall be liable for direct payment of salary only to staff as may be admissible as per the work load and the fixation of staff approved by the University in the case of teaching staff and by the Director of Collegiate Education in the case of non teaching staff.
11. Appointment / promotions of teaching and non teaching staff made otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the University Act and the status, ordinance, regulations etc, issued there under and the terms and conditions of the Agreement shall not be admitted for direct payment of salary to persons so appointed / promoted.
12. The Educational Agency shall cause to collect tuition fees including fines, if any, from the students admitted or to be admitted to the institution only at the rates prescribed by the University from time to time.

13. The Educational Agency shall cause to collect through the Principal of the Institution on or before the date prescribed according to the rules in each month, the tuition fees prescribed and fines imposed on the students and remit all such accounts to the credit of the Government in the Treasury at..... in such manner as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time. The amount collected on a day shall be remitted ni the said treasury within the next four working days.
14. The Educational Agency shall cause to collect from the students such special fees at such rate as may be prescribed by the University from time to time.
 - (ii) The Educational Agency shall cause to remit all fee collections other than those mentioned in clause 12 and 13 in the Treasury at in a separate account opened in the name of the principal of the institution. Such remittance shall be made within the next four working days after collection. The principal shall be competent to draw money from this account and incur necessary expenditure on the items for which such fees were collected.
 - (iii) The special fee collected for a purpose shall be utilized only for the purpose for which it is intended and for no other purpos e.
 - (iv) The special fee collected from the students of a college under the Educational Agency shall be utilized only for the purpose of that college and not for the purpose of any other college.
16. No fees other than those authorized under this agreement shall be collected form the students of the institution.

17. There shall be a committee for the selection of teaching staff for the institution (hereinafter referred to as the Committee for selection of Teaching Staff).
18. (i) All future appointments to the teaching staff of the institution whether a provisional or permanent, shall be made by the Educational Agency only from a list of persons prepared by the Committee for selection of Teaching Staff.
- (iv) The Committee for selection of teaching staff shall consist of the following members namely -
- (a) Two representatives of the Educational Agency.
- (b) One member nominated by the Educational Agency from amongst the categories of Principals or Heads of Departments or Professors in the Institution with the concurrence of the University..... (hereinafter referred to as the University).
- (c) One member chosen by the Educational Agency from among officers of the Government of the category of Secretaries to Government and / or District Collectors provided however that, if for any reason the Government consider that the officer chosen by the Educational Agency cannot be deputed to the Committee, the Educational Agency shall choose another officer from among the same categories.
- (d) One expert to be chosen by the Educational Agency from a subject wise list of experts prepared by the University consisting of not less than five members. The list of experts shall be made available to the Educational Agency on its request at the beginning of each academic year. If the educational agency considered that the list is insufficient it may request

for more names from the University and the University shall as far as possible, furnish more names.

19. A representatives of the Educational Agency appointed under sub clause (a) of clause 18 (2) or the representative of the Manager appointed under sub clause (b) thereof as may be decided by the Educational Agency shall be the Chairman and the Convener of the Committee for selection of Teaching Staff.
20. The committee for selection of Teaching Staff shall meet as often as is necessary.
21. The quorum for the meeting of the committee for selection of teaching staff shall be three and shall include the government officer chosen under sub clause 2 (c) of clause 18 and the University expert under sub clause 2 (d) of clause 18. If the meeting fixed for a day cannot be held for want of quorum of owing to the absence of one or both of the aforesaid members, the meeting shall stand adjourned and shall be held on the same day in the following week in the same place and time and the meeting shall then be considered valid even if either or both of the aforesaid members are not present. If the Government Officer or the University representative is likely to be absent on leave or otherwise, so as to make him likely to be unable to attend two consecutive meeting of the committee, he shall intimate the Educational Agency and Government / University sufficiently early and it shall be the duty of the Educational Agency to nominate substitutes in the Committee in the manner prescribed under clause 18 (2) (b) or clause 18 (2) (c), as the until such substitute (s) are nominated and notice of next meeting is given to the substitute (s) nominated.
22. The members of the Committee for selection of Teaching staff shall hold office for a period of one academic year commencing from 1st June and ending on 31st May.

23. The Educational Agency shall have the option to have all the members of the teaching staff selected purely on merit from candidates of all communities or to reserve every alternative vacancy or fifty per cent of the vacancies for being filled on the basis of merit from among candidates of the (Name of Community / Religion to be specified here) Community / Religion.
24. There shall be a committee for selection of Non teaching staff for the institution (hereinafter referred to as the Committee for selection of Non teaching staff)
25. All future appointments to the non teaching staff of the institution whether provisional or permanent shall be made by the Educational Agency only from a list of candidates prepared by the Committee for selection of Non teaching staff.
26. The Committee for selection of Non teaching staff shall consists of the following members namely –
 2. Two representative of the Educational Agency and
 3. One member chosen by the Educational Agency from the officers of the Government of the cadre of Revenue Divisional Officers and / or Deputy Collectors provided, however, that, if for any reason Government consider that the Officers chosen by the Educational Agency cannot be deputed to the committee, the Educational Agency shall choose another officer to the Committee from among the same cadre.
27. One of the representatives of the Educational Agency under sub clause (a) to clause 26 as may be decided by the Educational Agency shall be the Chairman. The Committee shall meet as often as necessary. A decision of the Committee will be valid only if at least

two member of the Committee are present, of which one shall be the members deputed by Government.

28. The members of the Committee for selection of Non teaching staff shall hold office for a period of one academic year from the date of their assumption of office as such.
29. All future admission of students to the institution shall be on the following basis namely-
 - (a) Twenty per cent of the total number of students in each College under the Educational Agency shall be reserved for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Those seats which cannot be filled on this basis shall be filled on the basis of merit from among backward minority communities in case the college is run by a backward minority community and from among other backward communities in all other cases.
 - (b) Ten / Twenty per cent of the seats shall be reserved for the college belongs. These seats will be filled strict on the basis of merit college belongs). These seats will be filled strict on the basis of merit from among the students of the said community.
 - (c) Fifty / Forty per cent of the seats will be filled up by open selection on the basis of merit.
 - (d) The remaining seats will be filled up by the Educational Agency by candidate of its choice

Explanation – I – Backward Minority Community under the subclause means – The communities mentioned as itens II, III and IV of the Annexure to the G.O (P) 208 / 66/Edn. Dated 2nd May 1966

Explanation II – Backward Community means – All the Communities included in the Annexure to the G.O (P) 208/86/Edn. Dated 2nd May 1966.

Explanation III – Other backward Community means – The Communities included as items IV and V to the Annexure to the G.O (P) 208/66/Edn. Dated 2nd May 1966.

- 30 1. The list of students selected on the basis of merit shall be published on the notice board of the institution specifying also the marks secured by each student.
- 31 2. The Government shall disburse directly through the Principal of the Institution to the teaching and non teaching staff of the Institution their pay and allowances due to them and which accrue from
- 32 3. The Government shall not be liable for any claims of the teaching and non teaching staff of the institution towards their pay and allowances or provident Fund or Gratuity or any other account what so ever in respect of any period to except and to the extent herein provided.
- 33 4. The pay and allowances paid to the teaching and non teaching staff of the institution prior to the introduction of the Direct payment scheme will be adopted as the pay and allowances of the response members of the staff for the period from Any arrears due to the staff on account of fixation of pay increments etc, for the period from..... will be paid by the Government after these claims are worked out by the Director of Collegiate Education and approved by the Government.

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