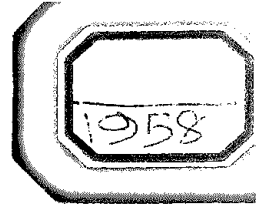


REPORT OF THE
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
ENQUIRY COMMITTEE



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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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1958

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REPORT OF THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 5 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 (Act XVI of 1915), the President, in his capacity as Visitor of the University, has directed that an enquiry be made in respect of the matters specified in paragraph 2 and that a Committee of Enquiry consisting of the following be appointed to enquire into and report on the said matters relating to the University:—

- (1) Dr. A. L. Mudaliar,
- (2) Shri M. C. Mahajan,
- (3) Dr. P. Subbarayan,
- (4) Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani,
- (5) Shri Navroji J. Wadia.

2. The terms of reference of the Enquiry Committee are as follows:—

- (1) To examine the general state of discipline in the University, keeping in view the recent disturbances in some of the Institutions;
- (2) To enquire into the adequacy and effectiveness of the existing rules and procedure for ensuring proper conduct and discipline amongst the employees of the University;
- (3) To examine the working of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances of the University in general and with particular reference to:—
 - (a) The composition of the Authorities of the University;
 - (b) The institution of the Principals and their *ex-officio* appointment as Chief Wardens; and
 - (c) The powers of the Vice-Chancellor *vis-a-vis* the administrative and the teaching personnel of the University;
- (4) To suggest such remedies and measures as are necessary in respect of matters specified in items (1) to (3) above; and
- (5) To suggest such other measures of reform as are necessary for the betterment of the academic life and efficient functioning of the University.

3. In response to this directive of the President, the Committee met at New Delhi on the 31st July 1957 and discussed the procedure to be adopted for the enquiry. The Committee resolved to request the members of the teaching staff and others connected with the University to submit memoranda, taking due note of the terms of reference of the Enquiry Committee and also to indicate whether they would be prepared to appear before the Committee, should they be requested to do so. Several other persons were also requested to give their views and to state whether they would be willing to give oral evidence before the Committee, if required. The Committee hoped that these memoranda would be received by the 30th September 1957 in response to the circular letter of the Chairman dated the 24th August. But, as some persons had stated that the time was inadequate and that they had to prepare their memoranda after consulting various official documents, the Chairman decided to extend the time to the 31st of October 1957. In addition to the letters sent to several persons, the Vice-Chancellor was also requested to notify that the Commission would be glad to receive any memoranda and would consider any requests for interview.

4. In response to the request of the Committee, about 100 memoranda were received and the number of persons who were interviewed was 74. A list of those interviewed is given as Appendix I. Some of the persons requested the Chairman that their names be kept confidential and they were given the assurance.

5. The Committee arranged to hear evidence at three places: Banaras, Madras and Delhi. While the Committee was prepared to hear any persons who wanted to give evidence, the categories of persons chiefly requested were: ex-Vice Chancellors, present and former members of the Court or the Executive Council, Principals and members of staff of Colleges, representatives of Students' organizations and Teachers' Union, representatives of the Mazdoor Association, some prominent citizens of Banaras and such other persons as wished to give their view to the Committee. The sittings of the Committee in Banaras lasted from the 15th to the 20th of January, and in all about 70 individuals and groups appeared before the Committee. Some of the members of the Committee also visited the University, the Colleges and the hostels.

6. **Memoranda.**—The memoranda received by the Committee dealt with the following aspects:—

- (1) Reports of occurrences in the University, particularly with reference to certain incidents that took place in recent years.
- (2) Complaints regarding the manner in which the University was being administered.
- (3) Complaints regarding certain Principals and Professors of the University.
- (4) Complaints regarding the method of recruitment of the teaching staff and appointment of examiners and the method of advertisement for such posts.
- (5) Complaints regarding elections to University bodies with particular reference to the dominant role played by certain groups in the University in these matters.
- (6) Complaints regarding the attitude of certain teachers in student indiscipline and the manner in which the student-body was generally utilised for purposes not conducive to discipline or to the healthy growth of University life.
- (7) Complaints about the lack of proper facilities or amenities to the large body of students seeking admission.
- (8) Complaints about certain injustices done to individual members of the staff.

7. In considering all these points, the Committee was naturally led to a study of the history of events in the Banaras Hindu University over a period of years and such study revealed the fact that for some years, the position has been steadily deteriorating in regard to all aspects of University life and administration. This University was founded by the late Pandit Mahamana Madan Mohan Malaviya of revered memory with ideals which appealed to a very large number of persons and which drew large benefactions and donations from various categories of persons. It is understood that during the life-time of the Founder, there were a few occasions when slight disturbances took place; but, on the whole, his personality and his long connection with the University helped to curb the disturbing elements and keep them in their places. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was succeeded as Vice-Chancellor by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan under whose stewardship many improvements were made in the University administration and life. Yet it is disconcerting to note that he had eventually to break his connection with the

University owing to certain factors that developed leading to what has been termed as the assertion of group politics in the University. The next Vice-Chancellor to be appointed was the late Dr. Amarnath Jha, who had been Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University and held other positions of great responsibility. It is regrettable to note that Dr. Amarnath Jha did not find it possible to continue even for a full year as Vice-Chancellor. When Dr. Amarnath Jha left the University, Pandit Govind Malaviya was appointed as Vice-Chancellor. Even Pandit Govind Malaviya, who at one time was able to satisfy the group, ultimately had to leave as the Rector had to set aside the election on complaint from his very supporters. It was at this time that the Banaras Hindu University Act was revised and the Act of 1951 came into force whereby the power of appointing the Vice-Chancellor out of a panel of names submitted by the Executive Council was vested in the Visitor. The person chosen was a well-known and much respected leader, Acharya Narendra Deva, who had been previously the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. It has been reported that, during the time of Acharya Narendra Deva, things were not running smoothly and the dominant role played by certain groups of teachers became more accentuated. The absence of the late Acharya Narendra Deva for long periods from the University owing to his other activities and to his poor health is also reported to have been a factor leading to the development of certain unfortunate trends. The conflicts increased and certain incidents are reported to have taken place then. Acharya Narendra Deva left the University before his term expired and probably one of the reasons might have been that his health did not permit him to continue. When Acharya Narendra Deva retired, the following four persons were nominated for selection by the Visitor for the post of Vice-Chancellor:—

- (1) Shri R. N. Banerji,
- (2) Shri K. C. Sen,
- (3) Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar,
- (4) Shri D. G. Karve.

The Visitor chose Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar who assumed office on the 1st July 1954. From all accounts, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar was anxious to do his very best for the University and it is well known that the cause of the University was championed by him both with the Government of India and with the University Grants Commission of which he was for sometime a member. In spite of all his efforts to improve the conditions of the University, which owing to several factors could not possibly be rectified earlier, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar met with a very hostile reception both from the students and from certain members of the staff. An incident has been reported when certain members of the staff advised him that, after the inauguration of the Students' Union, it was not customary to give a holiday but the very persons, who appeared to have advised the Vice-Chancellor, withdrew their support with the consequence that a very hostile demonstration was staged against him. It is reported that actually some of the teachers, far from controlling the situation, actually encouraged the students to continue the demonstration. The position consequent upon the squabbles and the recriminations so widely prevalent between members of the teaching staff and groups, sometimes based on political ideologies and sometimes on personal loyalties, was such that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar had to report to the Visitor his inability to continue as Vice-Chancellor. It is no doubt true that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar also stated that he had some literary work to do for which he wanted peace and quiet, and this is one of the reasons which led to his severing the connection; it must be stated however that had his influence been normal as in some other Universities, notably the Annamalai University whose Vice-Chancellorship he resigned, he would not have felt the necessity to break his connection with the Banaras Hindu University. The resignation by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, who had taken such great interest in the work of the University,

was a shock to many of the prominent citizens of Banaras and, in particular, some of them wrote expressing their anguish at the situation that had developed and asking for strong and speedy measures to be taken.

8. When the resignation of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar was accepted and the Vice-Chancellorship once again became vacant, according to the newly revised Act, the Executive Council suggested four names:—

- (1) Shri M. C. Bijawat,
- (2) Shri R. S. Tripathi,
- (3) Shri Gurumukh Nihal Singh,
- (4) Dr. V. S. Jha.

It is significant that one of the names proposed was that of a Principal of a College who, no doubt, had been in service for about 25 years but who, it is reported, was strongly backed by a particular group, commonly termed the "Eastern U.P. group" by several of the witnesses who appeared before us. The appointment of Dr. V. S. Jha evidently created considerable resentment in this particular group and we were given to understand that they have not reconciled themselves to the position of "an outsider" being appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

9. The events which have occurred since the appointment of Dr. V. S. Jha will be enumerated later. At this stage, it would be pertinent to refer to the position of the Banaras Hindu University in Uttar Pradesh and to the relationship that exists between the University and the State Government. The Banaras Hindu University is a Central University and was based on an Act of the Central Legislature. It is expected to function as an all-India University serving the interests of students coming from all over the country and it is on this basis that the Central Government in the Ministry of Education and later the University Grants Commission have taken the full responsibility of meeting all the needs of the University. The point requires some emphasis and witnesses have, in their oral evidence, emphasised the fact that at present, the Banaras Hindu University has lost much of its all-India character. From the statements that have been furnished to us (*vide* Appendix 2), it would appear that a recurring block grant of Rs. 55 lakhs is being paid to the University besides contributions for other specific objects and towards the building of hostels in the University. The State Government's contribution, which was Rs. 2 lakhs when the Centre's contribution was Rs. 5 lakhs at the starting of the University, is at present a recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh.

10. The fundamentals in the constitution of the Banaras Hindu University were (1) its all-India character, and (2) its residential nature. These facts have been emphasised in one of the memoranda submitted to us in the following terms:

"Two important objects which must be vigilantly kept in mind as far as the Banaras Hindu University is concerned are the preservation of its much valued all-India character and its residential nature.... It must guard against the danger of in-breeding in its selections of teachers and continue to attract students and teachers from all over India."

The other aspect that it should be a residential University has also been stressed in this memorandum:

"There are few residential Universities and Banaras Hindu University is one of them. In recent years a large number of students in the Faculty of Arts secure their degrees without in any way benefiting from the corporate life of a residential University. So far as the majority of students in the Faculty of Arts is concerned, they are neither fish nor fowl nor good red herring. A large number of them are private candidates or students from the various affiliated Colleges.

A time has come when the question of permitting private candidates to appear at the examinations of a residential University should be re-examined. Getting Degrees by merely passing examinations is not genuine education, no doubt this enables the University to produce a large number of Arts graduates who have never known the incalculable advantage of the contact between mind and mind, between fellow students and students and teachers; that is the most valued factor of proper University education and not merely passing examinations. Let other Universities care for more numbers, let Banaras Hindu University cater for quality."

This aspect of the question will be referred to later. It is no doubt true that in certain of the Technological Departments, this aim has been kept in view. It cannot be said that in several of the Departments, it is functioning as an all-India University. Of greater significance is the fact that this University has come to be looked upon by the student community of Uttar Pradesh in particular and parts of Bihar as a University to which admission should be guaranteed for all students who wish to join the University. The result has been that at the time of admission, a great deal of pressure is exercised on the University authorities to increase the number of admissions, to admit candidates who may not come up to the standards prescribed, and in other words to utilise the occasion for a demonstration of a more or less serious nature, which has contributed not a little to the deterioration of student discipline and academic standards throughout the year. Evidence has been forthcoming that in this attempt to force the authorities to yield to the pressure tactics of certain groups, considerable sympathy, if not support, has been given by some of the Principals and Professors of the University. We are given to understand that on the last occasion, at the beginning of the academic year 1957-58, when things reached a climax and a particular person took to what is a common form of demonstration even to-day, a hunger strike, wild demonstrations took place in the University campus and groups of students went about crying 'Principal-Zindabad', 'Vice-Chancellor—University Officers—Murdaabad'. The incident has been graphically described in a memorandum submitted to us in the following words:—

"In the last week of July 1957, a very senior student of the Banaras Hindu University commenced a hunger strike in order to obtain concession for admission in some faculties of the University for those students who could not be selected on their merits and fell short of the minimum qualifications prescribed by the Standing Committee of the Academic Council. In the beginning of the strike period, the general body of the students who got admitted to the various faculties on their merit showed very little sympathy for the hunger striker. The heat in the movement came when a few agitators from outside, once students of this University, were imported and who shouted many indecent slogans."

The incident took place on the night of August 1, 1957, and

"if one were to analyse, he will find that apart from Ayurvedic College students, generally the students from "Arts College", "Law College" and the "College of Indology" take prominent part in such movements."

In fact, a representative of the Students' Association and the person who undertook the fast told the Committee that there should be no restriction as to the number of students to be admitted, that there should be no qualifications prescribed for admissions, and that whether a student had a third-class qualification or had qualified at more than one attempt, admissions should be guaranteed.

11. Standards of admission.—In one respect, this impression is due to the University itself having prescribed certain lower standards which cannot altogether be justified and which fortunately do not prevail in many other Universities.

Special exemption is given to students who are prominent in the field of sports. This, it would appear to the Committee, might be a justifiable position to take. But another kind of exemption is that given to the children of the teaching staff and other employees of the University to whom a lower standard is applicable for admission into the University. We can find no justification whatsoever for such exemptions being given, and if the Principals themselves or the Professors want their children to be admitted on a lower qualification, obviously they cannot be parties to maintaining any standards in regard to admission of students.

12. Another trend in which the responsibilities of the University have increased is the affiliation of a number of Colleges situated outside the residential area of the University on the ground that the Act provides that the "University may found and maintain other Colleges than the Central Hindu College and institutions including High Schools within a radius of 15 miles from the main temple of the University for the purpose of carrying out instruction and research." This has resulted in a number of Colleges being admitted to the privileges of the Banaras Hindu University but with little or no possibility of effective supervision of such Colleges in view of their distance from the centre. Moreover, it has been pointed out by the representatives of these Colleges: "We are often sandwiched between two arguments. The State Government sometimes tells us that we are governed by the Central University and should look to the centre for aid, but the Central Government says that we are a State responsibility."

13. There is another aspect of the development of the Banaras Hindu University which has to be taken into consideration. Limited as the numbers were at one stage, most of the students were resident within the campus of the University. But as numbers increased, the present number being somewhere near 10,000, students had necessarily to seek accommodation anywhere in the city of Banaras, although a few lodgings are supposed to have been accepted by the University as approved lodges. The result has, therefore, been that there has been a great deal of pressure for admission into the hostels of the University. The hostels have been overcrowded, the conditions of residence have been far from satisfactory and the bulk of the students have had to face considerable difficulty in securing admission outside the University. Being a Central University, it would almost appear as if the State Government or the Local Board authority constituted by the State Government have not felt it their responsibility to do anything to alleviate the state of affairs existing at present in the University campus. It has been pointed out that even the Local Board which is responsible for the area where the University is situated has done little or nothing for any kind of amenity that is required for the residents within the University, while such taxes as are levied on the residential quarters and hostels are being collected by this local authority. The University campus presents a unique instance of a place where the commonest amenities are not available—water supply, drainage, electric supply in some parts, proper roads, etc. Within the last two years on representations made by the University authorities, steps are being taken by the University Grants Commission to provide funds for improvements for these various purposes.

14. It would, however, be necessary to consider whether the Banaras Hindu University should be utilised to admit students at the undergraduate level to the extent to which they are being admitted at present, thus relieving the State Government of its responsibility to provide undergraduate instruction to its own students. The information before us goes to prove that the bulk of these undergraduate students for the first degree are students from what are known as the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. A few would appear to come from Bihar also. While we sympathise with the needs of the students in these regions for higher education, we do feel that other methods must be explored for giving them the type of education that is needed, whether it be within the city of Banaras or in the districts from which they come. It is understood that many students from

the eastern Uttar Pradesh districts are not in a position to maintain themselves in Banaras and this adds to the seriousness of the situation created when such students are not in a position to pay their fees or their boarding charges. The result has been a great deal of pressure on the University to raise funds for helping students, and not infrequently such students are used as tools for creating situations embarrassing to the University and sufficiently serious to cause grave indiscipline. We shall refer to some of these aspects later and suggest some methods by which alleviation may be brought about. We do sympathise with the students and feel that to bring students to a large city like Banaras is neither safe nor desirable. In fact, some of the members who appeared before us went so far as to say that it was unfortunate that the Banaras Hindu University itself should have had its campus so near a great city like Banaras with its ever changing population consequent on the large number of pilgrims and others visiting the city. Certain incidental factors lend themselves easily to produce disharmony in the atmosphere of an institution devoted solely to learning.

15. In referring to the increased admission of students, more particularly in recent years, our attention has been drawn to the fact that certain Principals feel that they need not observe any restrictions, even though such restrictions might have been suggested in the admission of students. In the case of one Principal, it was stated that while the number of students to be admitted was limited, he had actually admitted almost double the number of students in the College and once such admissions had been made, it was represented to us by some of the students' organisations that what had been done in one year should be continued in subsequent years. The bulk of evidence placed before us would appear to indicate that the main cause of trouble among students is due to several factors. Firstly, there are a number of students in the University who have been students for many, many years. In fact, the student-leader who went on a hunger strike in July last year has been a student for over 15 years, and at present is stated to be a student of the LL.M. class. These so-called students, who are of the mature age of 35 and over, dominate the whole atmosphere and get a group of indisciplined students to coerce other young students or subjugate them to their wishes. We have been informed that the bulk of the students are not inclined to be so indisciplined and we welcome and accept this statement; but the ring leaders create a situation where they are easily trapped to commit acts of indiscipline. It is unfortunate that the Presidents of Students' Organisations should be persons who are so mature in their age that they can hardly be identified as students of a University.

16. In the field of sports, it is generally laid down that a student cannot represent his University for more than 5 years and this has had a wholesome effect upon encouraging sports among the student population. Likewise, it is a matter for serious consideration whether anyone who continues as a student for a long period should be given the opportunity of holding positions of a dominant influence in University Unions for more than a certain period of years. This is a suggestion which may well be considered not only for this University but for other Universities as well.

Secondly, we have had very clear indication that indiscipline prevails among students because of indiscipline among teachers as well. There can be no doubt whatsoever that several of the acts of indiscipline among students have been due directly or indirectly to the manner in which certain teachers have played the role in regard to activities of the student population. We have some names mentioned of such teachers holding very responsible positions and we note with a great deal of regret that the present state of indiscipline in the University is due as much to some of the teachers in the University as to the students thereof.

Thirdly, it has been represented to us that the concentration of power in an increasing measure in recent years among certain members of the staff of the University, notably among certain of the Principals, has led to a position where their hold on the student population and on the teaching staff of their Colleges has increased with possibilities of using that power in a manner not always in the interests of the University. It is unfortunate that within the last three or four years, Principals of Colleges have also been made the Chief Wardens by an executive order of the Vice-Chancellor, and for the increased responsibility of Chief Wardenship, they have been given rent-free quarters with exemption from water-tax and electricity consumption to a certain limit. It has been calculated by some that these may amount to a sum of about Rs. 200 per month. Many of the witnesses took strong exception to this extra burden being placed on Principals of Colleges and stated that it was hardly likely that they would be in a position to deliver the goods as Chief Wardens in view of their other commitments, their administrative duties and their load of teaching. It has been freely commented that this has resulted in making the Principals all powerful, leading to excessive concentration of power and neglect of proper duties. We shall refer to this aspect and to the position of Principals later, but we should at this stage point out that it should not be left to the executive action of the Vice-Chancellor to make such appointments involving also financial liability without the proper approval of the University authorities.

CONSTITUTION OF SELECTION COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS

17. From several of the memoranda presented to us and in the oral evidence tendered by several persons of standing, attention was drawn to the manner in which posts in the departments of teaching are filled. It was stated that the advertisements were generally prepared by the Principals of Colleges who were expected to consult the heads of the departments concerned. In some cases at any rate, such advertisements were very defective or were so framed as to suit particular types of persons only. Even in regard to the appointment to the Selection Committee of experts, the system is far from satisfactory and has led to many errors in the proper selection of the teaching personnel. We were given to understand that not infrequently, in the Executive Council, names were suggested and passed by a majority although some people expressed strong opinions about the suitability of such experts. We would have been inclined to think that this might have been due to an honest difference of opinion; but, in the light of the instances placed at our disposal, we regret we have to come to the conclusion that the selection of teachers is not made on merit and in the best interests of the University but that efforts are made to force the choice and to have a better hold over the teachers so recruited. In one of the memoranda presented to us, it is stated that certain groups have a dominating voice in the appointment of Selection Committees or in other ways, and thereby they influence the whole system of recruitment of the teaching staff. A statement has been furnished containing a list of members who are on the Executive Council or on the staff or other employees, all drawn from one area, and it has been asserted that many of them are related. A statement of the list of members of the staff who are so related and who form a very important group in University politics is printed in Appendix 3. We were not inclined to take this statement seriously but, on further examination and from other independent sources, as well as from some of those whose names have been mentioned, we came to the conclusion that there was no reason for us to doubt the veracity of the facts contained therein.

18. Another significant fact, and a factor which has disturbed us very much, is that looking into the record of several of the teachers, we find that somehow or other, they are generally those who have risen from the lowest positions in the

University. They have been selected as demonstrators or tutors and gradually have worked their way up. We would not have thought that this was necessarily a matter for some anxiety but for the fact that, in the actual selection of such persons, there seems to have been an attempt to exclude people who might have been equally competent or more competent from either appearing for interview or from succeeding after appearance. This has produced an unfortunate tendency for in-breeding which in a University of an all-India character would be rather detrimental to its best interests. More particularly in recent years, we have been given to understand that an atmosphere has been created in which only particular types of persons from certain geographical areas have any chance to be appointed as teachers when vacancies occur. In this connection, it has been brought to our notice that in one case, a member of the Selection Committee was himself selected to the post though he was not an applicant. In another case, a post was created and, without any advertisement, the person was appointed the next day. We are very much concerned with these trends and feel that this is an important aspect of the question that should be rectified as early as possible. We shall refer to what we feel should be significant changes in regard to the method of appointing Selection Committees later.

EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMINERSHIPS

19. In a residential University, there is no doubt a possibility that the bulk of the examiners are from the staff of that University; but, unfortunately, in the particular circumstances under which the students have to study, it has become necessary for us to examine the system of appointment of examiners more closely. Whether it be in the examinations at the higher level which involve the conferment of doctorates or in the other examinations, it has been represented to us that it is not so much the performance of the student as the part he plays in propitiating some of the powerful members of the groups that ensures his success and not infrequently his rank in the University. In the choice of examiners also, it would appear again that group politics play their part, and often examiners are appointed who would be more inclined to support the internal examiner than to express their own independent opinion. It has also been represented to us that in the all-India conferences held on various subjects, where teachers are sent as delegates, much of lobbying takes place in regard to examinerships and suitable names are thereafter suggested from the Universities concerned so that on a mutual benefit process, examiners may be appointed by the different Universities. We realise that examiners are not averse to make complaints in any University but from certain other incidental factors, we are inclined to believe that the evil exists to a large extent in this University. We have been told and we have no reason to disbelieve this information that in certain of the professional examinations, the students are practically at the mercy of their teachers so far as success in the examination is concerned. It is also extraordinary that Professors should wish that their relations should work under them for research qualifications. Under ideal circumstances, this should not lead to much comment but under the circumstances obtaining in the University when things are manipulated, it obviously leads to criticism and comment when a close relation of a Professor, such as son or daughter, is taken as a research student and he or she is guided through research. An instance has been brought to our notice where a thesis was presented in three volumes on a subject which required a great deal of study and experimentation. The examiners themselves were bewildered and one of them is reported to have said that it was a marvel that such a thesis could be presented by a student working for a degree and within a short period. In this case, it has been suggested that this student, who is related to a Principal, submitted a thesis the bulk of which was done by members of the department. One of the Professors has made a serious charge that his daughter was not allowed to work under him for a research degree. The Academic

Council would appear to have suggested that she might work under some other Professor. We would ordinarily have thought that instead of taking it as a criticism, the Professor himself would have voluntarily suggested that the daughter might work with another Professor on a subject mutually to be agreed upon. To resent this and to make an attack on the authorities for their decision shows how little the Professor realises his responsibility in the matter.

STRIKE IN THE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

20. Early in 1957, there was a strike in the College of Technology which led to some confusion. The following students of the College were detained for shortage of attendance, viz., N. C. Sachiti, M. Venket Ratna, B. K. Lal and A. Setu Ramya. On account of their detention, the students of the third year class of the College boycotted the examinations on 23rd March 1957. They accused the authorities for not taking regular attendance and also for improper maintenance of registers, etc. We enquired into this question carefully. The students were afraid of victimisation because, at the time of the examination, the persons responsible held a dominant position in assessing their results. When the Principal was interviewed, he was specifically asked how he came to the conclusion that the attendance of these students was wanting when it was reported that the attendance register was not maintained; he admitted that the attendance was not taken for some months, probably four months, but stated that as the number of students was limited, say 30, he counted the heads and noted those students who were absent. No register was shown to us containing these details; and we cannot but express our surprise that the Principal should have dealt with students in this manner and refused to certify he had not taken the attendance.

21. A curious and somewhat comical incident in regard to this taking of attendance happened which was a revelation to the Committee. The students who had been detained represented to the Committee their fears of victimisation. Another batch of students appeared before the Committee. They stated that they were students of the same College of Technology and volunteered the information that the attendance was regularly taken, that the Principal insisted upon attendance and that at no time was it a fact that the attendance register did not indicate who was present and who was absent. When confronted with the statement of the Principal himself as transcribed from the short-hand record of his evidence admitting that attendance was not taken for four months, the students were confused beyond measure, a significant fact which reveals how evidence should have been manipulated.

22. We have noted that the students of the University have some genuine grievances which we feel ought to be remedied. It is not necessary for us to go into further details to bring home the real cause underlying the indiscipline among students. In fact, the enquiry has revealed in no uncertain terms that the greatest menace to the proper functioning of the University is not the student population but the teacher-politicians and the groups, particularly the dominant section of what is known as the Eastern U.P. Group.

TEACHER-POLITICIANS AND GROUP FORMATIONS

23. We have had irrefutable evidence from diverse sources, including many members of the academic staff, that the real menace to the satisfactory working of the University lies in the teacher-politicians and the formation of groups which dominate in all affairs of the University. This allegation has been fiercely contested by some who have themselves been styled as leaders of such groups. Recently, the Chairman of the University Grants Commission visited the University and after

a thorough study of the present conditions prevalent there referred to the part played by teacher-politicians to the ruin of the University. The Teachers' Association sent a letter to him asking to withdraw these remarks. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the so-called Teachers' Association itself seems to be dominated by a group and several teachers stated that they had not joined such an association and questioned the very methods adopted to form such an association. We may also here refer to the memorandum presented by this Association, wherein the President's decision to appoint the Enquiry Committee is questioned and criticised. Reference is made to this group in several of the memoranda submitted and even more unequivocally by the witnesses who tendered evidence before us, which we feel we cannot afford to ignore either as regards the existence or the role played by this group. It has been stated that "the voice of the Eastern U.P. group dominates the University Court and affairs" and that "the crux of the problem lies in the fact that people belonging to the Eastern U.P. districts try to capture all positions of vantage in the University, both academic and administrative." In another memorandum submitted by a senior Professor, it has been stated that "peoples of East U.P. and Bihar were responsible for the strike. The fact is that a group of local people from among the staff of the Banaras Hindu University from the eastern Districts of Ballia, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Deoria, etc. and local citizens have joined together to wrest power and the reigns of the University ever since the time of the founder Vice-Chancellor Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in ousting Dr. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Amarnath Jha in quick succession and again it is they who fought against Pandit Govind Malaviya, Acharya Narendra Deva, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and now against the present Vice-Chancellor. They dominate the University politics, the B.H.U. Teachers' Association, the University Old Boys' Association, the Banaras Hindu University Union and the University Court which in turn sends 4 or 5 members to the Executive Council and who gather round them some of the Principals of Colleges and thus acquire a very dominant voice in the Executive Council, making it impossible for the Vice-Chancellor to effect any changes or reforms and forcing the Vice-Chancellor to play to their tune. This brings us to the question of discipline among the staff and employees which is of much greater importance than discipline among students on account of their general influence on the general behaviour and party alignments of the students. Students are floating population but staff is permanent, and it is the staff that seems advantageous often using the students as their tools." We have quoted rather extensively from this memorandum because our enquiries and our close investigations lend support to these observations. Lastly, let us quote from the memorandum presented by the Commissioner of the Banaras Division "It must, however, be admitted," states the memorandum, "that these agitations are not only those which emanate from the students themselves. The seeds of these agitations are to some considerable extent sown by certain teachers of the University who seem to have been acting for the last 6-7 years with the clear intention of bringing the University into disrepute by creating situations and circumstances so as to belittle and embarrass the University authorities, particularly the authority of the Vice-Chancellor. As such, whenever it is felt by this group of teachers that there is a certain amount of unrest amongst the students, they act as agent-provocateurs."

STUDENT WELFARE PROBLEMS

24. So far as the welfare problem of the students is concerned, the Committee has been impressed by the fact that conditions in the University, owing to the large and increasing numbers admitted year after year, have deteriorated. We have been told and we have verified for ourselves the fact, that there is not enough accommodation for all the students in the class-rooms. Nor is there sufficient space in the laboratories for the increased numbers admitted. The hostels are

overcrowded and unfortunately students, who are not hostel-mates, are also accommodated there either openly or in other ways. This overcrowding has become so chronic that the teachers are unable to control the classes. A large number of students are forced to live outside the campus of the University in surroundings that are appalling. Reference will be made to this serious problem when we discuss the question of Law and Order in the University. It is understood that no attention has been paid to such extra-curricular activities as have a great bearing upon student-welfare. As one of our Commissioners has reported, although the campus is so big and there are large pieces of ground for various games to be played, the playgrounds presented a deserted appearance. Obviously the students have never felt the urge to play. It is unfortunate that even a physical director is not available and no one is interested in promoting sporting activities and games among the students. The canteen arrangements for the students are far from satisfactory. When the bulk of the students are coming from outside and the city is far off, it should be the responsibility of the University to make suitable arrangements for day scholars to have at a convenient place a canteen where proper and nutritious food will be available at minimum cost. The students have also complained that facilities for library study are remote. We shall refer to the Library at a later stage but we must confess that the idea of a centralised library, without proper facilities for Colleges to have a library of their own for undergraduates, lends much support to the criticism of students that books are not available and that poor students have not the opportunity to have recourse to the library.

25. The state of sanitation is deplorable. No attempt has been made to provide the necessary sanitary conveniences of modern nature even in the hostels whether it be for men students or women students; and, in the Colleges themselves, the arrangements are to say the least very primitive indeed.

26. It has been reported already that the electrification programme has been considerably delayed owing to lack of power supply. There are many places where electricity has not been made available. The provision of a few fans in the classrooms when the work is to be conducted in the hottest part of the year might be looked into as one of the necessary amenities.

27. In a residential University of this nature, many activities could have been fostered. Many competitive forms of physical activities and games, and competitions in the literary field could have been organised by dividing the resident population into what is known as Houses, as is done in such residential places. We regret to say that the supervision of the students is extremely inadequate and the whole system of wardens, and particularly Chief Wardens, has been a fiasco. We consider that the legitimate grievances of the students in this respect should be attended to immediately, that more residential accommodation should be available and that the University should be, as its name implies, a residential University taking such numbers as can be accommodated in a residential University. The limitation of numbers is for the particular purpose of giving to everybody who joins, the benefits of a residential system and thus fostering the growth of healthy citizens who will be a credit to the country. At present, this ideal is far from being reached.

LAW AND ORDER

28. The position with regard to Law and Order in the University seems to be chaotic. University students are allowed to live in various places outside the campus under surroundings that can only be described as most unfortunate. As the Commissioner of the Banaras Division has stated in his memorandum, in such

a campus it would appear as if nobody can control students. It is a healthy convention in most Universities that the University campus itself should be free from any visits by officers responsible for the maintenance of Law and Order in the District or Town, and it is for this reason that a system of Chief Proctors and Proctors has been devised, who should be in a position to control the students and save them from falling into unfortunate ways. The Commissioner states: "The students have always been rude whenever a police officer has visited the University in connection with the investigation of crimes or any allied matter. On account of this, the authority of the police in regard to maintenance of law and order in the University campus has dwindled day by day and a sort of tradition has grown up that the police is responsible for the law and order duties only upto the University gates. The Chief Proctor who happens to be invested with Magisterial powers of second class does not perform any function of a Second Class Magistrate to deal with the problem of law and order in the University. This fact coupled with the fact that lawlessness and indiscipline in the University is actively guided by political parties and certain teachers of the University, has, so to say, made University campus out of bounds for the process of law. It may be added, however, that the tendency of the University authorities has so far unfortunately been to solve matters by acceding to a great extent to the demands of the students. Although in the circumstances, it cannot be said that any other solution could have been better, yet it can be said that action has never been taken to eradicate indiscipline from among the students owing to adoption of the temporary expediency of avoiding a showdown. The students have quite often sent bogus telegrams to high personalities and have also been found congregating before girls' schools in the city and brow-beating traffic constables or ridiculing a police officer".

29. We do hold that the University which is a temple of learning should be in a position to manage its own affairs, to control any acts of indiscipline among students by invoking healthy traditions among students themselves and by creating public opinion among the student population, which is the best preventive for acts of indiscipline. But such state of affairs cannot possibly be prevented if active co-operation from the teaching element is not available. From the statements quoted elsewhere, it would be obvious that if certain of the teacher-politicians themselves are agent-provocateurs as mentioned by the Commissioner of the Division and are inclined to take every opportunity to create more of indiscipline, a stage is often reached when such indiscipline becomes a matter of grave concern to the University authorities.

30. One aspect of life in the University which has been revealed by the Divisional Commissioner is far more surprising than any of the acts of indiscipline. He has referred in his memorandum to students visiting houses and lodges of disrepute and to certain students being associated with these. He has also mentioned about certain teachers committing offences involving moral turpitude. It was painful reading for the Committee to go through these unvarnished facts and the members do not see any reason to discount the statement made, for, in the evidence tendered by more than one person, charges and imputations of immorality in the University have been made and a case of unnatural offence involving a Professor is stated to be before a court of law.

31. Mention of the court of law brings to our notice the manner in which the University has been often dragged into a court in matters which should hardly have been taken to a court of law. We feel that in matters academic, it would certainly be embarrassing for a University to be dragged into a court of law on every conceivable occasion by teachers, students and politicians. We enclose a list of various disputes pending or which have been recently disposed of in Courts of Justice wherein the University had to be a party (*vide* Appendix 4).

32. It has been brought to our notice that in the case of the strike in the College of Technology, the conduct of the Principal was subject to review in the Executive Council, and a retired Chief Justice was appointed to look into this case on a resolution passed by the Executive Council by a majority vote. From evidence tendered before us by very responsible people, it would appear that one Principal and another, a Registrar of another University who is a member of the Executive Council, who participated in the discussion and did not agree with the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor, used threatening terms to very respectable members of the Executive Council for having supported such a resolution. The most surprising part of it is that the Advocate-General of the State, who was a member of the Executive Council and who participated in the discussion and voted with the majority, should have appeared for the Principal of the College in the judicial appeal that was preferred by the Principal against the University. We realise that it is open for any Advocate to plead in a court of law in a case on behalf of his client irrespective of his own attitude in the matter, but it does seem incomprehensible that a person holding the position of the Advocate-General and a member of the Executive Council should have gone out of the way to support a case professionally against the University.

33. We have carefully considered the several memoranda submitted to us by persons who are in the service of the University in one capacity or another, by those connected with one or other of the University authorities, by ex-Vice-Chancellors, by members of the public who have taken a keen interest in the affairs of the University and by the Association of Teachers, students and Class IV employees of the University. Several of them have suggested a number of remedies so that the University may function as an all-India University and maintain a proper academic atmosphere and standard of conduct and rectitude. We have also interviewed several of these persons and others and had a free and frank talk with them to elucidate their views about the present state of the University, the reasons for deterioration, if any, in the standards academic, administrative or otherwise, and we have taken note of the remedies suggested by several of them. While a few maintain that there was nothing wrong with the University, that the state of affairs was not different from what prevailed in other Universities in the neighbourhood, the majority of those who could speak with a certain sense of responsibility were, however, of the view that matters had come to such a pitch that radical measures should be immediately undertaken.

34. It has been brought to our notice that one of the Professors utilised the students' concession fare on railway to take a marriage party and when this was brought to the notice of the authorities, the Professor was let off with a warning. Later, we understand this Professor was the recipient of a Presidential award. Such an incident cannot but be demoralising to the University. This incident found a place in the report of the Railway Inquiry Committee.

35. The irresistible conclusion that has been forced on us from the evidence placed before us is that the University is in an unfortunately bad predicament. It is not functioning as it should or as it was intended by its eminent founder. It has lost its all-India character and is not at present a residential University by any stretch of imagination. We regret to have to state that from all the material placed at our disposal, we cannot help feeling that it has become a hot-bed of intrigue, nepotism, corruption and even of crimes of various description. It would appear that the ordinary law of the land is not in force within the campus, nor are the authorities of the University, who are entrusted with the maintenance of Law and Order within the campus, in a position to enforce these under well-known conventions.

36. It is a sad reflection that the University campus which has been well-laid out with extensive playfields has not been put to any proper use at all, and no healthy physical activities are undertaken by the students in the evenings. In fact, the campus gives an appearance of Goldsmith's "deserted village", and no students can be found in the playfields in the evening or taking to healthy recreation in the University premises. Many of the common amenities required for students do not exist. There are no common-rooms or assembly halls. The University does not possess, after so many years of its existence, a trained Physical Director for organising sports and games. Little attention seems to have been paid to provide proper amenities for students to keep them busy and away from unhealthy surroundings in and around the campus. It would appear that little or no attempt has been made to harness young men's activities outside the lecture-rooms into healthy channels and to prevent them from falling into the hands of demagogue politicians of all shades.

37. The University is supposed to have wardens in charge of the students residing in the different hostels, but we have had on the authority of the Provost that the majority of these wardens have not been able to discharge their duties conscientiously and that probably half a dozen or so are trying to do their best under the difficult circumstances existing in the University. The innovation of having the Principals of Colleges as Chief Wardens has made the situation worse. There has been a feeling of resentment that the Principals should have been entrusted with the duties of Chief Wardens in addition to the multifarious duties that they have to perform in the Colleges as Principals and members of various University authorities and in attending many meetings, conferences and functions. The result is that the hostels are used by a few persons who have no right to be there and some of them have been living for several years, refusing to leave the hostels. It is even more surprising that some of the Professors on retirement refused to vacate the premises occupied by them and the orders of the Vice-Chancellor on these matters are openly defied. Thus, the Professor of Physics, who retired, refused to vacate the quarters occupied by him and continued to live there at his leisure paying only half the amount of rent that he was paying when in office. Eventually he carried this matter even to a law court. This lack of any control has given room for a number of persons entering the premises of the University, and various leaders of political parties have not hesitated to maintain their offices within the campus. We are informed that their activities are carried on through the agencies in the different hostels and with the co-operation of some of the members of the teaching staff. We have been told by a responsible officer of the Government of India that some offences are committed within and outside the campus involving moral turpitude.

38. The institution of 'Principals of Colleges' has been subjected to severe criticism at the hands of many of the witnesses. It has been stated that the Principals act in a very autocratic manner with few exceptions and that the other members of the staff and the students have to toe their line if they are to have a peaceful existence. Too much power is concentrated in their hands, much to the detriment of sound academic efficiency, and it has been reported that the Principals have their way of distributing patronage among the staff and act in a most undemocratic manner. We must confess that it has been due to the weak policy followed by some of the Vice-Chancellors who, to propitiate certain dominant persons, have given them more and more power with less and less justification. The head of the Department is not given the status that he ought to have. Moreover when advertisements have to be inserted in the press or selection of proper personnel is to be made, it is the Principal who has got the chief voice in the matter. There are no staff committees which are expected to meet occasionally and discuss academic and administrative problems of the department. And so far as students are concerned, they are made to feel that their future is entirely in the hands of

some of these Principals. Reference has been made to the state of affairs in the College of Technology where the Principal, without taking attendance for four months, exercised his authority in withholding certificates for four students to appear for the examination. Although eventually this order was annulled, it is still a matter which is under investigation. But the main point of emphasis here is that the students naturally feel that they will not get fairplay with some persons or group of persons who will be responsible for the conduct of the examination. This has introduced an amount of demoralisation among students which it is unnecessary to describe at length.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED ADMISSIONS

39. We must express our surprise that the situation does not seem to have been as well appreciated by the State Government as one would have expected. Where demands are made for increased admissions in the different States, it is the responsibility of the State Government to see that such demands are satisfied. We gather that in the Eastern U.P. districts, there are a few colleges to cater to the needs of the large number of students seeking admission and the idea, that the Banaras Hindu University being a central University should be open to all, is a very erroneous idea and is not justified either according to the terms under which the University was constituted or from the point of view of the ideals with which it was founded. We are also of opinion that the time has come when the Banaras Hindu University should be purely a residential University limiting its numbers to the extent to which it is possible so that all students may be resident and that the colleges affiliated to the University should be hereafter affiliated to the Gorakhpur University except for the Kamachcha College which was the old Hindu College and should therefore continue as a Constituent College of the Banaras Hindu University. We shall refer to the financial aspect of this question later.

40. It has been represented to us that the indiscipline in the University is not a little due to the traditions that were established in the freedom struggle and that those traditions have created an atmosphere which naturally tends to give an impetus to act in this manner. We are unable to appreciate this argument which has been put forward even by some of the members of the teaching staff. The present generation of students cannot be said to have done anything to claim their participation in the freedom struggle of 1942. Moreover, it is not only the Banaras Hindu University students but the alumni of all Indian Universities who, naturally on account of their youthful enthusiasm and selfless conduct, contributed to the struggle. To put forward this as an argument for the state of thorough indiscipline in the University is to fail to understand the essentials of proper conduct and rectitude.

41. We have been told that, while in the earlier days of the University even undergraduate and Intermediate classes were given the benefit of the lectures from Professors, to-day, the position is that most of those who occupy posts of Professors do not think it worthwhile or consider it even *infra dig* to teach such classes. We have also been impressed with the fact that the hours of work for different grades in the teaching category are disproportionate. It has been stated that a Professor lectures four or five times a week, each time for a period of 45 minutes. The lecturers have 18 periods a week, whatever may be the amount of research work that is supposed to be carried on. We do not appreciate the manner in which responsible academic duties are being discharged by some of the Professors in the University. We are driven to the conclusion on the materials placed before us that even if some of the members of the teaching staff in the employment of the

University possess post-graduate qualifications and may be good teachers, their contribution in the academic development of the University is far from satisfactory, as they have developed the mentality of exploitation and power. It is true that every University, for the matter of that, every organization, depends upon proper personnel being available; unfortunately, in this University, it would appear that merit is not appreciated as it ought to be with the result that the University is controlled by undesirable elements.

PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED FOR CONSIDERATION

42. Reference has been made to the fact that under Section 5(2) the Visitor has been pleased to appoint us as a Committee to inspect and report upon the present state of the Banaras Hindu University under certain terms of reference that have been given to us. Under Section 5(3), the Visitor has given notice to the University of his intention to have an inspection or enquiry to be made and the University has, under powers vested in this Section, appointed a representative, who in this case is the Vice-Chancellor, to be present at such inspection or enquiry. We have given every facility to the representative of the University to be present on all occasions when the enquiry was made. We have also furnished him with the various memoranda but, in view of the request made by some of the members that the fact that they have submitted memoranda should be treated as confidential, we have furnished such memoranda without giving information as to who it was that had forwarded the memoranda. We come to Section 5(4) which is of significance and we wish to invite attention to the language used in this sub-section. It is stated that "the Visitor may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the result of such inspection or enquiry and the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Visitor with such advice as the Visitor may offer upon the action to be taken".

43. From a perusal of the report that we have submitted, it will be obvious that in material respects, the report does imply that some of those who are now members of the Executive Council are themselves in some measure or other involved in some of the incidents which have been referred to. To a large extent, the present personnel of the Executive Council has, in our opinion, been responsible for the state of affairs in this University. We have no objection to our report being perused by anybody or being subjected to any fair or just criticism. In our opinion, a discussion in the present Executive Council will lead to considerable trouble and disharmony in the University. It is only from this point of view that we feel, inasmuch as it is not incumbent upon the Visitor to address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the result of such inspection and enquiry, the Visitor may consider the desirability or otherwise of taking measures which we feel are necessary in the present condition of the University and in the light of the evidence furnished. After very careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that the advice given by very many influential and impartial witnesses that for sometime the Banaras Hindu University Act should be kept in abeyance is a sound one. In fact, if this is not done, it will be difficult to consider dispassionately the steps that should be taken to reform the University and to get a proper atmosphere in the various University bodies which may have to be thoroughly reconstituted. Any other step would only foster agitation being sponsored or aggravated.

44. The question may be asked how the University is to function under such circumstances. We may give the instances of some Universities where, for a transitional period when the University Act had to be revised, the old University Act was suspended and a Committee was appointed to help the Vice-Chancellor

in carrying on the day-to-day functions of the University and for preparing the necessary Statutes, Regulations and Ordinances according to the revised Act. In one University, such an *ad hoc* Committee to help the Vice-Chancellor was constituted for a period of two years, not because of any gross maladministration in the University but because the new Act would take sometime for the various provisions to be ultimately studied and brought before the authorities concerned and the authorities themselves had to be reconstituted in a manner which would involve a time lag before they are finally constituted. The question then arises as to the method of constitution of this advisory body. We feel that this body should consist of not more than 9 persons with the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman, such representatives being chosen from persons with academic and administrative experience and one representative being a nominee of the Rector. We feel that this body may, as occasion needs, co-opt upto three members, in particular of the teaching staff, the Provost or Chief Proctor, on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor for particular meetings when special subjects are to be considered. We are anxious that this body should meet frequently and consider the various problems connected with the University. In the meantime, we feel that certain essential changes are required in the Act itself in the light of its working for the last seven years. We realise that whatever may be the nature of the Act and whatever its Statutes, the successful working of the University depends upon the personnel more than the rules and regulations and it is our hope that if some of our suggestions are carried out, there will be an improvement in the general atmosphere and in the tone of the people appointed to the teaching staff of the University. We are convinced that student indiscipline is a by-product of the activities of some of the teachers and it would serve no useful purpose to disguise the fact that the main emphasis to root out such indiscipline should be on the methods adopted for changing the attitude of some of the teachers and improving their sense of loyalty, discipline and the ideals which they should entertain towards the University.

45. All the members of the Enquiry Committee have been connected with Universities in one capacity or other and are staunch supporters of the view point that the Universities should be autonomous bodies but this very phrase 'University autonomy' implies other obligations which are sometimes forgotten. In the very interests of University autonomy therefore, it would be necessary to remove the canker wherever it exists in the body politic of the University, to purify the administration and so to say bring about a revolution which will never allow the destructive forces to creep in again. It is therefore with a strong sense of our responsibility and with a great desire to see that the University, which was launched with great hopes and which is known all over the world, does not slip back into unfortunate trends as it has in recent years, that most of our recommendations have been made. We may state that we have no intention of trying to make out that there are not very many good elements in the University who have been, under depressing and unfavourable circumstances, trying to carry on the good work as befits good academicians. To those members of the teaching staff who have stood loyally by their academic standards, we wish to pay our meed of praise but, even as a few unruly and perverse elements could ruin the whole tone of the University, it is necessary to apply remedies which will root out such group politics.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

46. We have already referred to the theory propounded by students' organizations and unfortunately by some teachers that there should be no restriction on the number of students admitted to the University, that the first claim should be of those students who come from the neighbouring areas who are poor and who think that, though they may not satisfy the rigid standards laid down, they have still a claim because of their eligibility for such admission. We have referred to

the fact that in a residential University of this nature, only those who can be properly accommodated within the campus should be given these facilities and that restriction of numbers is an absolute necessity in every University. The increased numbers seeking admission to the Banaras Hindu University would appear to be due to the following causes: (1) Facilities not being available in particular parts of the State of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the Eastern Districts thereof; (2) The existence of a large number of students who are encouraged into the belief that the Banaras Hindu University being a central University, they have a right to gain admission, and also the idea prevalent that the Banaras Hindu University should be treated as a poor man's University and therefore such persons should be admitted without any restriction of numbers and irrespective of standards; (3) The most important cause seems to be the feeling and the active encouragement of the same by Principals and teachers themselves that there should be no restriction on admission of students and that everybody who applies ought to be admitted to the University; and lastly (4), till now it would appear that the State Government has not taken sufficient steps to provide educational institutions for the large numbers who pass out of schools. We give in Appendix 5 the strength of the University from year to year for the last 15 years. In this connection, we would refer to the report of the Allahabad University Enquiry Committee of 1953, where the question of the number of students to be admitted into the University has been discussed. The report states: "We urge that the number of students to be admitted each year should not depend upon the ability of the Vice-Chancellor and heads of departments to resist the pressure which is put on them to increase the number of admissions, but that the maximum figure be resolutely fixed and rigidly adhered to without any hindrance whatever until such time as circumstances justify a reconsideration of that figure. In determining the maximum figure, there are in our opinion four considerations to be borne in mind:—

- (1) Limitation of space, equipment and financial resources;
- (2) The burden in a Unitary University on the administrative machinery and on the Vice-Chancellor if the number is very large;
- (3) The danger of less of personal contact between teacher and students; and
- (4) In regard to those departments where education of a professional nature is imparted, the problem of unemployment".

The report continues: "The opinion of the witnesses who appeared before us was that the maximum should be between 3,000 and 4,500, and in any case, not greater than 5,000. We hold clearly to the view that if the academic standards of the University are to be maintained, a limit should be placed on the number of students who join the University. The number of students is just over 6,000 and it appears to be impracticable to effect a reduction to the numbers proposed by the witnesses. We recommend that the numbers ought to be fixed at 5,000 exclusive of those taking the Diploma or other courses. It is our view that whatever be the maximum as fixed, under no circumstances, the figure should be exceeded, whatever strong pressure may be and from whatever quarter pressure may emanate". These observations hold good *mutatis mutandis* to the Banaras Hindu University and we entirely agree with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission that the maximum should be fixed and there should be a progressive reduction in the numbers till the number is fixed in such a manner that all the four essentials enumerated in the above report are complied with.

47. It must not, however, be supposed that we are trying to handicap the students in their natural desire for higher education. At the undergraduate stage, it is the State's responsibility to provide those facilities. We are therefore of opinion that the State Government should be requested immediately to take steps

to open colleges if necessary, particularly in the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh, and to affiliate them to the Gorakhpur University which has been recently started. This would not only enable a more appropriate distribution of student-strength in the different colleges but would also enable the poor students to study nearer their homes at considerably less cost than is possible for them in a city like Banaras and in the University campus. We have already stated that all the colleges outside the campus of the Banaras Hindu University with the exception of the Kamachcha College should likewise be disaffiliated from the Banaras Hindu University and should be affiliated to the Gorakhpur University. We feel that this step is absolutely necessary if we are to ensure the essential nature of the University and the purpose for which the Banaras Hindu University was organised and brought into existence.

48. There is one peculiar feature of a college in the Banaras Hindu University which has given considerable anxiety—the Ayurvedic College. It would appear at one stage that the founder wanted to encourage pure Ayurveda and started this college with the hope that in association with Sanskrit Studies, there would be a renaissance in the branch of Ayurveda and the proper study of this subject. Since then, many changes have been introduced and to-day, the College is supposed to cater to Ayurvedic studies and to studies in Modern medicine. It is not our purpose to enter into any discussion on this question nor do we feel competent to do so and it does not come within our terms of reference. The problem with this Ayurvedic College has been that there has been a sense of frustration among the students which, to a very large extent, is due to the manner in which the studies are being organised and the teaching element is recruited. It has been freely stated that the cause of the strikes which were going on for some time was due to the fact that the students were not able to get a Principal whom they wanted, a person who is qualified in Ayurvedic Medicine and in Modern Medicine and with high standards of qualification either foreign or indigenous, ranking with the qualification of M.D., or M.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., etc. The best efforts of the Vice-Chancellor have not resulted in securing the services of such a person and the last the Commission heard was that a gentleman in Himachal Pradesh, who was formerly a student of this college and who had gone abroad and obtained a higher qualification, was expected to join as Principal and after much correspondence, it seems very doubtful whether he will be willing to relinquish his present post. The students also insisted that such a person should have been a student of the Ayurvedic College to ensure his sympathetic consideration of the requirements of the students and of their demands. In fact, the qualification has been changed from Ayurvedacharya to A.B.M.S. This problem may be deemed to be an all-India problem and it ought to be decided on an all-India level how the indigenous systems of medicine should be taught and to what extent modern medicine should also be associated with the teaching. We refer to one particular memorandum wherein it has been stated that the best way of securing this result would be to require persons to take a qualification in modern medicine and then to take to Ayurvedic studies or *vice-versa* so that the person would be equally qualified in both systems. Such a person can be given a higher qualification like M.D. Coming as it does from one of the products of the Ayurvedic College, it seems to us that the suggestion should not be altogether ignored. The position in Western countries is that a person may practise any system of Medicine—Homoeopathy, Naturopathy, Allopathy, Hydropathy or any other system—but he must possess the basic qualification in Modern Medicine and be registered before he claims to qualify himself to practise any other system. This is the rule in the United Kingdom. We are not expressing any view on this particular system but a point which is worth consideration more seriously is: Can a University afford to maintain a hospital which is to cater to the general public and would it be possible to expand that hospital in the manner in which it has to be expanded without unlimited resources being placed at the disposal of such an institution? We feel that the maintenance of the Hospital for Ayurveda or modern system of medicine or for both should be the responsibility

of the State Government and we do feel that the authorities should consider the desirability of the State taking over the hospital, and if the University is to grant degrees, the teachers in the College and the equipment for the College may be provided out of contributions by the Central Government. The difficulties that have been experienced by a University having to maintain a Medical College and Hospital should convince both the Central and State Governments of the view that a hospital which caters to the patient of the locality is primarily the responsibility of the State. We are also of the opinion that another suggestion thrown out may have to be considered. Recently, the Sanskrit University has been started in Banaras. Ayurveda being so closely associated with Sanskritic studies, the question whether the Sanskrit University started in the heart of the city could not have close liaison with the Ayurvedic College and Hospital may be considered. We consider that the Ayurvedic Hospital should function in the Banaras Hindu University but for study of modern medicine, the State should have a properly equipped general hospital in the city which will be open for the students. The amenities for the students at present are meagre and a hostel is an urgent necessity.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE

49. There is only one Women's College in the Banaras Hindu University but representations have been made to us that unfortunately the College has not had the same amount of attention that other institutions in the University have had. For some reason or other, it has not been possible to start Science courses in this College. It has also been brought to our notice that the scales of pay of all women teachers have not been improved. At the time when the Founder was responsible, a Vice-Principal was appointed with no such post having been created and with qualifications which will not pass muster in a University College. The question of appointing a Principal is hanging fire for some time and we regret that a considerable amount of frustration seems to be prevalent among the teaching staff of this College, some of them with very high qualifications and a great deal of teaching experience with their claims not attended to. We think this is a matter which ought to receive attention and a person with proper qualifications should be appointed as Principal.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC

50. This College has been under the direction of a distinguished musician of North India. By virtue of the age limit, he has retired. It was, however, represented to us that the whole scheme of Music studies was drawn up by him and it was necessary that his guidance should be available if the scheme is to be successfully implemented to the highest stage. We are under the impression that when a scheme has been organised, it should be capable of being implemented by suitably qualified persons. A proper Principal conforming to the academic requirements and as per Regulations should be appointed to carry on the work and the College of Music should be thoroughly reorganised with Music as a branch of the humanities.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY BODIES

51. We shall now take up some of the major changes which may be required in the Constitution of the University and in the working of the several departments. We have already suggested that as an interim measure, the various bodies constituted under the Act should be suspended and their place taken by an *ad hoc*

Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman to perform the functions under the Act. We have also stated that we do not feel that the procedure contemplated under Section 5(4) should in this particular case be utilised. After careful consideration and with due regard to the provisions of the Act, we feel that the state of affairs in the University is such that emergency action is required. In the interests of the University, and not because we wish that our report should not be spot-lighted by persons who can express an opinion, we have expressed the view that it would serve no useful purpose if the report is placed before the authorities as contemplated under Section 5(4). On the other hand, even at present, we have received supplementary memoranda which clearly indicate that certain of the groups realise that a good deal of evidence has been placed before us which is not to their credit or in their interest and therefore certain persons or organisations are trying to make it appear that there is nothing wrong with the University, that the only flaw is that the Vice-Chancellor and the official bloc do not allow democracy to prevail. In the light of what we have been able to gather through the memoranda and through evidence tendered by very responsible persons, we feel that such a statement is absolutely unwarranted and if the University, before it reopens, is at all to function in a proper atmosphere, urgent and energetic steps should be taken; and, in the meantime, the Constitution will have to be revised carefully taking into consideration the manner in which it has been worked within the last 7 years. Before going into the question of the provisions of the Constitution, we feel that it is necessary that a small Committee consisting of a High Court Judge, a Vice-Chancellor and a public man of eminence should be appointed who, with experts co-opted, may act as a screening body to examine the cases of teaching and administrative staff and to what extent the unruly elements have come to play a part in the affairs of the University to its detriment.

52. We realise that the amended Act was passed in 1951; but the experience of the last 7 years shows that unless certain radical changes are introduced and certain categories of personnel are deprived of any part in some of the University authorities, it is idle to expect the University to function as it ought to. We are aware of the fact that whatever may be the amendment of the Act, the success of any University depends not upon the Act, Statutes, Regulations and Ordinances but on the personnel and the sense of responsibility and discipline that they bring to bear in the discharge of their high and onerous duties as academicians. Even so, in the light of the present working of the University, we have had the advantage of several eminent persons coming forward and suggesting certain radical changes. We shall take up some of these changes. We would recommend that an expert committee consisting of academicians and persons noted for their administrative talent and public spirit should finally advise Government as to the shape of the University Act to be implemented.

THE VISITOR

53. The President of India is the Visitor of the University. But we feel taking into account some of the most disorderly scenes enacted in the University that it is very desirable that he should be given the power to suspend the operation of the University Act under conditions where gross indiscipline, organised strikes or chaotic conditions prevailed. The President has such power in the political field in regard to suspension of the administration in the States. It is no doubt true that this will be considered an infringement upon academic life and University autonomy but those who bring in those changes must themselves realise that they are largely responsible for the unfortunate recommendations that have been made by eminent persons of integrity.

THE COURT

54. We think that the statement that "the Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University" is inappropriate. In several cases, this has been considered as an indication that the Court can veto or amend any proposals, academic, administrative or otherwise that is put forward by duly constituted authority. It is no doubt true that there is a qualifying clause "save when these authorities have acted in accordance with powers conferred upon them under this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances," whereby the Court cannot interfere but even so, the tendency for acrimonious discussion and for party politics to creep in consequent upon the misunderstood expression "the supreme governing body of the University" has been made obvious to us by several of the witnesses. Even when the Court is given power to review acts of certain of the University authorities, we feel it is necessary to impose the condition that any such act cannot be overruled unless by two-thirds majority as obtains in the provisions of certain of the Universities and only when the relevant Statutes, Regulations or Ordinances are brought up for consideration or when there is a definite official item on the agenda pertaining to the decision arrived at by such bodies.

55. We feel that the composition of several authorities of the University requires considerable revision in the light of the experience gained even within these seven years, not to speak of the experience of earlier decades. One of the fundamental considerations which has been forced on us is that the system of elections to various academic bodies and University authorities should, to a certain extent, give place to a system of automatic preferences. In other cases, the system of election should be controlled by adopting the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote wherever this is possible. A third point which has been advocated is that inasmuch as this is a Central University and practically all the funds are given through the University Grants Commission by the Central Government, the spirit of a Central University should be maintained and the composition of the various bodies should reflect the characteristics of a Central University. It may be necessary wherever possible that due representation is given to the component parts of the Indian Union and no monopoly should be allowed for any particular area wherever the Central University may be situated.

THE CHANCELLOR AND PRO-CHANCELLOR

56. We note that the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor are to be elected by the Court. This has resulted in a great deal of canvassing and naturally persons who ought to be thought of for these posts are most disinclined to accept such an honour. An instance has been brought to our notice where in the time of the previous Vice-Chancellor, two eminent persons were suggested for these high offices but the Court turned it down on grounds that could not well be understood and this was largely due to the predominance of group politics within the Court. We feel that such exalted offices as those of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor should not be filled by election by the Court. We feel that it would add to the prestige of the University if the Vice-President of India and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court be *ex-officio* Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor respectively.

RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY

57. The Act provides that the Visitor may, on his own motion or on the recommendation of the Court, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be the Rector of the University. We feel that under existing conditions and in conformity with the practice in most of the State Universities, it would perhaps be feasible to appoint the Governor of the State as Rector for the time being.

APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR

58. The appointment of Vice-Chancellor has led to a great deal of comment at all times. This office is to be filled by a person selected from among a panel of at least three persons recommended by the Executive Council. Unless the Executive Council is so composed that it can avoid group politics and come to right decisions, this at once puts the Vice-Chancellor into a very unfortunate position. If the name has been included by a majority vote as is likely to be the case, or if one of those persons whom even the minority,—a vociferous minority, has been backing is not appointed as Vice-Chancellor, the person who assumes office is at once heavily handicapped with the result that attempts are made to suggest that there are rival parties, the Vice-Chancellor's party and the party opposed to the Vice-Chancellor. This has been the bane of the Banaras Hindu University for several years. It would therefore be well for the Vice-Chancellor to be selected by the Visitor.

59. We do not feel that it is necessary to invest the Vice-Chancellor with more powers than he has. There is one direction however where the Vice-Chancellor's powers should not be curtailed and that is in the matter of discipline of the students. The present position is that the Standing Committee is expected to deal with all matters of discipline, the result being that this Committee has been a great handicap rather than a help in enforcing discipline among students. The Vice-Chancellor should deal with matters of discipline subject to consideration by the Executive Council in special cases.

THE PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR

60. It has been suggested that the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor is not necessary in the University. On the other hand, several persons have stated that it is very necessary in view of the large amount of details of administrative work that is to be carried on in the University. It is laid down that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and on such terms as may be laid down in the Ordinances and, where the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor is not accepted, the matter shall be referred to the Visitor. The post of a Pro-Vice-Chancellor seems to us to be unnecessary. It is preferable to have instead an officer in the administrative cadre to relieve the Vice-Chancellor of routine duties.

TREASURER

61. This office has no doubt been in vogue for many decades but we think the time has come when the whole provision of the Treasurer should be reviewed. When the University Act was first passed in the year 1916, the state of the University was such that the Treasurer might be elected by the Court and he might continue in office for a period of five years. Those were days when the finances of the University were very limited and when it would be possible for a person in an honorary capacity to perform all the duties of a Treasurer. To-day, the annual budget of the University exceeds one crore of rupees and we have been told that with *ad hoc* grants that have been given by the University Grants Commission, the amount in some cases is nearer Rs. 1½ crores. While we should state that the distinguished persons who have held the office of Treasurer have done their best for the University and they have discharged their duties in a most conscientious manner, it is time that such heavy responsibility was not laid on a person who is elected by the Court from a panel of 3 names nominated by the Executive Council. On the last occasion, the very election of Treasurer gave room to considerable disharmony and it is not likely that, if this provision is allowed to continue, persons of the requisite calibre would be forthcoming to act as Treasurers. But even more important than this consideration is that we can no

longer expect a person to discharge in an honorary capacity the duties in view of the large administrative and financial responsibilities now devolving upon the University. We therefore suggest that there should be a Finance Committee with a Chairman who will be responsible for the financial administration of the University. Such a Finance Committee has been in existence in other Universities and we think it is time that in a Central University like this, with large funds which are to be spent, such a Committee should be appointed. The Finance Committee which we have in view is a small Committee of 5 to 7 persons with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman.

THE COURT

62. The composition of the Court has been subject to severe criticism from many persons. We have already referred to the manner in which the powers of the Court should be restricted. In the light of our later observations, the composition of the Court will have to be altered.

REPRESENTATIVES OF EX-STUDENTS

It is laid down that 15 representatives should be elected by the alumni (old students) association or old boys' association established in accordance with Statute 29-A. The bulk of the evidence before us goes to show that this constituency has become the monopoly of a particular group and that the elections are manipulated to get the maximum number of members into the Court by methods which do not bring out the intentions of the Act. Two suggestions are placed for consideration. In the first place, these representatives should be elected under a system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote, as exists in many of the Southern Universities. Secondly, a suggestion has been made that in view of the all-India nature, there is little or no chance of the alumni residing in different parts of the Indian Union to gain representation under present conditions; and although it is true that proportional representation would to a certain extent cure this state of affairs leading to concentration of power in a small group, we feel that it is worth considering whether representation should not be on a more distributive basis. We would commend the system by which the votes can be exercised in polling booths and where it is very necessary, postal vote may be permitted. The postal ballot has been misused and evidence goes to show that ballot papers are collected in numbers from the Registrar's Office or from the Post Offices by interested persons.

We feel that the whole question of donar-representatives should be reviewed. This provision was probably necessary at the time when the funds of the University were limited under a foreign-dominated Government and had to be increased but, under present conditions, it would appear that as practically the whole of the revenue comes from the Central Government, this may be further simplified and limited.

The third category of persons to be represented on the Court are persons representing the learned professions, industry and commerce. Under the Act, 10 persons are to represent the learned professions to be elected by the Court; 5 persons to represent Industry and Commerce. We are afraid that the elections by the Court have not resulted in the intentions of the Act being duly observed. We do not wish to cast any reflections upon the persons who might have been elected under this category. From the evidence tendered before us, we are convinced that this method of representation has been utilised by the power bloc to import into the Court persons who would at all stages be inclined to support them on the basis of *quid pro quo* for their assistance at the election. Time has come when this representation should be totally removed from the purview of the Court and the Visitor given the power to nominate a certain number representing these interests or the right may be given to the Chambers of Commerce.

REPRESENTATIVES OF PARLIAMENT

The representation of Parliament need not be disturbed.

It is laid down in the Act that representatives of Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh and Jain culture and learning should be elected by the Court, five persons representing the Hindu culture, three persons, one each to represent the Buddhist, Sikh and Jain culture and learning. We are constrained to state that there has been a considerable amount of dissatisfaction that these persons may not always command the confidence of the particular interests concerned. In fact, the Sikh community has strongly felt that it was not properly represented and the Hindus have likewise made their comment that these have been used by the power blocs, who by virtue of their election are bound to support them in several of their activities. We feel that if such representatives are to be in the Court, they must be through well-defined organisations or should be nominated by the Visitor. It is a matter for consideration whether under the Constitution in a secular State, such representation would be valid or is at any rate desirable.

NOMINATED MEMBERS

This is very necessary but at the same time, we feel that the persons so nominated must be in a position to attend the meetings of the Court, which we understand are generally held only once a year. When important measures are to be discussed, the power groups are dominant, the teaching element which has been given such excessive representation in the Court has not failed to support these groups, and the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Executive Council who propose any measure find themselves helpless against a virile and not always fair criticism of some of these dominant groups. In fact, meetings of the Court have come to be regarded with some amount of dread by persons in authority and from the proceedings, we feel that it is the Professors and Teachers who have contributed not a little to a great deal of disharmony which prevailed at Court meetings. It seems to us therefore that in making such nominations, particular care should be taken to see that persons nominated are in a position to attend these meetings.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

63. This is the most important authority of the University which has got to deal with the day to day administration of the University in several respects. Theoretically, in a University which is run on academic lines, there may be every reason to suggest that the teaching element should be fairly represented. In actual practice, however, this has again led to a state of affairs where group politics dominated. More than one Vice-Chancellor has had to comment on the fact that some of the Principals and Professors have dominated and even coerced others into submission. We think that this Executive Council should consist of a limited number, not more than 15 with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman. The Registrar should be the Secretary of all University bodies without any right of participating in the discussion or voting.

64. Here we may refer to the institution of Principals. Several of the witnesses, both those connected with the teaching posts and others, have stated that the institution of Principals in a residential University has brought about more cleavage and more of bitter estrangement between members of the teaching staff than any other institution. The Principal once appointed continues for life and, with his power and position as such, he dominates, being *ex officio* on all bodies. It has been reported that the Principals are a law unto themselves; they do not allow heads of departments to express their views or at least they ignore their views; they do not give adequate consideration for the needs of the different departments and they play up divided loyalties so that it has been reported in almost every college that there are two blocs, one, the Principal's bloc, the other consisting of those estranged and therefore frustrated. The recent appointment of Principals

of Colleges as Chief Wardens has considerably enhanced their, hold without increasing their responsibilities. It has been stated by more than one representative that, in their discharge of academic duties, the Principals do not feel that they have any responsibility and some do not take even 15 lectures in an academic year while others have to undertake greater amount of work. We are not prepared to discard altogether the criticism that favouritism and nepotism prevail to a very large extent in some Colleges due to the activities of the Principals. We have also been told that in the Selection Committees, the Principals play an important role and that the selections are by no means in the interests of the University. The very composition of the Selection Committees requires to be changed. We shall refer to this at a later stage. The demand has been made by very responsible persons that the posts of Principals should be abolished and that in their place, there should be Deans of Faculties. We are inclined to view this suggestion with sympathy. We do not see why in a residential University there should be Principals who would be like the fifth wheel in a coach. We are of opinion that the Deans should be elected by virtue of their seniority and that the Deanship should rotate, the maximum period being three years. The only exception would be the Principal of the Women's College who has particular responsibility and should therefore be on the Executive Council. We would call her the Dean of Women's Education and she should be responsible for all aspects of Women's education and more primarily for the welfare of women students wherever they may be studying. She can have an assistant to help her who may be a Professor in the Women's College.

65. We suggest that the departments be grouped as follows:—

I. Arts including Commerce

Department of Politics,
 Department of Geography,
 Department of History,
 Department of Philosophy,
 Department of Economics,
 Department of Commerce,
 Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture,
 Department of English,
 Department of Indo-Sumerian Studies.

II. Science

Mathematics,
 Botany,
 Chemistry,
 Geology,
 Physics,
 Zoology.

III. Oriental Learning

Sanskrit and Pali,
 Ayurveda,
 Mimamsa and Dharma Sastra,
 Vyakarna,
 Jyotish,
 Sahitya,
 Darshan,
 Theology,
 Religious Instruction,
 Hindi, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

IV. *Engineering and Technology*

Metallurgy,
Mining,
Ceramics,
Glass,
Pharmaceutics,
Industrial Chemistry,
Electrical Engineering,
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

V. *Fine Arts and other professional subjects*

Agriculture,
Surgery,
Arts and Architecture,
Law,
Music and Fine Arts,
Education.

66. The manner of the composition of the Executive Council should be left to the Expert Committee suggested. The members of the Executive Council may, unless otherwise specified, hold office for a term of three years except the *ex officio* members. The Registrar will be the *ex officio* Secretary.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL

67. The Academic Council may consist as at present of the members mentioned, except that in view of the abolition of the posts of Principals of Colleges suggested, they will not be represented.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL

68. The Standing Committee of the Academic Council as composed at present is an unwieldy body. We feel that its composition should be revised. The duties of the Standing Committee also require to be revised. It should be merely an advisory body, its decisions being subject to ratification by the Executive Council. We believe that the conduct of examinations should be the concern of the Executive Council as well as the declaration of the results. It should also be the function of the Boards of Studies concerned to suggest the panel of persons both for internal and external examinations, who may be considered suitable for appointment. The Standing Committee may recommend the award of stipends, scholarships, medals, prizes, etc. which should be approved by the Executive Council.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

69. As regards the Finance Committee, we have already made our recommendation.

SELECTION OF TEACHING PERSONNEL

70. In several of the memoranda that we have received and from the evidence tendered there seems to be considerable dissatisfaction at the manner in which teaching personnel have been selected for several years. There does not appear to have been a sound policy both in regard to the advertisement inserted and in regard to the constitution of the Selection Committee. It has been openly asserted that the advertisements are sometimes so drafted that they may keep out somebody or be extremely advantageous to some others. We realise that these criticisms

may be made by persons who have been disappointed but, when such criticisms have been made and specific reference invited to certain of the advertisements, we feel that the manner in which advertisements are inserted requires looking into. At present, Principals are asked to send these advertisements and they do not consult heads of departments who are competent to advise on the qualifications to be prescribed for the persons to be recruited with a view to get proper persons for the Department. In this connection, our attention has been drawn to the advertisement for the Professor of Pharmaceutics in the University. The first advertisement required among essential qualifications "Good Master's degree in Pharmaceutics". In the second advertisement, this essential qualification was changed into "Good Master's degree in Pharmaceutics, or Pharmaceutical Chemistry or Chemistry". The first advertisement, it would appear, was based upon the draft given by the Principal and issued on March 28, 1957. The Head of the Department was not consulted and he had also a grievance in the matter. The revised advertisement containing modification in the qualification of the candidate required for the post was issued on August 2, 1957. It is stated that the original advertisement sent by the Principal was not strictly in accordance with the terms of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education. In any case, this has led to a great deal of controversy and unpleasantness.

71. We have had another unfortunate case placed before us. This has reference to an eminent Professor in the University, Dr. Joshi, who is a D.Sc. of the London University. This qualification was challenged by some of his colleagues in the University and an acrimonious correspondence was carried on with the authorities of the London University. In spite of their best efforts to explain that the qualification obtained by Dr. Joshi was a *bona fide* qualification and for technical reasons it had not been possible actually to confer the degree at a Convocation, the persistence with which efforts were made to belittle and belie the statements of Joshi finally resulted in a strong protest by the Principal of the London University. Both the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University and the Inter-University Board of India were apprised of these facts by the Principal of that University and it was only when a strong line was taken by the Vice-Chancellor that this unfortunate and unbecoming correspondence was stopped by the clique which was behind this move.

72. While we do not want to leave the matter relating to advertisements entirely to the heads of departments, we realise that the process should be far more thoroughly scrutinised and it should be possible in some cases at any rate to get expert advice from other Universities giving the scope of the work that is expected to be performed. A very large number of advertisements are no doubt published in various newspapers in India, but it has been stated that the composition of the Selection Committees leaves much to be desired. Some of the experts are persons who are more or less amenable to the wishes of some of those who have *ex officio* standing in the Selection Committees and, being drawn from the neighbouring Universities, a sense of mutual obligation is sometimes said to prevail with the result that the Selection Committees do not command the confidence that they ought to among the teaching staff concerned. Instances of this nature have been brought to our notice. We think therefore that the Selection Committee should be constituted under a statutory provision and it should consist, as in some other Universities, of the Vice-Chancellor as the head of the Selection Committee, the Dean of the Faculty concerned, and three experts nominated by the Executive Council as contemplated by us, two of these experts being outside the State of Uttar Pradesh. The experts should really be selected on an all-India basis. The expert committee should interview the candidates and, in some cases, they may even meet in other centres like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta or Madras. If the post to be filled be of Reader or Lecturer, the head of the department may be associated

with the Selection Committee, if he is not also the Dean. It should not be open for the Executive Council to overrule the advice offered by the Selection Committee by itself appointing such persons. We would prefer the Selection Committee giving suitable names in the order of priority and the Executive Council to select only the first of those recommended. If for any reason, the Executive Council finds that the candidates suggested by the Selection Committee are not obviously in the interests of the University, they may refer the question to another Selection Committee composed on an *ad hoc* basis and by experts as suggested. This practice has been working very well in some Universities and there is no reason why it should not work well in Banaras University. In no case should any member of the Selection Committee be eligible for the post.

LIBRARY

73. We are afraid that the Library in this University is not put to proper use nor is it functioning in any satisfactory manner. The librarian should be a person well-qualified and of experience, who will contact the Deans of Faculties and Professors and will be responsible for suggesting books to be acquired for the library. Grants given for the library should be distributed over the several Faculties in due proportion taking note of the requirements of the Faculties concerned. It is regretted that proper accession registers have not been maintained nor a card catalogue. It is very necessary that there should be a thorough check of the library and the books acquired over a period of years should all be accessioned and reported upon. A qualified librarian with sufficient staff should be available in the library. Books for the library should be ordered after getting the permission of the Vice-Chancellor and according to the requests made by the several Deans, who should themselves consult the respective Faculties. The necessity for having small departmental libraries is obvious. In some of the institutions, it is very necessary that departmental libraries should be available. We suggest that in the Women's College, there should be ample provision for a library. We also suggest that certain of the text books necessary for students should not only be duplicated but multiplied, perhaps half a dozen to a dozen copies being acquired for the use of students. So far as the teaching personnel is concerned, there should be a limitation in the number of books taken by a teacher and we suggest that a Professor should have 20 cards, a Reader 10 cards and a Lecturer 5 cards which he can utilise for taking books whenever necessary. Some of the suggestions which are recorded in the Allahabad Enquiry Committee Report about maintenance of the library may be implemented. These suggestions are given in Appendix 6.

OFFICE REORGANISATION

74. We feel that there should be a thorough reorganization of the office. It may be divided into different sections and the responsibility should be that of the Registrar and the Vice-Chancellor to see that these function properly. There is little or no necessity for the Professors to worry about the office and prompt registration and despatch of letters should be the rule. Sanction to all circulars sent out should be obtained. We feel that all circulars should be seen by the Vice-Chancellor so that no question of privilege should arise or criticism offered. We do not think it necessary to draft as Registrar or Assistant Registrar members of the teaching personnel. They are not best suited persons for administrative work and we would rather suggest open recruitment for such posts without any effort to manipulate some member of the teaching staff to any of these posts. We would also suggest that some of the persons may be qualified in Accountancy, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence and the way in which records should be kept. It is disheartening to note that certain of the official records disappear without anybody being held responsible for such disappearance.

AUDIT AND STOCK-TAKING

75. The report of the honorary auditor and the recent reports of the Audit Department serve to show that the state of the accounts has not been very satisfactory for several years. While we greatly appreciate and are thankful to the honorary auditor for the good work that has been done, we feel that every year, according to the Act, a thorough audit of the accounts by a person appointed by the Central Government on the advice of the Comptroller-General or similar official of the Central Government should be made. We have also been distressed to note there was great disparity in the maintenance of the stock-registers by the different members. Regular stock-taking is not in vogue. There is loose financial control over the permanent imprest. It has been reported that there is enormous expense in the purchase of stamps and that service postage is used by Professors in private correspondence. Many of these irregularities should be checked by an annual stock-taking and maintenance of stock-registers for which the Professors concerned and heads of departments should be held responsible. Breakages and loss should be reported and verified by a small committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and, in cases where the loss cannot be accounted for, the persons concerned should be held responsible. In regard to expenditure, it has been brought to our notice that sometimes the expenditure far exceeds the budget allotment. The procedure to be adopted should be that all indents from Deans or other Professors should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor and that the Registrar should prepare, in each case, a statement which will show the provision in the budget before the indent is sanctioned. This should indicate: (i) the amount allotted in the budget, (ii) the amount already expended; (iii) the amount to be spent on orders already placed; (iv) the balance available, and (v) if the balance available is sufficient to meet the cost of the indent.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

76. A large programme for the construction of buildings is now on hand. We are not in a position to say that these constructions can be effectively supervised by the machinery at the disposal of the University. When the grants come from the University Grants Commission for construction of hostels, construction of additional buildings and for laying of roads, underground drainage system, water supply and electrical connections and the various improvements that are to be made, we feel that it is very necessary that the Chairman of the University Grants Commission should appoint a person with the status of Executive Engineer for supervision with a small staff. It is entirely his responsibility to report on the progress from time to time, to check-measure all items of work, to scrutinise estimates, etc. and to call for tenders, and in every way to supervise all building operations in the same way as the Public Works Department is expected to do. After the building programme is over, there should be a permanent Engineer with a small staff who will be responsible for the supervision of the buildings, for the occupancy of such buildings by members of the staff, to see that no unauthorised occupants take possession of the buildings, to see to their repairs, and to ensure that the whole compound is kept tidy and that unauthorised sheds or gumties are not opened within the campus.

MINISTERIAL STAFF

77. We have been presented with a memorandum on behalf of the Ministerial Staff Association and representations have been made about their prospects, etc. We feel that this is a question that can be gone into by the new Executive Council in detail and wherever there is ground for improvement and wherever injustice

is done, they could be rectified. We must express our surprise that the President of the Ministerial Staff Association is a Professor of a College and we think it very undesirable that any member of the teaching staff should have anything to do with the Association. We have noticed the correspondence that this Professor as President of the Association has had with the University. We take strong exception to such correspondence and we suggest that the Professor be required immediately to sever his connection with such associations.

OTHER REPRESENTATIONS

78. We have also received representation from the Mazdoor Association, i.e., Class IV employees. We feel that it is not possible for us to enter into consideration of all these grievances. They should really be left to the Executive Council of the future to look into. We are sure that due consideration will be given to their representation and steps taken on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor to improve their conditions.

OTHER COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES

79. We have received a number of other complaints and grievances but, within the terms of our reference and to the extent to which they are applicable, we have taken note of them. We are not in a position to suggest remedies for such grievances. These personal grievances should be brought to the notice of the Executive Council of the future and we feel sure that the Vice-Chancellor will present the cases and the Council will decide on the issues.

CONCLUSION

80. We have, after careful consideration of all the issues involved and after studying the memoranda and examining several witnesses, come to the unanimous conclusion that radical changes are required if the University is to function as a University. We have given our detailed recommendations in the body of the report. We would like to mention that it is essential that the Visitor should take steps to see that the authorities of the University are suspended for the time being and that the affairs of the University are vested in a strong Committee such as the one we have suggested. We are also of opinion that the Act itself may need revision in the light of the suggestions submitted in the report. We have suggested that a Screening Committee should review the appointments made to the teaching staff and the work of the members of the teaching staff and, where necessary suggest steps to be taken in the light of their findings. The indiscipline so frequently exhibited in this University is due to several factors which we have stated but it appears to us that the basic factor is the attitude of the teachers, some of whom play the role of teacher-politicians and are not disinclined to exploit the grievances of students. We have also stated that in regard to any of the University Unions and their activities, a sound convention should be established and there should be a limitation on the number of years within which students should aspire for these honorary places, as indeed there is in the field of sports. We fully realise that students have some handicaps and they should as soon as possible be remedied. We have given in detail some of the necessary amenities that the students should be given. We are of the opinion that the University should be a completely residential University and that, excepting for one college, the Kamachcha College, it should have no affiliations with other colleges; nor should it be in a position to hold examinations for private candidates and confer degrees and diplomas in such liberal measure as is being done at present. The whole object of a residential

University is thus frustrated. We have made specific recommendations in regard to selection committees, appointment of examiners, constitution of boards, councils, Court, Academic Council and other bodies. We have suggested that a high power committee should be appointed to study the Act in the light of this report and the information placed at our disposal and make suitable recommendations to the Government.

81. We wish to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to those who have sent memoranda and gave evidence before us and who in a very frank and co-operative manner expressed themselves as to the real causes underlying the disruptive tendencies and the remedies therefor. We regret the delay in submitting this report, which was due to several unavoidable reasons.

M. C. MAHAJAN
 P. SUBBARAYAN
 SUCHETA KRIPALANI
 NAVROJI J. WADIA
 A. L. MUDALIAR

EPILOGUE

It is not surprising even before steps were taken to draw up the report, there should have been representations made to the President and an agitation should have been set up regarding the composition of the Committee, the manner in which the proceedings were conducted, the defects in regard to selection of witnesses and the receipt of memoranda, etc. We are not surprised at the insinuation that the Committee has been guided by the Vice-Chancellor and others connected with the University, that persons were prevented from expressing their views. Nor is it a matter of surprise that a certain number of persons should have been asked to send to us or to the Visitor complaints about the Vice-Chancellor and others and about the whole procedure of this Committee. From our inside knowledge of the working of this University, we feel that these manoeuvres and these doubtful methods of prejudicing the report even before it has been published have been involved because of the fear entertained by those who are largely responsible for the present state of affairs that their part in the deterioration of the University would be taken serious notice of.

APPENDIX I

*List of persons who were interviewed by the Banaras Hindu University
Enquiry Committee*

AT BANARAS:

16th January, 1958

1. Raja Priyanand Prasad Singh, "Barahdari", Raja Siva Prasad Road, Banaras.
2. Dr. R. S. Tripathi, Principal, Central Hindu College, Banaras—5.
3. Prof. G. B. Joshi, Principal, Law College, Banaras Hindu University.
4. Dr. S. S. Joshi, Principal, Science College, Banaras Hindu University.
5. Dr. R. B. Pandey, Principal, College of Indology, Banaras.
6. Shri D. N. Chakravarthi, Principal, Central Hindu College, Kamachcha, Banaras—1.
7. The President, Vice-President and Secretary and members of the Executive of the Banaras Hindu University Teachers' Union.
8. Prof. Mukut Behari Lal, Retd. Professor, Banaras Hindu University.

17th January, 1958

9. The President and the Secretary of the Banaras Hindu University Students' Union, Banaras.
10. Dr. P. Rozdon, Principal, Teachers Training College, Banaras Hindu University. (Separately interviewed by the Chairman).
11. Dr. Gopal Tripathi, Principal, College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University.
12. Dr. Rai Govindchandra, Kushasthali, Banaras Cantt.
13. Shri Srinivas, Durgakund, Banaras.
14. Lt. Col. J. B. Vaidya, Rtd. Civil Surgeon, B/2, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
15. Pt. Vishwanatha Shastri, Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Sanskrit College, Banaras.
16. Dr. A. N. Sharma, Ex-Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor of Zoology, College of Science, Banaras.
17. Prof. V. V. Narlikar, Ex-Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and Professor of Mathematics, Central Hindu College, Banaras.
18. Prof. B. M. Singh, Professor and Head of the Deptt. of Mechanical Engg., Engineering College, Banaras.
19. Shri Siva Prasad Mishra, "Rudra", Asstt. Teacher, M. C. Instt. College, Varanasi.
20. Pt. Ram Vyas Jyotishi, Principal, Sanskrit College, Banaras.
21. Dr. Raj Nath, Head of the Department of Geology, College of Science, Banaras Hindu University.
22. Prof. M. Sen Gupta, Principal, Engineering College, and Provost, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
23. Dr. Daya Swarup, Principal, College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University.
24. Prof. S. S. Gairola, Professor of Civil Engineering, Banaras Hindu University.

25. Dr. V. S. Agrawal, Professor of Indian Art & Architecture, College of Indology, Banaras.
26. Dr. Suryakanta, Mayurbhang, Professor of Sanskrit, College of Indology, Banaras.
27. Dr. N. P. Natarwala, Professor of Mining, College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University.
28. Shri Krishnanand, Principal, D.A.V. College, Banaras.
29. Dr. Prem Lata Sharma, Ag. Principal, College of Music, Banaras Hindu University.

18th January, 1958

30. Shri V. T. Gopalakrishniah, "Mahendravir Lodge", Lanka, Varanasi—5.
31. Shri M. C. Sharma, I.A.S., Collector and Magistrate, Varanasi.
32. Pandit G. O. Mehta, Retd. Registrar, Banaras Hindu University.
33. Dr. S. N. Khanna, Lecturer, Ayurvedic College, Banaras Hindu University.
34. Dr. C. Narayana Menon, Head of the Deptt. of English, Central Hindu College, Banaras—5.
35. Shri S. C. Das Gupta, Chief Proctor, Banaras Hindu University.
36. Shri P. N. Singh, Government Advocate, Banaras.
37. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Janaki, Ayurvedic College and Medical Officer, S.S.L. Hospital, Banaras.
38. Shri Y. Bharadwaj, Banaras.
39. Shri Gopi Krishna Das, Ratnakar Bhawan, Shivla, Banaras.
40. Shri S. N. Tripathi, and 2 other students of Ayurvedic College, Banaras Hindu University.
41. Shri Cherian Thomas, G/5, Hyderabad Colony, Banaras.
42. Shri V. S. Nautiyal, } Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition
Shri A. Sreeramulu and } and Speaker of Banaras Hindu
Shri Angad Singh. } University Parliament, Banaras.
43. Shri Kedar Dutt Joshi, Astrology Department, Sanskrit College, Banaras Hindu University.
44. Shri Ram Ratna Mishra, College of Sanskrit, Banaras Hindu University.
45. Shri Raj Mohan Upadyaya, Chief Editor, "Panchang", Banaras.
46. Shri Rak Krishna Das, Curator, Bharat Kala Bhawan, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
47. Dr. M. S. Varma, Retd. Principal, College of Ayurveda, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
48. Sry. P. C. Dharma }
Sry. Leela Desai } Women's College, Banaras Hindu University,
Mrs. Trivedi } Banaras.
Sry. Padma Mishra }
49. Shri S. B. Tandon, Ex-student, B.Sc., Chemical Engineering, B.H.U., Ck. 12/3, Kachwadi Gate, Banaras.
50. Shri R. Charan, Reader in Silicate Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
51. Shri R. D. Shastri, Ag. Principal, Ayurvedic College, Banaras Hindu University.

52. Shri Kushal Chandra Gorawala, Member of the B.H.U. Court, Shree Kashi Vidya Peet, Banaras.
53. Pandit Omkarnath Thakur, Retd. Principal, College of Music, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

19th January, 1958

54. Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram.
55. Dr. T. R. V. Murthi, Professor of Indian Civilisation and Culture, College of Indology, Banaras Hindu University.
56. Shri A. K. Das Gupta, Professor of Economics, Central College, Banaras Hindu University.
57. Shri Rai Satya Vrata and four others on behalf of Parents and Guardians, Banaras.
58. Members of the Executive of the Banaras Hindu University Students' Union.
59. Shri L. R. Shukla, Lecturer, Teachers Training College, Banaras Hindu University.
60. Shri S. N. Choube
Shri S. K. Mazumdar
Shri S. K. Sharma
Shri S. R. Rao
and
Shri S. N. Tewari } Students of M.Sc. Tech. Class, College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University.
61. Shri V. K. Lal and four others, Students of the College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University.
62. Shri Ram Dhan Ram, LL.M. Class on behalf of Praganit Satiya Sangh (Scheduled Caste Students Organisation).
63. Shri Satish Kumar, Ex-President, B.H.U. Students' Union, and student of LL.M. Class, Banaras Hindu University. (The student who went on hunger strike in July 1957).
64. Representatives of the Banaras Hindu University Mazdoor Sangh, Banaras.
65. Representatives of the All India Mazdoor Sangh, Banaras.
66. Junior Members of the Staff of Women's College, Banaras Hindu University : Sry. Shukla and four others.
57. Shri Rai Satya Vrata and four others on behalf of Parents and Guardians, Chairman and other members of the Committee in groups.

AT MADRAS

68. Mrs. S. Venkateswaran, Retd. Principal, Women's College, Banaras Hindu University.
69. Dr. B. Dasanachari, Retd. Professor of Physics, Banaras Hindu University.
70. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University.

AT NEW DELHI

71. Pandit Gopinath Kunzru, Allahabad.
72. Dr. Akshaibarlal, College of Agriculture, Banaras Hindu University.
73. Shri K. D. Tewari, Registrar, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
74. Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

APPENDIX 2

I. Statement showing the grants given by the Government of India, University Grants Commission and the U. P. Government to the Banaras Hindu University for the last fifteen years.

Year	Recurring-			Non-recurring		
	By the Govt. of India & U. G. C.	By the U. P. Govt.	Total	By the Govt. of India & U.G.C.	By the U. P. Govt.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1942-43	3,00,000	1,01,350	4,01,350	..	25,000	25,000
1943-44	3,15,000	97,350	4,12,350	..	4,000	4,000
1944-45	3,15,000	96,350	4,11,350	..	12,000	12,000
1945-46	3,50,000	85,775	4,35,775	..	10,000	10,000
1946-47	7,02,168	1,40,650	8,42,818	4,00,000	30,000	4,30,000
1947-48	10,32,573	1,20,703	11,53,276	7,29,921	2,000	7,31,921
1948-49	14,42,976	1,23,675	15,66,651	7,20,000	2,70,000	9,90,000
1949-50	16,75,198	1,20,000	17,95,198	7,44,000	2,80,000	10,24,000
1950-51	25,03,906	1,61,450	26,65,356	3,52,000	40,500	3,92,500
1951-52	25,66,400	1,69,075	27,35,475	13,50,000	1,11,500	14,61,500
1952-53	27,19,835	1,63,268	28,83,103	13,05,000	22,700	13,27,700
1953-54	27,49,533	1,84,956	29,34,489	9,12,890	2,00,000	11,12,890
1954-55	31,78,630	2,03,257	33,81,887	2,37,799	1,37,600	3,75,399
1955-56	41,20,000	2,19,962	43,39,962	15,54,500	1,70,160	17,24,660
1956-57	51,55,908 1,45,357 (U.G.C.)	2,18,250	55,19,515	13,17,085	1,72,498	14,89,583
TOTAL :	292,72,484	22,06,071	314,78,555	96,23,195	14,87,958	111,11,153

NOTE :—Besides the above grants, the following interest-free loans were given by the Government of India for construction of Hostels and electric supply connections :

Year	Amount Rs.
1946-47	1,40,000
1947-48	3,00,000
1950-51	95,000
1952-53	1,00,000
1953-54	1,11,000
TOTAL	7,46,000

II. Statement showing receipts and expenditure for the last fifteen years

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
1942-43	29,27,672	25,93,938
1943-44	34,02,544	35,11,920
1944-45	55,75,428	60,73,040
1945-46	43,72,409	42,70,012
1946-47	1,25,79,880	1,37,33,658
1947-48	85,46,155	76,37,816
1948-49	90,38,037	87,67,541
1949-50	1,51,02,701	1,52,02,602
1950-51	1,49,76,582	1,52,33,787
1951-52	1,17,92,618	1,10,75,774
1952-53	1,26,10,946	1,34,41,785
1953-54	1,29,15,052	1,27,72,576
1954-55	1,43,14,844	1,61,30,216
1955-56	1,68,84,015	1,72,62,330
1956-57	2,00,20,712	2,01,65,126

APPENDIX 3

List of members of the staff who are stated to be inter-related

1. Pt. Ram Vyas Pande, Banaras and Balia: Editor, Panchang 1927, unpaid Lecturer and Editor, Panchang 1930, salaried Lecturer 1933, Head of Dept. of Jyotishi 1947, Member, Univ. Council 1946-47, member of the Senate since 1948.
2. Pt. Ramshanker Pande, Banaras and Balia: Elder son of No. 1, member, Univ. Court from Regtd. Graduates Constituency since 1951, Member, Executive Council from Court after the introduction of new act.
3. Pt. Umashanker Pande, Banaras and Balia: Second son of No. 1, teacher in C.H. School, under B.H.U.
4. Pt. Ambika Pd. Upadhya, Banaras and Balia: Retired Head of the Department of Vyakaran, Member of University Court, Faculty and father-in-law of son of No. 1.
5. Pt. Daya Sanker Pande, Banaras and Balia: Nephew of No. 1 and son-in-law of Pt. K. D. Tewari, No. 7 and House Surgeon, S.S. Hospital, B.H.U.
6. Pt. Sabhapati Upadhya, Banaras and Balia: Uncle of No. 4, member of the University Court, Board of Examiners and Faculty.
7. Dr. K. D. Tewari: Related to No. 1 through No. 5, Member, Univ. Court and Executive Council for the last many years.
8. Dr. R. S. Ojha, Banaras and Arrah: Son-in-law of No. 7, Reader in English, B.H.U.
9. Dr. R. Misra, Banaras and Jaunpur: Mrs. Misra and wife of No. 7, real sisters, Head of the Department of Botany, B.H.U.; and Member, Univ. Executive Council and Court before he joined University service.
10. Shri K. C. Misra: Lecturer in Botany, B.H.U. and younger brother of No. 9.
11. Dr. C. S. Misra: Civil Surgeon, Kanpur, elder brother of No. 9, Member, Univ. Court.
12. Shri B. D. Tewari, Banaras and Balia: Lecturer, Dept. of Geology, son-in-law of No. 4.
13. Shri B. K. Tewari, Banaras and Balia: Lecturer, Dept. of Physics, son-in-law of No. 4.
14. Pt. Dhaneshwar Pande, Banaras and Balia: Head of Dept. of Hindi, B.H.U. and near relation of Nos. 1 and 4.
15. Dr. Hajari Pd. Dwivedi, Banaras and Balia: Head of the Department of Hindi, B.H.U. and near relation of Nos. 1 and 4.
16. Justice Balram Upadhyaya, Banaras and Allahabad: Judge, Allahabad High Court, Member, Univ. Court.
17. Pt. S. R. Tripathi: Lecturer, College of Indology, daughter married to son of No. 16.
18. Shri Chandra Pande: Near relation of Nos. 1 and 4.
19. Pt. Satya Narayan Pande: Part time in Jyotishi, B.H.U.
20. Pt. Raj Narayan Pande, Banaras: Father-in-law of daughter of No. 11.

APPENDIX 4

List of disputes pending or disposed of in Courts of Justice with the University as a party

1. Dr. Akshaibar Lal, Reader, College of Agriculture.
2. Dr. Raj Bali Pandey, Principal, College of Indology.
3. Dr. S. S. Joshi, Principal, College of Science and Dr. P. N. Bhargava, Reader in Organic Chemistry.
4. Indian Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme—Scheme in the Botany Department.
5. Sale of old newspapers and magazines in the B.H.U. Library.
6. Dr. Virendranath, Lecturer in Pharmacology, College of Ayurveda, B.H.U.
7. College of Mining and Metallurgy—Appointment of Readers.
8. Indiscipline in the College of Technology.
9. Re. Two posts of Lecturers in Hindi.
10. Re. Pt. Ram Vyas Pandeya, Jyotishi, Sanskrit College, B.H.U.
11. Re. Dr. R. S. Ojha, Reader in English, Central Hindu College.
12. Re. Shri Ganesh Prasad Singh, Lecturer, Teachers' Training College, B.H.U.
13. Re. Pt. Dhaneshwar Pande, Compounder, S.S. Hospital, B.H.U.
14. Re. Dr. B. L. Atreya, Head of the Department of Philosophy.
15. Re. Shri D. S. Pande, Temporary Medical Officer, S.S. Hospital, B.H.U.
16. Re. Shri Uma Shanker Pandeya, Art Teacher, Central Hindu School, Banaras.
17. Re. Pt. K. D. Tewari, Member, B.H.U. Court, Executive Council and Finance Committee.
18. Re. Pt. Kedar Dutt Joshi, Adhyapak in Jyotish, Sanskrit College.
19. Re. Dr. Gopal Tripathi, Principal, College of Technology, B.H.U.
20. Re. Dr. Ramlochan Singh, Head of the Department of Geography, B.H.U.
21. Re. Pt. Ambika Prasad Upadhyaya, Adhyapak in Vyakarna, Sanskrit College, B.H.U.
22. Re. Dr. S. S. Joshi, Principal, College of Science, B.H.U.
23. Re. Appointment of Treasurer.

APPENDIX 5

Total Number of Students in the University

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No.</i>
1924-25	1,952
1925-26	2,047
1926-27	1,936
1927-28	2,192
1928-29	2,359
1929-30	2,533
1930-31	3,055
1931-32	3,019
1932-33	3,506
1933-34	3,492
1934-35	3,711
1935-36	3,417
1936-37	3,428
1937-38	3,411
1938-39	3,477
1939-40	3,674
1940-41	3,945
1941-42	4,209
1942-43	3,894
1943-44	3,815
1944-45	4,128
1945-46	4,536
1946-47	4,872
1947-48	5,233
1948-49	5,531
1949-50	5,806
1950-51	6,533
1951-52	7,630
1952-53	7,846
1953-54	8,614
1954-55	8,621
1955-56	8,490
1956-57	8,766
1957-58	8,586

APPENDIX 6

Extract from the evidence of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan before the Allahabad University Enquiry Committee—1953

The library is the centre of the intellectual life of the University, and I adhere to my earlier view that for this University to have a really satisfactory library it is necessary for it to have a new one designed on what is known as the "modular" system. Madras has a library on this plan and the Lucknow library is to some extent built on this plan. The essentials of the "modular" planned library are:

1. There should be a stack room running parallel to the reading room but as a distinct unit. The stack room itself can be built in several units at a time, but you have an overall picture of the stack room as it will be ultimately. Similarly in the reading room you provide for quite a number of cubicle rooms say of 6 ft. × 6 ft., i.e., about 40 square feet for the use of serious students as a private study. The cubicle can be added in a suitable number of units at a time. Each cubicle should give every comfort to a reader with enough table space, shelf space to accommodate about a hundred books or so, a place for keeping a typewriter and his private property and so on. Each of the cubicles, in effect, will be a sort of room which can be locked by the student who has permission to make use of it. The provision of rooms of this kind, it has been found in practice, does increase the number of students who do serious work. The type of students who will be permitted to occupy such cubicles is the post-graduate students.

2. Then we have in addition to it a large hall to serve as reading room for under-graduates. This is now-a-days called the textbook reading room. The textbooks which are prescribed for study as well as the additional books recommended for parallel study are housed in this hall; usually it amounts to three volumes per student for under-graduate population. These volumes are not permanent collections. They are varied from year to year according to the course of studies. For the oft-used textbooks we go to the extent of having as many as 40 or 50 copies and these books are rationed by hours. If the library is kept open for 12 to 14 hours a student can take a book for two or three hours at a time so that it circulates among all students. These books are given for overnight study alone for those students who went to take them home. That is the limited extent to which books can be removed from this library. In this textbook reading room 25 square ft. per student is required. The existing Darbhanga Hall could, I think, be so re-arranged as to accommodate about 250 on the ground floor and 250 in the upper floor.

3. There should be accommodation for the library staff. I would ask for about 1,500 square ft., minimum for the staff who work behind the screen, i.e. who do not come in contact with the public, and for those who serve the public either by advising or in handing books over we will require about 1,000 sq. ft. The latter space of 1,000 square ft. will be distributed in different parts of the building partly in the stack room and partly at the issue counter. The stack room must run east to west in order to protect the books from direct sun-rays.

That is the type of building I would like to be constructed if money is available. If, however, this University has to retain its present library building, then the Darbhanga Hall and its upstairs may be used as the textbook building. The general library hall may be fitted up with cubicle rooms for the serious students, and if the number of serious students exceeds the capacity of the ground floor we can have cubicle rooms in the top floor also. The stack room will be built to the south of the library. The stack room will be in four tiers, each 9 ft. high. There

should be lifts for carrying book trolleys; at least two in the stack room. The plan of the stack room is most important. The stack room should be connected with the reading rooms by a closed passage which should also serve as the catalogue room. The entrance to the reading room should be very near this catalogue room passage, and the stair-case taking to the readers to the first floor must also be there.

Lighting is very important in a library. The stack room should be properly lighted. In the reading room there should be a separate light for each reader.

Each department should be allowed to have a certain collection of books to be kept in its own premises for an indefinite period of time, say about one thousand volumes. The number of volumes may be determined by each department. These seminar libraries will be made up of oft-used reference books and specialised periodicals required for daily reference by the research staff of the department. The number of volumes need not, generally speaking, exceed one thousand. But these one thousand volumes are not rigidly fixed once for all. They can be changed every year. These one thousand volumes will be actively in use. The Head of the Department will be responsible for these volumes. They will be taken out of the Central Library, but will be under the immediate control of the Head of the Department concerned. The seminar library will, of course, be located in the department. The collections can be built up afresh every year to suit the actual needs of the department, and usually these books are not lent to under-graduates because they are advanced books to be used by research students and post-graduate students. Each department will have a seminar library. The seminar library will not have any administrative work. It need not buy, classify, catalogue, bind or do any such thing. All that work will be done by the Central Library. In Madras the Head of the Department used to leave the departmental library in charge of the junior reader. He was put in charge of it. But the only danger is that the department tries to build it up as a complete library and tries to hold on even to dead volumes. They must be sent to the general library the moment they are not in use.

In view of the fact that each teacher will presumably have a room of his own, it is unnecessary, I think, that provision be made for each teacher to have a cubicle in the library, but I think it would be advisable for four or five rooms to be set apart for teachers in general. The teachers then can collect books they need on a particular point in these rooms and can sit on in those rooms. I do not think the Central Library should really concern itself with the hostel libraries. I would keep all the textbooks concentrated on one place.

In the stack room students have free access. In the library it is not enough merely to provide books, but there must be reference service. The reference staff by the extreme help they will give to students will induce them to make full use of the library and will also act as a check on the loss of books.

In the Madras University Library we work 13 hours a day for 365 days in a year and we do not find the problem of books which will be deliberately hidden or misplaced a serious one. We have there a staff of 21 and about 500 to 600 students use the library a day.

There should be a Library Committee of which the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman and the Librarian as the Secretary and it should not be more than seven in strength. I would suggest, since we have already provided for two, namely, the Vice-Chancellor and the Librarian, that of the remaining five, three be appointed by the Academic Council and two by the Executive Council. That should be the composition. There are two functions of the Committee. There is

the question of determining policy, fighting for finance for the library—these are too vital questions; and then there is the question of book and periodical selection. These two functions ought to be separated. In Delhi they were mixing up the two things and Sir Maurice Gwyer found that it did not work well. I explained the difficulty to Sir Maurice Gwyer and we have divided these two functions now in Delhi also. There is the small Library Committee which deals with the questions of policy, finance, hours of work, budget, etc. The selection of books is a very important thing. The Librarian is asked to consult the Head of the Department in selecting the books, but the allotment of money to various subjects is done by the Library Committee. In Madras we have a small expert committee for each subject of three people. These three experts are nominated by the Committee of Courses and Studies. The Librarian deals with these three experts for selection of books so that the Library Committee is a business body without going into these academic matters. The usual practice in many of the Indian libraries is to do the ordering of books once or twice a year, but wherever I have had to do it, the ordering goes on throughout the year. Periodicals have, of course, to be ordered once a year. I have always succeeded in convincing the Government that if they want us to spend money to the best of advantage, the ordering should be done over a long period of the year. Also, if books are purchased once or twice a year, you might get books when they are out of date.

