

REPORT OF MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE



सत्यमेव जयते

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REPORT OF THE MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Composition of the Committee and Terms of Reference.

1. On 27th April, 1957, the following Government Resolution, Education Department, No. USG 4257, was published by the Government of Bombay :—

“ In the Press Note dated the 21st January 1957, it was stated that the Government of Bombay proposed to establish a separate University for the Marathwada area of the State and that it would shortly announce the names of members and terms of reference of a Committee to be appointed for the purpose. Government is accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the following members to report on the question of establishment of a separate University for the Marathwada area :—

(Chairman)

- (1) Shri Justice S. M. Palnitkar.

Members.

- (2) Shri M. B. Chitnis, Principal, Milind College, Aurangabad.
(3) Dr. D. D. Shendarkar, Ex. Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad.
(4) Shri S. R. Dongerkery, Rector, University of Bombay, Bombay.
(5) Dr. V. B. Kolte, Principal, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
(6) Shri S. K. Vaishampayan, Secretary, Saraswati Bhuvan, Education Society, Aurangabad.
(7) Shri S. F. B. Tayabji, M.Sc. (Bombay), M.Sc. (Cantab). LL.B., M.P.
(8) Shri Shamrao Kadam, Advocate, Nanded.

Member-Secretary.

- (9) Shri P. Setu Madhav Rao.

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

- (i) To make recommendations as to the form, scope, constitution and jurisdiction of a University for Marathwada having regard to the area of the Marathwada region and the facilities for higher education available in the Poona and Nagpur Universities ;
(ii) To report on the cost of establishment and maintenance of the University and to make proposals for raising the necessary funds, and
(iii) To make any other recommendations germane to the subject.

3. The Committee should be requested to submit its report to Government as early as possible and in any event, before December 1957 ”.

2. *Procedure.*—The Committee commenced its work in May, 1957. The first meeting was held in Bombay, on 10th May, 1957, when relevant reports and a draft questionnaire were circulated to the Members.

3. The second meeting took place in Bombay, on 22nd June, 1957. Statistical information concerning the secondary schools and Colleges in Marathwada was called for. The questionnaire was finalised and a list of the individuals and Associations, to whom it was to be sent was drawn up. The Questionnaire (*vide* Appendix ‘A’) was printed and issued in July to the various persons and Associations concerned, who were requested to send in their replies within a period of three weeks.

4. The third meeting was also held in Bombay, on 3rd September, 1957. By then, as many as 198 replies—from individuals, Institutions and Associations—(*vide* Appendix ‘B’) had been received to the Questionnaire. These replies were analysed questionwise for easy reference. The Committee discussed and finalised its tour programme in the Marathwada area, Nagpur and Poona. Persons who were to be invited for giving oral evidence were informed of the Committee’s tour programme, which was also issued by way of a Press Note.

5. *Evidence.*—At the invitation of the Committee, 186 individuals and representatives of Institutions and Associations appeared before the Committee to give oral evidence (*vide* Appendix ‘C’).

6. The Committee received valuable suggestions from some eminent persons and experienced educationists who gave oral evidence at Nagpur and Poona.

7. The fourth meeting of the Committee was held at Poona on 19th October, 1957, when various points such as jurisdiction, site, name, form and scope, objectives and functions, the various bodies of the University and their constitution, were discussed.

8. In the fifth meeting of the Committee, held at Bombay on 4th November, 1957, some further points like the medium of instruction were discussed and general conclusions in regard to the various issues were reached. A Chapterwise skeleton plan of the draft Report was formulated. The draft report was considered at the next meeting of the Committee which met on 20th November 1957 and continued till 23rd November, in Bombay. The report was finalised for submission to Government, on 1st December, 1957.

9. Shri S. F. B. Tayabji, a distinguished member of the Committee passed away suddenly on 12th November 1957, at New Delhi. The Committee deeply mourns his loss and records appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Committee.

10. *Acknowledgments.*—The Committee places on record its grateful appreciation of the help rendered by :—

- (1) Shri P. Setu Madhav Rao—Member-Secretary ;
- (2) The Vice-Chancellors and Authorities of Poona and Nagpur Universities ;
- (3) The various bodies, Institutions and individuals who sent written replies to the Questionnaire and gave oral evidence ;
- (4) The Collectors of Poona, Nagpur and the five Districts of Marathwada, for making arrangements in connection with the Committee's meetings.
- (5) The Director of Education, Poona ;
- (6) The Deputy Directors of Education, Nagpur and Aurangabad, for making arrangements for the Committee's meetings.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORICAL.

The demand for a University for Marathwada.

11. *The Origin.*—The Osmania University, founded in 1917 in H. E. H. the Nizam's State, accepted the fundamental principle of imparting higher education through an Indian language. As Urdu was the State language, it was selected as the medium of instruction in the University and in secondary schools. This paved the way for a demand to allow the regional languages, Telugu, Marathi and Kannada as media of instruction in Secondary Education.

12. After the political change in Hyderabad State in 1947, these regional languages were adopted as media at the secondary stage. By 1951, pupils who had passed the High School Certificate Examination with a regional language as medium came to join the University. So, the demand for imparting University education also through the regional languages either in the existing University or failing that for starting regional Universities began to be voiced. The demand was justified also on the ground that all post-intermediate education being concentrated in Hyderabad City alone, the other regions were educationally starved. Further, it was difficult for a student of average means from the districts to avail of the educational facilities in a comparatively expensive City like Hyderabad. The matter was, however, shelved as the question of the Osmania University being taken over by the Central Government came to the fore.

13. *The Movement.*—When, after 1947, the people of Hyderabad State got the freedom to express their views and aspirations, the public of Marathwada were not slow to voice forth their demand for a separate University for the region. A memorandum by eminent citizens of Aurangabad was submitted to the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University stressing that further

educational development in Marathwada should be on such lines as would lead to the goal of a separate University for Marathwada. The Marathwada Shikshana Sankalan Samiti met at Mominabad on 12th December 1954, and resolved that there was need of a separate University for Marathwada for the educational, cultural and all sided development of the region. A similar resolution was passed at the fourth Conference of Hyderabad Maratha Shikshan Prasarak Mandal held at Jalna in May 1955.

14. The first convention of M. Ps. and M. L. As. and representatives of Marathwada held on 9th and 10th April 1955, at Hyderabad, adopted a memorandum saying "for a healthy and harmonious educational development of Marathwada, it should have its own guiding educational bodies—Board of Education and a Marathwada University with a provision for different colleges. That alone would ensure proper emphasis on the different educational aspects and their execution consistent with the conditions obtaining from time to time. In view of the needs of Marathwada, the Second Five-Year Plan should provide for the technical colleges, a well equipped hospital and a Marathwada University". The second convention of M. L. As. and M. Ps. and representatives of Marathwada, held on 10th and 11th March, 1956, stressed the need of a University for Marathwada. On 9th October 1956, a memorandum was submitted to the Advisor, Planning Commission, Government of India, stressing that if specific provision of necessary funds for the establishment of a University for Marathwada has not been made in the Second Five Year Plan, considering the urgent need of the University, diversion of the needed funds be effected from the allotments to Marathwada for other items.

15. The demand for a Marathwada University received approval and support from eminent educationists and literary persons like Maha Mahopadhyaya Datto Waman Potdar, Shri Laxman Shastri Joshi, the Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor, Poona University, Dr. D. R. Gadgil, the late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, and Justice Mangalmoorti, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University.

16. On 29th July 1956, a delegation of M. Ps. and M. L. As. and educationists and Principals of Colleges in Marathwada submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister of Hyderabad State, who approved the idea of a Marathwada University and promised to create the necessary background. The Ministers for Education and Home and other Ministers of Hyderabad also supported the demand. In the Hyderabad Assembly session prior to the Reorganization of States, the leader of the opposition proposed a resolution for the establishment of a University for Marathwada, which, however, was withdrawn on information from the Chief Minister that the matter was under consideration of the Government.

17. The Government of Hyderabad, therefore, constituted a Committee comprised of Prof. M. S. Doraiswamy, Principal, College of Arts and Commerce, Dr. N. V. Subbarao, Dean, Faculty of Science, Dr. I. Topa, Registrar, Osmania University and Shri Setu Madhav Rao, Secretary, Education Department, Hyderabad State, to go into the details of a University for Marathwada.

This Committee prepared a scheme and submitted the report to the Government for further action. The action taken by the Government of Hyderabad is to be found in the following extract from the proceedings of the 24th meeting of the Council of Ministers, Hyderabad held on 27th October 1956 :—

“ The Council of Ministers considered the need to establish a separate University for the Marathwada area. It was strongly of the opinion that a separate University for the Marathwada area should be established and decided to request the successor Government to take steps to achieve their objective ”.

18. In September and October 1956, Shri Y. B. Chavan and Shri Bhau-Saheb Hire, Ministers of the then Bombay Cabinet paid visits to Hyderabad. The need of a University for Marathwada was placed before them by the public.

19. The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce which met at Bombay on 15th and 16th December 1956, adopted the following resolution :—

“ In Marathwada, educational facilities have not developed at all and are at the lowest ebb. It is very essential for the proper and healthy growth of education in all its branches to have a duly constituted University in Marathwada. This has been a pressing demand of the people of Marathwada over a long time and the Marathwada University should be established at the earliest with a provision for different colleges in Arts, Commerce, Agriculture, Engineering and Technology so that this area should have adequate opportunities and facilities for training of the necessary personnel required for its economic development.”

20. The Chief Minister of Bombay, Shri Y. B. Chavan was on a tour of Marathwada in January 1957. At every place he visited, the citizens, the Local Bodies and the students represented to him the necessity of establishing a University for Marathwada.

21. The Bombay Cabinet considered the question and took a decision to take steps towards this end. The press note referred to earlier was issued on 21st January 1957. The Government Resolution constituting the present Committee with the terms of reference quoted at the beginning of Chapter I, was published through a Press Note on 27th April 1957.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL BACKWARDNESS OF MARATHWADA.

22. Due to various causes, such as the political condition, the ideology of the ruling community and the distance from the Capital of Hyderabad State, Marathwada was neglected for a number of decades and has, therefore, remained an undeveloped region. There is consequently less technical talent and a smaller number of educational, social and cultural associations in Marathwada than in other neighbouring areas. However, a wide general awakening and a strong urge to develop its potential and human resources and material wealth have been evident in spite of the stress and strain of

political domination and the keen aspiration of the people for parity in development received a big momentum since the achievement of freedom from an autocratic and medieval rule.

23. Marathwada consists mostly of dry land which is dependent on rain for its cultivation. Except for two rivers, there are only rivulets and nallas. A gradual deterioration of the soil has been constantly going on. The main source of income is agriculture. The percentage of population dependent on it is 77.5 percent, whereas in Maharashtra and Vidarbha, the percentage is 58.1 and 69.7 respectively. Again, the land under irrigation in Marathwada is only 1.8 percent while the figure is 17.3 percent for all India. No survey of irrigation and power possibilities had been undertaken before reorganisation of the States. The supply of modern agricultural equipment had also been meagre.

24. Though the production of cotton and ground-nut is quite large, there are only two textile mills in Marathwada while in Vidarbha there are nine textile mills and in Maharashtra as many as ninety. There is scope in Marathwada for increased production of sugarcane and jaggery. In Marathwada, there are only 10 types of industrial concerns while in Vidarbha there are 60 and in Maharashtra about 90.

25. Marathwada is backward educationally too, the percentage of literacy being only 9.3, whereas in Vidarbha it is 19.7 and in Maharashtra, 16.7. In respect of women, the percentage of literacy is lower still, being only 2.6 while in Vidarbha, it is 7.7 and in Maharashtra 8.3. There are no separate colleges or hostels for women, and girls' high schools number only 12.

26. The number of high schools in Marathwada is 95 or roughly 19 per district. The percentage of trained teachers in Marathwada is only 29.1 whereas it is 50—60 in the other two areas of the State.

27. These figures testify to the utter neglect of Marathwada in the past regime. The result has been a general backwardness, a malaise which needs urgent and special treatment.

28. In removing this general backwardness of the region and in raising it to a parity with the other regions, a University for Marathwada shall have an important role to play.

It can serve as—

- (1) a high grade institution for the spread and integration of education in all its aspects ;
- (2) a seat of higher learning promoting research in humanities and fundamental and applied sciences ;
- (3) a source percolating the benefits of higher knowledge through extra-mural programmes particularly in rural areas.

29. A University for Marathwada will thus be a seat of higher learning which will not only promote advancement of knowledge but will also actively help the all round development of the region by concentrating its research activities on the specific problems in Agriculture and Technology.

CHAPTER IV.

PRESENT EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN MARATHWADA.

30. *Primary and Secondary Education.*—The area of Marathwada is 26,948 sq. miles and the population is 53 lakhs. It is a compact region with five districts comprising 54 talukas and above 7000 villages. The figures for 1957-58 show that there are 3,686 primary schools (Infant to IV), 231 middle schools (including schools from infant to VII) and 95 high schools, with 14 more schools upgraded to IX class this year. The ratio is, therefore, 1 Primary School for 2 villages, 4.4 Middle Schools for each taluka and 19 High Schools for each District. These figures make a poor comparison with other regions of Bombay State. Even these educational facilities are not uniformly spread over the Districts and over the areas in the Districts.

31. The Education of Girls is at the lowest rung of the ladder. There are only 12 Girls' High Schools, with no hostel provision. To advance women's education, many more Girls' High Schools and Hostels are necessary.

32. The Technical Institutes are few and far between. There is one Polytechnic at Aurangabad and 4 Technical Schools at Aurangabad, Nanded, Latur and Murud. The Agricultural High School at Parbhani, started in 1947, stands suspended but may start working again from June 1958. Seventeen Government and private High Schools have been converted into Multipurpose High Schools with Agriculture, Commerce, Technical, Home Science and Science as elective groups. There are 5 Basic Training Schools for Matriculates.

33. The Committee in its tour was impressed by the great engerness for higher education, expressed by witness after witness. Private enterprise has contributed considerably to the satisfaction of the educational needs of the people. Half the number of middle and High Schools are run by private managements. Students in the Matric Class and students appearing and passing the Matriculation examination have almost doubled between 1952 and 1957; but the number of schools has not increased in the same proportion.

Statement showing the number of High Schools and students for 1952-53 and 1957-58.

Serial No.	Head.	1952-53.	1957-58.	Remarks.
1	Number of High Schools	78	95	Fourteen more schools are upgraded to the IXth Class.
2	Number of students in High School Classes (VIII, IX, X).	9,504	18,513	
3	Number of students in H. S. C. i.e. X Class.	2,252	5,326	
4	Number of students appearing for H. S. C. Examination.	3,756 (for 1953).	6,465 (for 1957 March).	
5	Number of students who passed the H. S. C. Examination.	1,065	2,075	

34. The above Table shows the increase in the number of students passing the H. S. C. Examination.

35. The following table shows the increase in the number of students seeking admissions to the first year of the Arts and Science Colleges. The number has more than doubled between 1953 and 1958.

Serial No.	Year/ College.	Milind Vidyalyaya, Aurangabad.	Government College, Aurangabad.	Peoples' College, Nanded.	Yogeshwari Science College, Mominabad.	Total	Remarks.
1	1953-54 ..	136	145	130	..	411	Junior Intermediate Class.
2	1954-55 ..	167	142	152	..	461	
3	1955-56 ..	291	273	204	..	768	
4	1956-57 ..	344	255	169	77	845	Pre-University Class.
5	1957-58 ..	588	218	161	120	1,087	Do.

From the above tables, it can be safely concluded that there will be at least 1250 students enrolling in the Pre-University class in June 1958.

36. *Collegiate Education.*—The history of the development of collegiate education is disconcerting. Osmania University maintained its unitary character till as late as 1950. Despite the fact that Marathwada formed $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the area and contributed $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the revenue of Hyderabad State, Osmania University spent only 4% of its budget on Collegiate education in Marathwada.

Till 1950, there was only one Intermediate College run by the University at Aurangabad. In June 1950, the Peoples' Education Society and Nanded Education Society started two private colleges, one at Aurangabad and the other at Nanded respectively.

37. Later on, due to the persistent efforts of the Education Minister of Hyderabad and of the representatives of the people, Osmania University changed its policy. Between 1954 and 1956, as many as 5 colleges viz. the College of Education at Aurangabad, the Science College at Mominabad, the Colleges of Agriculture and Medicine at Parbhani and Aurangabad respectively and the Law College at Aurangabad were allowed to be opened. There is also an Ayurvedic College at Nanded under the Technical Education Department which also was opened during the same period. Recently, the University Intermediate College at Aurangabad has been upgraded into a Degree College and taken over by the Government.

38. Of these 9 colleges, 6 are of recent origin. Schemes for their development are being implemented. The Milind Vidyalaya at Aurangabad and the People's College at Nanded have their own spacious buildings and adequate equipment. The Government College at Aurangabad is housed in old residential buildings which are not suitable for a full-fledged degree College. All these Colleges have adopted the new pattern of University Education viz. the Pre-University, Pre-Professional and 3-Year Degree Courses.

39. These educational facilities are very inadequate. There is an urgent need of an Engineering College and a Veterinary College. It is understood that the Central Government has a scheme to sponsor 18 Engineering Colleges in India. It would be in the fitness of things if Marathwada is allotted one under this scheme.

40. Further, cotton, groundnut, oil seeds and sugarcane form the backbone of agricultural production in Marathwada. The industries based on these products, if developed, would lead to greater prosperity. Hence institutes devoted to research in these fields, as and when finances permit, would be of great help.

41. The Committee confidently hopes that more High Schools, Girls' High Schools, Colleges and Technical and Agricultural Schools will grow up with the help of the Government and the public.

42. There is also a need of the establishment, with the help of the Government or the concerned Department, of—

- (1) An Engineering College.
- (2) A Women's Hostel.
- (3) A Polytechnic with Post-Matriculation courses in Oil Production and Textiles.
- (4) Agricultural Schools and Institutions with Post-Matriculation Courses in Rural Services.

43. It is suggested that when institutions of categories (3) and (4) above come into being, the University may consider the recognition of their courses and provide for the award of diplomas to successful candidates.

44. During the last two years, two institutions have been founded, one in Jalna and the other at Nanded, to promote studies in oriental languages and learning. The recognition granted to these institutions by the Osmania University for imparting instruction leading up to the examinations of Dip. O.L. and B.O.L. will have to be continued under the proposed University.

CHAPTER V.

THE NEED OF A SEPARATE UNIVERSITY FOR MARATHWADA.

45. In Chapter II, the history of the demand for a University for Marathwada has been traced. Chapter III describes the general backwardness of the Marathwada region and shows what role a University could play in removing it. In Chapter IV, the present educational conditions of Marathwada have been set out. The need of the area for the establishment of certain educational institutions at present lacking in it has been pointed out. Now we propose to discuss the necessity of a separate University for Marathwada.

46. It has already been stated in Chapter IV that there are at present 9 Colleges in Marathwada affiliated to the Osmania University. At the time of the reorganisation of the States from 1st November 1956, the question of their future status naturally arose. On administrative and financial grounds, it is anomalous for Colleges in the Marathwada region — now an integral part of the Bombay State — to continue to remain affiliated to the Osmania University, in the jurisdiction of another State, viz. Andhra Pradesh. However, the Governments of Bombay and Andhra Pradesh agreed to let the affiliation of the Marathwada Colleges continue with Osmania for some time. The Osmania University consequently passed a resolution that the affiliation of the Marathwada Colleges would continue till 31st October 1958. It has now become an urgent matter to decide what should be done about the affiliation of the Marathwada Colleges from the next academic year, i.e. from June 1958.

47. The first solution that commends itself is that the Marathwada Colleges on disaffiliation from the Osmania University may be brought under the jurisdiction of the Poona or the Nagpur University. Though Marathwada shares the linguistic and cultural heritage of Maharashtra, for a considerable period, it was politically dismembered from the rest of Maharashtra and was subjected to an unprogressive rule with a different language and culture. This resulted in neglect of the development of the region.

48. In order to bring it on a par with other more advanced areas, it would require exclusive attention. A separate high grade institution like a University devoted to this cause can alone contribute effectively to this task.

49. A seat of higher learning like a University will have a stimulating effect on the tone and quality of education at all levels. The establishment of a University would inspire the starting of more colleges and technical, agricultural and research institutions in the districts of Marathwada and as a consequence, lead to the all round development of the region.

50. The modern trend is not to extend but to limit the jurisdiction of the Universities by decentralisation so that they can effectively exercise supervision over the institutions under them and cater more effectively for their specific educational needs. The principle of regional Universities has long been accepted by the Government of Bombay as evidenced by the establishment of the Universities of Poona, Gujarat and Karnatak. The need of a separate University for the Marathwada region was envisaged by the Nizam's Government at the time of framing the Charter of the Osmania University in 1917. Hence the demand for a separate University for Marathwada cannot be set aside by extending the jurisdiction of Poona or Nagpur University over Marathwada.

51. Hyderabad State had adopted the new pattern of education sponsored by the Central Advisory Board of Education at all stages of education — elementary, secondary and University. A number of High Schools in Marathwada have been upgraded into Multipurpose Schools and the Degree Course has been made one of three years' duration. A Pre-University class has been started as an interim measure in the Colleges which have already launched upon the Three Year Degree Course and the Pre-Professional Class. Poona proposes to start the Pre-University Class from next year, while Nagpur has opened it this year. The courses of this class at Poona, Nagpur and Osmania Universities differ. So, even on grounds of the form and content of education at the University level, Marathwada has a strong claim for a separate University.

52. At present, there are no special facilities nor has any specific provision been made for the students of Marathwada in the Professional Colleges and Post-Graduate Institutions in Poona and Nagpur Universities. Whatever provision exists is on an inter-University quota basis for students belonging to Universities constituted by Law in the Bombay State. This can be taken advantage of only if the students of Marathwada belong to a University of their own.

53. Granting that these facilities can be increased with the goodwill of the authorities of Poona and Nagpur Universities, the two Universities may not be able to meet the growing numbers of students, the more so when the students of Marathwada are diverted from Osmania University at Hyderabad as a result of the reorganisation of States.

54. Poona and Nagpur Universities have already large areas and population to serve. Hence it may not be possible for these Universities to pay the exclusive attention needed for solving the educational problems of Marathwada. Moreover, the general standard of living of the people of Marathwada is comparatively low. Hence it would be beyond the reach of a student of ordinary means to avail of the facilities at distant places like Poona and Nagpur. The establishment of a separate University for Marathwada would solve all these problems smoothly.

55. The demand for a University for Marathwada, as shown in Chapter II, started years before the reorganisation of the States. Had it not been for the reorganisation in November 1956, the University would have been an established fact by now.

56. The people of Marathwada have for long aspired for educational progress. They have given top priority to education as an instrument of scientific knowledge, culture and progress. The establishment of a University would satisfy this commendable urge in the minds of the people.

57. Marathwada has consequently its own peculiar needs and special problems. It is a distinct region requiring special attention for its development and growth. The establishment of a separate University for the Marathwada region would be in consonance with the already accepted principle of forming regional Universities for areas with specific educational and economic needs.

58. Marathwada can be an educationally viable unit for a University. It has already 9 Colleges, with 3 more in the offing. The Radhakrishnan Commission has recommended that there should be at least three or four faculties in a new University. With the four Arts and Science Colleges and five Professional Colleges in the region, Marathwada University can start with seven faculties, viz. Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Law, Agriculture and Medicine.

59. The Colleges in Marathwada are of recent growth, now numbering nine, with a strength of 2,098 pupils. Osmania University, starting with a strength of 1,000, has now 15,000 students on its rolls. Saugar, Venkatesh, and Gorakhpur Universities also started with a meagre strength. Marathwada with 9 colleges, 2,098 students and seven faculties has, therefore, a strong case for a University. As mentioned in Chapter II, the representatives of Marathwada in May 1956 asked top priority for their demand for a University. They were prepared for the sake of a University even to sacrifice some of the schemes of development in the Second Five Year Plan, if necessary.

60. It is important to note that the people of Marathwada do not look upon the proposed University as a device for manufacturing graduates. They want their younger generation to rub shoulders with the products of other Universities and help constructively in the agricultural, industrial and commercial no less than the educational development and progress of the region. All necessary precautions should, however, be taken in framing the constitution of the University to provide adequate safeguards against the lowering of standards.

61. No fear need be entertained that the starting of a University for a region of the State is likely to encourage separatist tendencies. Even at present, a number of students in the various colleges is from Vidarbha and Maharashtra. Ninety percent of the staff of private Colleges is also drawn from these areas. The tie of language and culture is a sufficient guarantee against fissiparous tendencies.

62. There are examples of Universities established on grounds similar to those for a Marathwada University. When the State of Andhra was formed by the separation of the Telugu districts from Madras State in October 1954, it had one University. Four districts in the new State, which were not included in the jurisdiction of that University continued their affiliation with Madras University. To meet the situation, a new University with jurisdiction over these four districts was established at Tirupati.

63. When the professional Colleges in Marathwada are fully equipped and staffed and reach their full stature, benefits are bound to flow from them to the people of the region. At present, there are only about 200 doctors for a population of 53 lakhs, 100 agricultural graduates and the percentage of trained teachers is less than 30. The immediate need of Marathwada is, therefore, for trained personnel in the learned and technical professions. If they become available in larger numbers, agriculture, public health and education in the area will naturally be toned up. The Marathwada University, being born of the need of the people, will naturally see that its benefits percolate to the region it serves.

CHAPTER VI.

LOCATION, SITE, NAME AND JURISDICTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

64. *Location.*—Three places were suggested for the Seat of the University viz. Aurangabad, Nanded and Mominabad. The claims of Nanded and Moninabad for being made the Seat of the University were put forward by some witnesses as being geographically more central than Aurangabad. It was pointed out to us that at Mominabad about 1000 acres of land was available on a high level by the side of the Tuberculosis Hospital and the site contains 17 residential bungalows which also were available. These claims were carefully considered by the Committee but, in their opinion, the facilities available at Aurangabad, far outweigh these considerations.

65. The reasons in favour of locating the University at Aurangabad are very cogent. Aurangabad has for a long time been an important cultural centre of Marathwada. Deogiri (Daulatabad), the Capital of the Yadavas is only 8 miles from it, while the world famous Ellora caves are 4 miles further off, and the Ajanta caves whose frescoes have won the admiration of the world are 64 miles from Aurangabad. Paithan, the ancient Pratishthan of Eknath and Mahanubhav fame, is 34 miles away. Surrounded by hills, the country around has a scenic grandeur of its own, and the place is noted for its salubrious climate. The population of the town is about 76,000. It was a Division Centre during the Hyderabad regime and continues to be so even now. There exist in the town six High Schools, one Polytechnic, two Arts and Science degree Colleges and Colleges of Education, Medicine and Law. Thus, it already has a nucleus of a number of institutions of higher learning. Hence the Committee strongly recommends that the Seat of the University be located at Aurangabad. In doing so, it is supported by the opinions of the majority of the witnesses who gave evidence as well as of those individuals and institutions who sent written replies to its questionnaire.

66. Three sites suggested for the location of the University were inspected by us, one near Chikalthana starting from the Radio Station building on the Jalna Road, the other starting from the Milind Mahavidyalaya and sloping down to Soneri Mahal near the hill and the third near Padegaon on the Daulatabad Road. An area upto 583 acres can be acquired at the first site and 733 acres at the third site. The first and second sites are nearer to the town than the other site. With the hill as the back-ground and a brook flowing by, the second site has a scenic advantage. On the other hand, the Chikalthana site is on a higher level. A large portion of these two sites is fit for construction and there is ample scope for expansion as the University develops. Considering all these points, we recommend the following two sites :—

- (1) The Chikalthana site measuring about 583 acres starting from the Radio Station building on the Jalna road.
- (2) The Soneri Mahal site measuring about 733 acres starting from Milind Mahavidyalaya. One of these two sites may be selected.

67. *Name.*—A number of names were suggested for the proposed University such as Marathwada, Aurangabad, Paithan, Pratishthan, Daulatabad, Deogiri, Ajanta, Shalivahana, Satawahana, Shivaji, Ambedkar etc.

68. Opinion was practically unanimous for naming the proposed University the “Marathwada University”. The public in this region as can be seen from Chapter II, has all along associated the University with the name of Marathwada. There was a suggestion that, following the analogy of the Poona University, the proposed University might be called the “Aurangabad University.” Aurangabad has certainly been acknowledged to be the intellectual centre of Marathwada and has accordingly been suggested by us as the Seat of the University. But the University has to serve the needs of the whole of the Marathwada region with a common historical and cultural background. The name of a city, however, illustrious, cannot exercise the same spell upon the imagination of the Marathwada people. The name of the University must be such that it will make an emotional appeal to the heart and minds of the people. The name “MARATHWADA” has that advantage. There are examples of Universities taking their name from a region or State, as for example, the Punjab, Andhra or Utkal Universities. We, therefore, recommend that the proposed University be called the “Marathwada University”.

69. *Jurisdiction.*—Some witnesses proposed that besides the five districts of Marathwada, the adjacent district of Khandesh which has now been included in one revenue division for administrative purposes, be included in the jurisdiction of the proposed University for Marathwada. Others desired to extend the jurisdiction to the other contiguous districts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Some others stressed that the case of Talukas like Bhalki and Santpur which have a greater proportion of Marathi speaking persons but have been joined to other linguistic State, stands on a separate footing and should also be included in the jurisdiction of the Marathwada University.

70. Considering the complications likely to arise out of such extra-territorial jurisdiction, the Committee recommends that to begin with, the jurisdiction of the proposed University should be confined to the five districts of Marathwada viz. Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad. This jurisdiction should be assured by statutory declaration provision being made in the Act itself to extend the jurisdiction after consulting the University concerned, by Government to other contiguous areas as and when circumstances warrant.

CHAPTER VII.

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS, FORM AND SCOPE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

71. *Regional University.*—A University by its very nature cannot devote itself entirely to any single aim, howsoever desirable it may be. It has to pay attention to and co-ordinate as many aims of higher education as possible. However, it may have to stress some special aim in its particular social context. The movement for a University for Marathwada was an integral part of the growing consciousness of the Marathwada people of Hyderabad State. So the proposed Marathwada University will be expected to play a significant role in the economic, educational, social and cultural development of the people of Marathwada.

72. The new University will, therefore, necessarily be a regional University. It will cater for the higher education of the region, draw its resources and inspiration from the region and pay special attention to its particular needs.

73. Our Country has accepted the democratic pattern of society. Social service thus becomes a part of the University's activities. The University must attempt to bring higher knowledge to the door of the common man in a form that will appeal to him. It should correlate its activities to the practical needs of the community. This can be attempted through University Extension Centres, mass education conducted by an Extra-Mural Department and giving importance to subjects of teaching and research connected with the needs of the people.

74. *Academic Standards.*—There is a common complaint now-a-day that the standards of teaching and examination are gradually deteriorating. One important cause of the falling standards is the appointment of teachers and examiners who are not of the proper type. We, therefore, recommend that the constitution of the University should provide for statutory bodies for the selection of teachers that will command confidence and be a proof against outside pressure or influence. The appointment of members of the teaching staff in the affiliated colleges should also be subject to the approval of the University and in conformity with the prescribed qualifications. With regard to the selection of examiners also, there should be a statutory provision for ensuring that only persons with proper qualifications are appointed and that appointments are made in accordance with conventions laid down by the University. For the maintenance of high standards, it will be necessary to appoint half the number of examiners from among teachers in other universities.

75. The University and College teachers form the most important element in a University. So the procurement of good teachers deserves the greatest consideration of the University. The teaching profession offers few attractions to brilliant and ambitious men and is consequently flooded with second rate men. In the selection of teachers, high qualifications is the first consideration. Along with these, other criteria such as the academic habit, the passion to communicate and the spirit of service should also be taken into account. The teachers must be provided with opportunities to travel, to attend Conferences and thus to broaden their outlook. As efficiency of instruction depends largely upon a contented staff, we recommend for the University teachers the pay scales proposed by the University Grants Commission. As private institutions cannot afford the same scales, it is suggested that Government should come to their aid.

76. *Residence.*—A University has to help not merely the intellectual but the all-round development of its students. In this task, close contact of the students with one another and with the teaching staff is of importance. The advantages of such residence are the development of a corporate spirit and the spirit of give and take and mutual understanding. Residence thus becomes at valuable adjunct of University Education. We recommend, therefore, that the proposed University should provide Hostels for students including post-graduate students and quarters for the teachers. The affiliated colleges also should be encouraged to provide hostel accommodation for as many of their students as possible.

77. *An Affiliating University.*—In Marathwada, the Colleges are scattered widely, being situated in Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded and Mominabad. New Colleges are likely to spring up in the near future at Jalna, Bhir, Osmanabad and Tuljapur. A number of these were founded by selfless private effort. The existence of these Colleges in different place, the long distances between them, the imperfect means of communication and the poor economic condition of the people in Marathwada make the establishment of a unitary University impracticable.

78. The Marathwada University has, therefore, to be primarily an affiliating University. Its relation to the affiliated colleges will, however, have to be more intimate than in other similar Universities. It will have to exert a greater control and supervision on the new colleges, in respect of the selection of their teachers, the residence of their students, the maintenance of standards of education and the pooling of all resources for post-graduate teaching.

79. *Functions of the University.*—The Marathwada University cannot remain satisfied with affiliating colleges and examining candidates. It must also contribute to the advancement of knowledge by undertaking post-graduate teaching and research in its own departments as well as through its colleges and recognised institutions. For developing the emotional integrity of its students, it must make provision for their residence as well as their instruction. By reason of the key position it will occupy in an admittedly

backward area, in addition to the dissemination of higher learning and the advancement of research, it will have to serve as a nursery of leaders in different walks of life, professional, industrial, economic, political and social, who can actively help in the development of the potentiality of the region in all directions and in the resuscitation of its unique culture.

80. *Post-Graduate research.*—The bulk of the research will have to be carried out at the seat of the University; but research work should also be permitted in institutions and research centres outside the University Centre under the guidance of the University, if necessary facilities as laid down by its competent authorities are available there.

81. It is desirable in the early stage to concentrate on higher studies in the important subjects with an eye to the immediate needs of the region and local resources that are available. Thus, research work should be undertaken in the Agricultural College as soon as it reaches its full-fledged status. Since an important function of a modern University is the advancement of knowledge in different fields such as Science, Technology, History, Languages, Ancient Indian Culture and Archaeology, research must be given a high priority in the University. To this end, research degrees must be instituted, research work by teachers encouraged and research fellowships and publication grants provided in a liberal measure.

82. *Faculties.*—From the very start, the Marathwada University will have the necessary provision for the teaching of subjects in Arts, Commerce and Science in the Government College and the Milind Mahavidyalaya at Aurangabad and the Peoples' College at Nanded and in Science subjects at the Yogeshwari College at Mominabad. There are also the Colleges of Education (Graduate Teachers' Training), Law and Medicine at Aurangabad and an Agricultural College at Parbhani. With the provision of these seven faculties, the only important faculty that remains over is Engineering. It is earnestly hoped that Government will supply this need as early as possible.

83. We would suggest that the University should, in its early programme of development, include the establishment of post-graduate departments in languages, social sciences and natural sciences which will aid the development of Marathwada. In years to come, as funds permit, the faculties of Technology, Veterinary Science, Home Science and Fine Arts should be instituted. Diplomas in Foreign Languages, Technical and Vocational subjects and other subjects for which there may be a demand, may also be instituted.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

84. *Principles.*—In making proposals regarding the constitution of the Marathwada University, the Acts of the Universities of India, specially those of Bombay, Poona, Gujarat, Karnatak and Delhi were taken as guides. Only such changes have been suggested as are found to be necessary as a result of experience, and have bearing on regional needs. The right of the State

Government to exercise general supervision over the University has been recognised. This can be done through the Government Officers who are Ex-officio members of the University Bodies and by the power vested in Government for investigating into the University affairs and taking necessary action should circumstances call for it. Subject to this Government control, the University should have academic and administrative independence for the exercise of all its functions.

85. As regards nomenclature of the University Bodies, we recommend the terms adopted in the Nagpur and Poona University Acts such as the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

86. The post of the Chancellor should be made Ex-officio and the Governor of the State should be the Chancellor.

87. Since the office of the Vice-Chancellor carries responsible administrative and Executive duties, only very competent persons should occupy it. Following the procedure of the Delhi University, we recommend that the Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of not less than three persons selected by a Committee. The Committee shall consist of two persons not connected with the University or any College or Institution affiliated to it, nominated by the Executive Council and one person nominated by the Chancellor. The Chancellor shall appoint one of the three persons to be the Chairman of the Committee. If the Chancellor does not approve of any of the persons so recommended, he may call for a fresh recommendation. The post of the Vice-Chancellor should be a full time, salaried one. The appointment of the first Vice-Chancellor however, should be made by the Government for a period of three years and may be extended by another period of three years, if thought fit. The first Registrar should be appointed by the Government for a period of five years, and the subsequent appointments will be made by the Executive Council.

88. The main authorities of the University will be the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council. The Court will be the legislative authority with powers of supervision and control but should not interfere in the day-to-day administration. The Court will also be the authority for sanctioning the budget submitted to it by the Executive Council. The Academic Council will frame courses of studies, regulate examinations, recommend the institution of new faculties and Departments of teaching and research and give advice on all academic matters. The Executive Council will be the executive body with representatives from the Court and the Academic Council.

89. *The Composition of the Court.*—After careful consideration, it is recommended that the proportion of the Academic and non-academic elements in the Court should be roughly 50 : 50. In this way, it will be possible for the University to keep in touch with public opinion at various levels, and also to have on the highest body of the University persons whose main business is education.

90. We recommend the procedure of the Karnatak University, viz. functional basis for the constituency of registered graduates. This will assure representation of lawyers, doctors and engineers, whose effect on public life is considerable.

91. Representation should also be given to District Local Boards and Municipalities, Industry, Donors and the State Legislature.

92. We recommend statutory Committees for the selection and recognition of the University Teachers and Examiners on the lines of those provided for in the Bombay University Act, 1953, a Board for Extra-mural work and Advisory Committees for legal and financial matters.

Constitution.—We suggest the following constitution and powers for the University and its several authorities.

93. 1. *Powers of the University.*—The Marathwada University shall have the following powers :—

- (i) to provide for instruction, teaching and training in such branches of learning and courses of study as it may think fit and to make provision for research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge ;
- (ii) to establish, maintain and manage departments and institutes of research or specialised studies ;
- (iii) to institute professorships, readerships, lecturerships and any other posts of teachers required by the University ;
- (iv) to appoint or recognise persons as professors, readers or lecturers or otherwise as teachers of the University ;
- (v) to lay down the courses of instruction for the various examinations ;
- (vi) to guide the teaching in colleges ;
- (vii) to hold examinations and confer degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions on persons whom the University deems fit and proper, in accordance with the Statutes framed in this behalf ;
- (viii) to confer honorary degrees, titles or other academic distinctions in the manner laid down by the Statutes ;
- (ix) to grant such diplomas and to provide such lectures, instruction and training for persons who are not enrolled students of the University, as the University may determine by the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations ;
- (x) to admit educational institutions to the privileges of the University and to withdraw such privileges ;

- (xi) to inspect colleges and recognise institutions and to take measures to ensure that proper standards of instruction, teaching or training are maintained in them and that adequate library and laboratory provisions are made ;
- (xii) to hold and manage endowments and to institute and award fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, exhibitions, medals and prizes ;
- (xiii) to make special provision for the spread of University education among classes and communities which are educationally backward ;
- (xiv) to make special provision for disseminating knowledge and promoting arts and culture in rural areas ;
- (xv) to fix, demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed by the Ordinances ;
- (xvi) to establish, maintain and manage hostels ;
- (xvii) to recognise hostels not maintained by the University, to inspect such hostels and to withdraw recognition therefrom ;
- (xviii) to co-ordinate, supervise, regulate and control the conduct of post-graduate research work and teaching in the affiliated colleges and in centres other than the University ;
- (xix) to supervise and control the residence, conduct and discipline of the students of the University and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare ;
- (xx) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine e. g. an academy for preparing books for the progressive adoption of Marathi as medium ;
- (xxi) to institute and manage :—
 - (a) A Publication Department,
 - (b) University Extension Boards,
 - (c) An Information Bureau,
 - (d) An Employment Bureau ;
- (xxii) to make provision for :—
 - (a) Extra-mural teaching and other recognised activities,
 - (b) Physical training,
 - (c) Sports and Athletic Clubs ;
- (xxiii) to make training arrangements for competitive examinations for services under the Union and State Governments ;
- (xxiv) to do all such acts and things as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University and generally to promote Arts, Sciences and other branches of learning and culture.

94. II. *Officers of the University.*—

- (1) The Chancellor,
- (2) The Vice Chancellor,
- (3) The Deans of Faculties,

The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty and shall hold office for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

- (4) The Registrar,

The Registrar shall be a whole-time salaried officer appointed by the Executive Council and shall act as Secretary of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

- (5) Such other Officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be its Officers.

95. *Chancellor.*—The Governor of the State for the time being shall be the *ex-officio* Chancellor. He shall be the Head of the University and President of the Court and shall, when present, preside over the Convocations and meetings of the Court. He shall be vested with the following powers :—

- (i) to sanction the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor,
- (ii) to inspect, or cause an inspection of the University when circumstances make this necessary ;
- (iii) to nominate members to the Court on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor ;
- (iv) to give sanction to the Statutes passed by the Court ;
- (v) such other powers as may be conferred by the Act and the Statutes.

96. *The Vice Chancellor.*—The Vice Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University and shall preside at the meetings of the Court and Convocations, in the absence of the Chancellor. He shall be the Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council and shall be entitled to be present, with a right to speak, at any meeting of any other authority or body of the University but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of that body or authority.

97. He shall have powers to convene the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council. He shall have emergency powers and exercise them whenever necessary and shall report the circumstances to the next meeting of the authority convened for confirmation of such action. He shall give effect to the decisions of the Court regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of officers and teachers of the University and be responsible for the proper administration of the University. He shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by the Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

98. III. *Authorities of the University.*—The following shall be the authorities of the University :—

- (1) The Court,
- (2) The Executive Council,
- (3) The Academic Council,
- (4) The Faculties,
- (5) The Boards of Studies,
- (6) The Board of University Teaching,
- (7) The Board of Extra-Mural Studies,
- (8) Such Other Boards or Bodies as may be declared by the Statutes to be the authorities of the University.

The Court, its constitution, Powers and Duties.—

Constitution.—The Court shall consist of the following members :—

A. *Ex-Officio*—

- (i) The Chancellor,
- (ii) The Vice Chancellor,
- (iii) The Registrar,
- (iv) Vice Chancellors of other Universities established by law in Bombay State,
- (v) The Minister of Education,
- (vi) The Chief Justice,
- (vii) The Director of Education, and if he is unable to attend, his nominee not below the rank of a Deputy Director of Education,
- (viii) The Director of Technical Education,
- (ix) Four members designated by the State Government, representing the Departments of Medical or Public Health, Agriculture, Industries and Public Works,
- (x) Deans of Faculties,
- (xi) Heads of the University Departments,
- (xii) Principals of affiliated colleges,
- (xiii) The Chairman of the Secondary Education Board,
- (xiv) The Chairman of the S. S. C. Examination Board.

B. Elected as prescribed below :—

- (a) (i) By teachers in the University Departments and affiliated colleges. 10
- (ii) By the Head Masters of Secondary Schools of whom one shall be a Head Mistress and one shall be a Head Master or a Head Mistress of a Multipurpose School, provided a person once elected shall not be eligible for re-election for the next one term.

(b) By public associations as under :—

(i)	by the District Local Boards one and by the Municipalities one.	2
(ii)	by commercial and industrial bodies, functioning in Marathwada, named in the Statutes.	1
(iii)	by the recognised managing bodies of Private Schools and Colleges, provided the body once elected shall not be eligible for re-election for the next one term.	1
(c) (i)	by the members of the Legislative Assembly..	2
(ii)	by the members of the Legislative Council ..	1
(iii)	from amongst the members of Parliament ..	1

(d) by registered graduates who get themselves registered under the rules with the Marathwada University under the following categories :—

(i)	Lawyers	...	...	...	...	2
(ii)	Medical Graduates	...	...	...	...	1
(iii)	Engineering Graduates	...	...	...	...	1
(iv)	Other Graduates not covered under (i), (ii) and (iii) above.					6
(e) (i)	Donors who donate Rs. 50,000 and above (representation for a total period of 20 years).					1
(ii)	Donors who donate above Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 50,000 (representation for five years).					1
(f)	Nominated by the Chancellor	...	...	...	...	5
Total						39

The term of office of the Court shall be five years.

Powers and Duties.—The Court shall be the Supreme governing and legislative body of the University and shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties :—

- (i) making Statutes, amending and repealing them,
- (ii) considering, cancelling or referring back, but not amending Ordinances and Regulations,
- (iii) considering and passing Resolutions on the Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Financial Estimates and on any matter of general policy, relating to the University education and administration,
- (iv) instituting and maintaining Post-graduate and Research Departments, Professorships and other teaching posts, Hostels and founding Scholarships and Prizes,
- (v) granting and conferring Degrees,

- (vi) electing such office-bearers and authorities as may be provided in the Act and Statutes,
- (vii) prescribing the qualifications of teachers in the affiliated colleges and other recognised institutions as well as of superintendents of Hostels,
- (viii) considering and deciding appeals in cases provided for in the Statutes,
- (ix) recommending affiliation to colleges and recognition to institutions of higher learning and research and withdrawal thereof, after considering the recommendations of the Executive Council,
- (x) to lay down scales of salaries and conditions of employment of members of the staff in affiliated colleges and recognised institutions, and to ensure the observance of the same through the Executive Council,
- (xi) exercising such other powers and performing such other duties as may be prescribed by the Act and Statutes.

(2) *The Executive Council, its Constitution, Powers and Duties.*—The Executive Council shall consist of the following members :—

(i)	The Vice Chancellor-Chairman	...	...	1
(ii)	The Director of Education	...	...	1
(iii)	The Principals of affiliated Colleges by rotation		...	2
(iv)	Deans of Faculties by rotation	...	..	1
(v)	Heads of the University Departments by rotation		...	1
(vi)	Representatives of the Court who are not teachers in the University Departments or affiliated Colleges and who are not representatives of the managements.			4
(vii)	Representatives of the Academic Council		..	2
Total				12

The term of office of the Executive Council shall be three years.

Powers and Duties—

- (i) to direct the form, custody and use of the Common Seal of the University,
- (ii) to administer funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes,
- (iii) to manage and regulate finances, accounts, investments and all administrative affairs of the University and for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit,

- (iv) to control, hold and administer the property and funds of the University, to make contracts on behalf of the University and otherwise represent the University in all legal affairs and proceedings,
- (v) to appoint University teachers and other servants (including the Registrar and the Librarian) of the University, to define the duties and conditions of their service, and to provide for the temporary filling up of vacancies,
- (vi) to accept, subject to the Statutes, the transfer of any moveable and immoveable property on behalf of the University,
- (vii) to recommend the affiliation of colleges and other institutions of higher learning and withdrawal thereof,
- (viii) to arrange for and direct the inspection of affiliated colleges and other recognised institutions and issue directives for maintaining proper standards and efficiency,
- (ix) to supervise the University Departments and the University Library and to appoint a Library Committee,
- (x) to enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts in accordance with the report of the Finance and Legal Committees,
- (xi) to appoint examiners in consultation with an ad-hoc Committee and to determine their remuneration in consultation with the Academic Council,
- (xii) to make, amend and cancel Ordinances,
- (xiii) to award Fellowships, Prizes, Scholarships, Studentships, etc. in accordance with the Statutes,
- (xiv) to accept or surrender donations and endowments subject to the sanction of the Court,
- (xv) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed by the Act or Statutes

(3) *Academic Council, its constitution, powers and duties*

Constitution.—The Academic Council shall consist of

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (ii) The Deans of Faculties,
- (iii) Heads of University Departments,
- (iv) Chairmen of Boards of Studies not covered by the ~~Heads of~~ University Departments.
- (v) Principals of Affiliated Colleges,
- (vi) Four representatives of the Court who are not teachers in University Departments and affiliated colleges.

Powers and Duties.—The Academic Council shall be the Academic Body of the University and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances, have the control and general regulation of instruction, education and examination within the University, and in particular, it shall have—

- (a) the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters,
- (b) the power to make Regulations in consultation with the Boards of Studies and subject to the approval of the Executive Council, regarding the courses of study.

(4) *Faculties :*

Constitution.—Each Faculty shall consist of—

- (1) Members of the Academic Council assigned by it to the various Faculties,
- (2) Two members to be co-opted by the Academic Council, one of whom shall preferably be form a research centre and the other from outside the University.

The University shall have the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Commerce, Law, Agriculture and Education and such other Faculties as may be constituted by the Statutes.

There shall be a Dean for each Faculty, who shall be elected by the members of the Faculty. The Dean shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

(5) *The Boards of Studies :*

Constitution.—There shall be a Board of Studies for every subject or group of subjects as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Each Board shall consist of :—

- (1) The Head of the University Department in that subject, if any,
- (2) Heads of that Department of study in the Colleges,
- (3) Two experts nominated by the Vice Chancellor one of whom shall be from outside the University.

The duties of the Board shall be to recommend text books and courses of studies in the subjects in their purview, to recommend panels of examiners and to advise on all matters referred to it by the Academic Council or the Executive Council.

(6) *The Board of University Teaching :—*

The Board shall consist of—

- (i) The Vice Chancellor,
- (ii) Deans of Faculties,
- (iii) Heads of University Departments,
- (iv) Principals of affiliated colleges,

(v) One representative of the Court who is not a teacher in the University Departments or affiliated Colleges,

(vi) Two representatives of the Academic Council.

The Board shall have the powers of controlling, regulating and co-ordinating instruction, teaching and training in the affiliated colleges and post-graduate instruction, teaching, training and research.

(7) *Board for Extra-Mural Studies—*

The Board of Extra-Mural Studies shall consist of:—

- (i) The Vice Chancellor—*Chairman*,
- (ii) Secretary—An Educationist to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor,
- (iii) Deputy Director of Education, Aurangabad Division,
- (iv) Four members nominated by the Executive Council, from amongst the following:—

(a) Town Committees	...	...	...	1
(b) District Local Boards		...	...	1
(c) District Development Boards	...	...	...	1
(d) A woman representative from the Central Social Welfare Board, or Indian Conference of Soci. Work or Mahila Mandals.				1

4

- (v) Nine other members nominated by the Executive Council, five of whom should be from the Academic Council, representing the faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Agriculture and Education.

Powers and duties of this Board may be formulated on the lines of the Poona University.

(8) *Committee for the Selection of University Teachers.*—There shall be a Selection Committee constituted for the purpose of the appointment of University teachers. It shall consist of—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman*.
- (ii) The Head of the University Department of teaching concerned,
- (iii) One member appointed by the Executive Council, who shall not be connected with the University,
- (iv) Two members appointed by the Academic Council, one of whom shall be a member of the Faculty concerned and the other shall be a person not connected with the University,
- (v) One member appointed by the Chancellor, who shall not be connected with the University.

The Committee shall investigate the merits of the various candidates and report to the Executive Council, the names arranged in order of merit of persons, whom it considers to be suitable for the post. The Executive Council shall make the final selection for appointment out of the persons so recommended. When the Executive Council selects for appointment as a teacher, a candidate placed lower in order of merit, it shall record its reasons in writing and such appointment shall be subject to the sanction of the Chancellor.

(9) *Other Bodies*.—The Court may, by Statutes, constitute and define the functions of such other bodies, as it may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes of carrying out the work of the University and may abolish any of the bodies so constituted.

Interpretation of Act, Statutes, Etc.—If any question arises regarding the interpretation of any provision of the Act or any Statute, Ordinance or Regulation, or as to whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter may be referred to the Chancellor. The Chancellor shall, after taking such advice as he deems necessary, decide the question and his decision shall be final.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

99. *English*.—In the Statements furnished to us in response to the questionnaire, the opinions expressed regarding the medium of instruction at the University differed. All were unanimous, however, on the position of English. Everybody admitted that higher education in the Country owed a large debt to English. But it was generally felt that its acceptance as the medium acted as a great strain on the energies of pupils and produced a gulf between them and the national culture. It also hampered the development of regional languages and literature.

100. At the same time, all the witnesses stressed the need of studying English at the University stage, as it had become current in the Country and had become an integral part of the consciousness of the intelligentsia. Moreover, English has become a language of international importance. Provision will, therefore, have to be made for the compulsory study of English at the University Stage.

101. *Hindi*.—A few witnesses opined that education at the University should be given through the medium of the national language, Hindi. In this respect, a uniform policy by the Universities of the country remains to be formulated.

102. *Marathi*.—A large number of witnesses represented that if Marathi is adopted as the medium at the University, it will relieve the students of a great strain and also give an impetus to the development of the regional language and literature. In effecting this, a number of difficulties would have to be faced such as the inadequacy of the language for purposes of higher education, scarcity of text-books and books of reference, terminology in Scientific and Technical subjects, the limited number of experts possessing command over the subject of instruction and the language. It is necessary to have uniformity in respect of technical terms throughout the country. Most of the witnesses were, therefore, of the view that the English technical terms should be retained though the medium might be Marathi. Some pointed out that the teachers working in colleges were not at present capable of imparting instruction in their subjects through Marathi. This defect can be overcome by giving some time to the teachers to prepare themselves and fixing an early date for the introduction of the Marathi medium.

103. Out of 198 persons who sent written replies to the questionnaire, 126 were in favour of continuing English as the medium of instruction in the Marathwada University for some years until Marathi was well developed to take its place, 15 wanted both English and Marathi to be adopted as alternative media from the beginning, 20 were insistent that only Marathi should be made the medium from the inception of the University, two preferred that Hindi medium and 12 persons proposed to leave the question of medium to the decision of the University bodies. An analysis of the statements of the persons who gave oral evidence shows that 82 favoured the continuance of the English medium, 10 both English and Marathi, 11 Marathi only, 1 Hindi and 2 wanted the matter to be left to the University.

104. It is thus seen that an overwhelming majority of the witnesses favoured the continuance of English as the medium for some time. This was particularly so with the representatives from Marathwada. Their contention was that Marathwada had for long suffered under an autocratic domination, had consequently remained comparatively backward and had much leeway to make up in the shortest possible time. Since the inception of the Osmania University, with Urdu as the medium, they had to make herculean efforts to learn through that language, with the result that the region had remained educationally undeveloped. It was only recently in 1948 that the Urdu medium had given place to the English medium at the University stage and the pupils have gradually adapted themselves to this change. Another radical change after so short an interval would again upset the development of higher education and adversely affect the standards which have to be carefully watched in the early stages of the University and maintained at a high level. It is also feared that if the medium is not English, the graduates of Marathwada would fare badly in the All India Competitive Examinations and Marathwada youths will be deprived of their due share of higher appointments in the State and Central Services.

105. Almost all the witnesses, however, were in favour of adopting Marathi as the medium of instruction at the University, as the goal to which concerted efforts should be directed by the University from the beginning in co-operation

with the neighbouring Universities of Poona and Nagpur who have already made some progress towards the realisation of this ideal. The introduction of the Marathi medium should be gradual and should depend on the necessary preparations in the way of suitable text-books, reference books, common terminology, staff capable of giving instruction through Marathi etc. The Marathi medium should be first adopted for teaching the Humanities, next the Sciences and finally the technical and professional subjects.

106. Most of the witnesses expressed the need for permitting students to answer in Marathi at the examinations from the beginning, as it would remove the handicap of some who have studied the subjects well but are not proficient in expressing their ideas through English.

107. A number of witnesses suggested that the University itself should review the situation from time to time, take necessary decisions and hasten the achievement of the goal of a regional language medium without lowering the standards of education.

108. Hence we recommend—

- A. (1) that English be continued as the medium of instruction in the University for some years, students being given the option of answering question papers at the examinations through Marathi ;
- (2) that in co-operation with the Universities of Poona and Nagpur, the Marathwada University should take active steps, e.g. formation of an Academy for the purpose, to help the adoption of Marathi as the sole medium of instruction as early as possible ;
- (3) that the adoption of Marathi as the sole medium of instruction be gradual : first in the Humanities, next in the Sciences and finally in Technical and Professional subjects ;
- B. that a College where adequate facilities exist for adoption of Marathi as a medium of instruction may be permitted to introduce the same as an optional medium, in any subject.

CHAPTER X.

FINANCE.

109. In making our recommendations about the finance of the University, the following considerations have weighed with us :—

- (1) that Marathwada is economically a backward region due to its long domination by autocratic rulers ;
- (2) The growth of Colleges in this area was not encouraged by the previous regime ;
- (3) Post-graduate instruction was not permitted by the Osmania University in the Colleges in Marathwada because of its unitary policy. Hence all accommodation, equipment and staff for post-graduate research and teaching have to be provided anew.

110. The Government will, therefore, have to meet practically the whole of the capital and recurring expenditure. The people of Marathwada are very keen on having a University and showed their willingness to contribute their mite towards its establishment. We, however, feel that such amounts from the public had better be spent on the establishment of Colleges in their own Districts, as there is an urgent need for more Colleges in the area.

111. *Possible sources of Income.*—As some witnesses stated, the District Local Boards and Municipalities might be able to make contributions for the institution of scholarships, fellowships, chairs etc. Some witnesses suggested the levy of an education cess of one anna in the rupee on Revenue, Market transactions at commercial centres like Jalna, Aurangabad, Latur, Sailu, Hingoli, Nanded, etc. and on professional income, too. It was also suggested by some persons that substantial amounts could be obtained from the religious Devasthanas and Trusts such as the Gurudwara at Nanded, the Tuljabhawani Temple at Tuljapur and the Muslim Wakf at Aurangabad. It was also suggested that the University Grants Commission might be approached for aid towards development and post-graduate instruction, after the establishment of the University.

112. *Expenditure.*—As capital expenditure, a sum of about Rs. 45·5 lacs spread over the remaining plan period, would be required to establish the University. In this amount, provision has been made for the residence of staff and students.

113. As the responsibility of organising and developing the University will chiefly fall on the Vice-Chancellor, we recommend that this post should be full-time, salaried one. The scales of pay proposed for the teaching staff, viz. Professors, Readers and Lecturers, are in accordance with the suggestions of the University Grants Commission. The Registrar's scale should correspond to that of a Professor. In assessing the expenditure on teaching staff, we have proceeded on the basis that the University will start functioning as a teaching University with the institution of the following post-graduate Departments having regard to the minimum requirements of a modern University and the cultural background of Marathwada and the special needs of the Marathwada region :—

- I. (i) Languages : Marathi, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, English.
- (ii) Social Sciences : History and Culture, Political Science, Economics, Education.
- II. Sciences : Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Statistics, Biology.

114. Appointments to all the posts in these subjects need not be made at the very inception of the University ; but the posts may be filled as and when instruction in the subjects of study is to be started. Advantage should be taken of qualified teachers in the affiliated Colleges for post-graduate teaching in the University.

115. The approximate estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure during the first three years is given in the attached note.

116. *Provisional Budget for the Marathwada University.*—These estimates have been prepared, taking into account, both immediate requirements and future development during the remaining three years of the Second Five-Year Plan period (1956-1961).

117. These estimates do not include the expenditure, recurring or non-recurring, on professional faculties such as Medicine, Agriculture, Education, the maintenance of which will naturally be the responsibility of the concerned Government Department.

118. It is suggested that the University should, in the course of the five year period, have certain Post-graduate teaching and research departments.

Recurring Expenses :—

- (1) Administration ... 4 lakhs 33 thousand per annum.
(over the remaining plan period :
13 lakhs).
- (2) Post-graduate Departments of 5 lakhs per annum.
Teaching and Research. (Over the remaining Plan period :
15 lakhs).

Non-recurring Expenses :—

- For buildings, equipment, furniture, fittings, etc. 45.5 lakhs.
(Over the remaining plan period).

ABSTRACT :

					Rs.
<i>Administration :—</i>					
Officers	...	...	..	...	53,688
Establishment	...	...	..	...	74,220
Menial Staff	...	...	..	...	15,840
Contingencies	...	...	..	...	50,000
Academic and Examination Charges			..	...	1,85,000
<i>University Library :—</i>					
Establishment	...	...	...	...	23,868
Purchase of Books and Periodicals			...	...	30,000
					<hr/> 4,32,616 <hr/>

DETAILED BUDGET.

ADMINISTRATION.

Name of post.	No.	Grade.	Average pay	D. A.	H. R.	Actuals	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Officers—</i>							
Vice-Chancellor ..	1	2,000	..			24,000	
Registrar ..	1	800—1,250	..	1,000	100	13,200	
Assistant Registrars ..	2	250—550	..	390	68	10,992	
Accounts Officer ..	1	250—550	..	390	68	5,496	
						53,688	
<i>Establishment—</i>							
Superintendents ..	2	170—320	..	235	41	13	7,176
Personal Assistants ..	2	170—320	..	235	41	13	7,176
Clerks, Grade II ..	10	105—170	..	133	30	10	20,760
Clerks, Grade III ..	15	50—105	..	75	24	6	18,900
Stenos., Grade II ..	3	130—190	..	156	30	10	7,056
Typists, Grade II ..	3	130—190	..	156	30	10	7,056
Typists, Grade III ..	4	54—130	..	87	30	10	6,096
							74,220
<i>Menial Staff—</i>							
Daftaries ..	3	32—33	..	33	15	4	1,872
Chowkidars ..	4	21—26	..	22	15	4	1,968
Peons ..	20	21—26	..	22	15	4	9,840
Malis ..	4	22—26	..	23	18	4	2,160
							15,840
<i>Contingencies—</i>							
Printing							10,000
Stationery							20,000
Service Postage							2,000
Rent of Buildings							10,000
Electricity and Water Charges							5,000
Repairs and Replacement to Furniture							2,000
Miscellaneous							1,000
							50,000

ADMINISTRATION—*contd.*

Name of post.	No.	Grade	Average pay	D. A.	H. R.	Actuals
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Academic and Examination Charges—</i>						
Travelling Allowance charges						30,000
Examination Charges						1,10,000
Convocation Expenses						2,000
Inter-University Fees						1,000
Miscellaneous						7,000
<i>Scholarships—</i>						
Merit Scholarships						10,000
Scholarships to poor deserving students						25,000
						<u>1,85,000</u>
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.						
<i>Establishment—</i>						
Librarian	.. 1	250—500	.. 390	68		5,496
Cataloguers	.. 2	105—170	.. 133	30	10	4,152
Accountant, Grade II	.. 1	130—190	.. 156	30	10	2,352
Clerks, Grade II	.. 2	105—170	.. 133	30	10	4,152
Clerks, Grade III	.. 3	50—105	.. 75	24	6	3,780
Peons	.. 8	21—26	.. 22	15	4	3,936
						<u>23,868</u>
<i>Purchases of Books and Periodicals—</i>						
Books						25,000
Periodicals						4,000
Binding Charges						1,000
						<u>30,000</u>

Post Graduate Departments of Teaching and Research.

STAFF.

ARTS.	STAFF.		
	Professors.	Readers.	Lecturers.
<i>Languages—</i>			
English	1	1	1
Marathi	1	1	1
Sanskrit .. .. .	..	1	..
Hindi .. .. .	..	1	..
Urdu .. .. .	..	1	..
<i>Humanities and Social Sciences—</i>			
History and Ancient Indian Culture ..	1	1	2
Political Science	1	1	2
Economics	1	1	2
Education	1	1	2
<i>Science—</i>			
Mathematics	1	1	2
Physics	1	1	2
Chemistry	1	1	2
Botany and Zoology	1	1	2
	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>18</u>

ABSTRACT.

Salaries and Allowances	Rs. 4,37,568
<i>Contingencies—</i>	
Arts Faculty	15,000
Science Faculty	55,000
	<u>70,568</u>

DETAILED BUDGET.

Name of Post.	No.	Grade.	Average Pay.	D. A.	H.R.	Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Departments of Teaching—</i>						
Professors ..	10	800—1,250	1,000	100		1,32,000
Readers ..	13	500—800	650	100		1,17,000
Lecturers ..	18	250—500	390	68		98,928
Laboratory Assistants ..	12	105—176	133	30		36,120
<i>Office—</i>						
Superintendents ..	2	170—320	235	41	13	7,176
Clerks Grade II ..	2	105—170	133	30	10	4,152
Accountants Grade II ..	2	105—170	133	30	10	4,152
Stenos Grade II ..	2	130—190	156	30	10	4,890
Clerks Grade III ..	3	50—105	75	24	6	3,786
Laboratory Attendants	24	26—38	32	15	4	14,688
Mechanics ..	3	90—140	120	24	10	5,544
Storekeepers ..	5	50—105	75	24	6	6,300
Glass Blower ..	1	90—140	120	24	10	1,848
Gas Mechanic ..	1	50—90	70	14	6	1,080
						4,37,568
CONTINGENCIES.						
<i>Arts—</i>						
Printing.					..	
Stationery.					..	
Service Postage					..	
Rent of Buildings.					..	
Electricity and Water Charges						
Repairs and Replacement of Furniture					..	
Miscellaneous					..	15,000

DETAILED BUDGET—contd.

Name of Post.	No.	Grade.	Average Pay.	D. A.	H.R.	Actuals.
<i>Science—</i>						
Printing				..		
Stationery				..		
Service Postage				..		
Rent of Buildings				..		
Electricity and Water Charges				..		
Repairs and Replacement of furniture				..		
Miscellaneous				..		55,000
<i>NON-RECURRING EXPENSES—</i>						
<i>Buildings—</i>						
Administrative Buildings			5 lakhs.
Post-graduate Teaching Departments			10 lakhs.
Hostels		2 lakhs.
University Library Building		6 lakhs.
Quarters for Administrative and Teaching Staff and Menials				..		5 lakhs.
Cost of acquiring the site		1 lakh.
<i>Faculties—</i>						
Arts Faculty—Books, Periodicals, etc		3.5 lakhs.
Science Faculty—Apparatus, Books, Periodicals, etc.		10.5 lakhs.
<i>Furniture and Fittings—</i>						
Administrative Building		50,000
Departments of Teaching		2 lakhs.
Total						45.5 lakhs.

CHAPTER XI.

119. *General.*—Topics relating to the functions of a University which have not been included in the previous Chapters are dealt with here. The views expressed here are the result of the replies to the questionnaire and the oral evidence given by the witnesses.

120. *Co-operation with neighbouring Universities.*—A University cannot be self-sufficient. If Universities co-operate with each other, it makes for economy. Such co-operation of the Marathwada University is possible with the Universities of Poona, Bombay, Nagpur and S. N. D. T. It is a historical accident that Marathwada was separated from the rest of Maharashtra and Vidarbha. But owing to the common language and culture, it has always been a part of Maharashtra. These Universities could co-operate in various ways such as representation on University bodies, exchange of teachers, specialisation in subjects, appointment of examiners and avoid duplication of departments or courses.

121. *Examinations.*—That reform is needed in the examination system is an acknowledged fact. A defect of the present examination system is the overemphasis it places on memory. A University is a place of education rather than of instruction. This implies the absorption and not the mere retention of what students learn. Hence examinations should test not merely a knowledge of the facts acquired but the mental and moral growth achieved.

122. Some suggestions to improve the examinations are : the inspection of students' daily work, the assignment of a certain percentage of marks for class work and frequent tests, using the new examination technique.

123. *Physical Education.*—The physical health of the students has been neglected in our present day education. Medical inspection of entrants to the University is necessary to make them conscious of the importance of health and physical fitness and of nutrition and hygiene as contributing to intellectual development. Such medical examination would reveal physical defects which it is necessary to remove by providing the necessary treatment in good time.

124. Physical education ought to be made an integral part of all education. But very little attention is given to it in higher education. Team games are a source of moral and social education. N. C. C. training being complementary to physical education, should form part of it.

125. *Extra-Mural Work.*—The theory and practice of social service must form part of University studies. They will bridge the gulf between the University graduate and the common man. The Country has a number of problems awaiting solution. Illiteracy is appalling, being as much as 86%. The services of students in the University could be enrolled for its eradication. A suggestion was made by some witnesses in this connection that no degree should be given until a student has put in a certain period of social service. This idea might be explored by the University.

126. It would thus be possible to give University Education a rural and social orientation. The extra mural departments of the University should undertake adult education and try to give the benefits of higher knowledge to larger sections of the community which have had no opportunities of receiving a University education. This can be done by means of extension lectures, publication of booklets on various subjects, by organising exhibitions, museum etc.

127. *The urgency of establishing the University from June 1958.*—As stated in Chapter V, the need for establishing a separate University for Marathwada is an urgent one since the affiliation of the Colleges in Marathwada to the Osmania University will not continue beyond October, 1958. Hence the proposed University should start functioning from the beginning of the next academic year, i.e. June, 1958. To facilitate this, a Bill for the establishment of a University for Marathwada will have to be introduced in the next Assembly Session and the necessary budgetary provision made in the Budget Session of the Assembly. Immediately after this, there will hardly be left three months for the University to start functioning. Preparations for this purpose will, therefore, have to begin at once. We recommend that an officer on Special Duty with a skeleton staff be immediately appointed for this purpose.

128. *Temporary accommodation for the University Office.*—The construction of the administrative building of the University may take a year or two. Hence the University office will have to be accommodated meanwhile in some suitable building. Two Government buildings proposed for this purpose by some witnesses were inspected by the Committee but were found to be inadequate. We, therefore, propose that if no suitable building be available, the pre-University and Pre-Professional Classes from the Government Arts and Science College should be temporarily shifted to the upper storey of the Government Multipurpose High School, where the Government College used to function a few years ago. The buildings thus made available could be utilised for accommodating the University Offices for some time.

129. *External side to the University.*—At present, under the Osmania University Rules, certain categories of candidates e.g. women, teachers, librarians, laboratory assistants, etc. enjoy the concession of appearing for the Examinations of the University without putting in attendance at the University. Most of the witnesses from Marathwada stressed that this concession be continued under the proposed University. Similar facilities, we were informed by the witnesses from Nagpur, were available at that University also. We were told that in Poona University also, there is an external side to the University and quite a large number of candidates take advantage of it and a fair proportion of them pass the examinations. In Osmania and Nagpur Universities, the duration of study is the same for both internal and external students. In Poona, however, the external students have to spend a longer period. In the case of some examinations, like the

M. Ed., Vacation Courses are arranged by some Colleges. We, therefore, recommend—

- (1) that the concessions available under Osmania University to certain categories of candidates for taking the examinations without putting in attendance be continued in the Marathwada University.;
- (2) that arrangements be made in the form of vacation courses, evening classes, etc. to help the external students in their studies.

130. *Freestudentships and Scholarships.*—In Marathwada Colleges, under the present rules of the Osmania University, a certain percentage of the students get freestudentships and scholarships. This practice should be followed in the Marathwada University also in all its colleges, Arts, Science and Professional. This is necessary because a large proportion of deserving students in this region is too poor to afford the cost of a University Education. Some witnesses urged that students from low income groups, especially the agriculturist class, may be given some reservation, such as is enjoyed by students from scheduled castes and backward classes. We, therefore, recommend that there should be liberal provision in the Marathwada University for awarding free-studentships and scholarships to deserving and poor students, especially those dependent on agriculture, including post-graduate students.

131. *Reservation of seats for Marathwada students.*—Students from Marathwada are experiencing great difficulty in securing admission to professional colleges like those in Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture and Education, as the number of seats in these colleges is limited and a sufficient number of Marathwada students does not come up on the basis of merit. As a consequence, even in the professional colleges in the region, Marathwada students fail to get admission in a large measure. This, it is feared, will prevent the region from availing itself of the services of graduates of the professional colleges and thus defeat the very purpose of locating the colleges in the region. As suggested by most witnesses, we recommend that at least 80 per cent. of the seats in the professional colleges in Marathwada be reserved for students from this region. We also recommend that provision be made for the admission of some students from Marathwada in Colleges in other Universities of the State, teaching subjects such as Engineering, Veterinary and Chemical Technology, where no such colleges exist in the region.

132. *University Standards.*—In Chapter VII, we stressed that the standard of higher education in the University should, in no case, be allowed to be lowered. The standard should be maintained at all costs and the University should make a special effort to see that it is continuously raised. The various suggestions offered by the witnesses either in their written statements or in their oral evidence are noted below :—

- (1) The University Departments and affiliated Colleges must have adequate staff.
- (2) The University teachers taking part in post-graduate teaching and research, must have very high qualifications and experience.

To secure the services of such competent staff in the beginning, a few experienced and highly qualified teachers who have recently retired, may be obtained on a five year contract basis.

(3) For post-graduate work and research and guidance, the present age limit for superannuation may be relaxed by five years and raised from 55 to 60.

(4) The University Departments and affiliated colleges must have well-equipped libraries and laboratories.

(5) Co-ordination with the Board of Secondary Education should be established for the efficient conduct of the XIth class in Higher Secondary Schools and the pre-University class in the Colleges of the University.

(6) The University should see that the Colleges introduce tutorials on the basis of 15 students per tutor.

(7) A certain percentage of marks based on record of work must form part of the examination system.

(8) In the post-graduate teaching the following points should be observed :—

(a) As far as possible, only students who have secured at least a Second Class in the qualifying examination should be admitted.

(b) attendance at tutorials should be made compulsory,

(c) a minimum amount of reading and writing should be made compulsory for each student,

(d) seminars for students should be organised and original thinking developed,

(e) though in the early stages, part-time teaching may be permitted, it should gradually be minimised,

(f) seminars for teachers in the Colleges and the University be organised.

(9) In order to secure the guidance of experts :—

(a) members of other Universities and research centres, should be associated with the Boards of Studies in the various subjects,

(b) half the number of examiners should be from outside the University.

(10) Rules should be framed by the University for the security and tenure of service of its teachers.

(11) Teachers should be encouraged by giving them facilities for post-graduate research, and recognised, if qualified for post-graduate teaching.

CHAPTER XII.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Chapter V—

The Committee recommends that—

- (1) a separate University for the Marathwada region be established in consonance with the already accepted principle of establishing regional Universities for areas with specific educational and economic needs and special problems ;
- (2) With the existing four Arts and Science Colleges and five Professional Colleges, the Marathwada University can start with seven faculties, viz. Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Agriculture, Law and Medicine.

Chapter VI—

The Committee recommends that—

- (1) the seat of the University be located at Aurangabad ;
- (2) one of the following sites be selected :—
 - (a) the Chikalthana site measuring about 583 acres starting from the Radio Station Building on the Jalna Road ;
 - (b) the Soneri Mahal site about 733 acres starting from Milind Vidyalaya.
- (3) the proposed University be called the Marathwada University.
- (4) the jurisdiction of the proposed University should be confined to the five districts of Marathwada, viz. Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad, provision being made in the Act itself to extend the jurisdiction by Government after consulting the University concerned, to other contiguous areas as and when circumstances warrant.

Chapter VII—

The Committee proposes that—

- (1) the new University should be a regional University which will, while aiming at imparting the broadest possible education, not only cater for the higher education of the region but also draw its resources and inspiration from the region and pay special attention to its practical needs.
- (2) the Marathwada University should not only be an affiliating and examining University but should specialise in Post-Graduate Teaching and Research and provide hostels and residential accommodation for its students and teachers and encourage the affiliated colleges also to provide hostels.

- (3) in the selection of teachers, along with high qualifications, the academic habit, the passion to communicate and the spirit of service should also be taken into consideration.
- (4) the University should start with seven faculties, viz. Arts, Commerce, Science, Education, Law, Medicine and Agriculture. The only important faculty that remains over is Engineering.

The Government should assist in supplying this need at the earliest.

- (5) The University in its early programme of development should include the establishment of Post-graduate Departments of languages and Social and Natural Sciences.

Chapter VIII—

The Committee recommends that—

- (1) subject to the right of the State Government to exercise general supervision, the University should have academic and administrative independence in the exercise of all its functions.
- (2) the officers of the University shall be (1) the Chancellor, (2) the Vice-Chancellor, (3) the Deans of Faculties, (4) the Registrar.
- (3) the Governor of Bombay State shall be the Chancellor of the University.
- (4) the Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed from a panel of three persons selected by a Committee, consisting of two persons, not connected with the University or a College or institution, nominated by the Executive Council and one person nominated by the Chancellor (on the lines of the Delhi University).
- (5) the post of the Vice-Chancellor shall be a full-time, salaried one.
- (6) in the composition of the Court, the proportion of the academic and non-academic elements should be roughly 50 : 50.
- (7) the term of office of the elected and nominated members of the Court shall be 5 years and that of the elected members of the Executive Council 3 years.
- (8) the Authorities of the University shall be (1) the Court, (2) the Executive Council, (3) the Academic Council, (4) the Faculties, (5) the Boards of Studies, (6) the Board of University Teaching, (7) the Board of Extra-mural Studies, and (8) Such other Boards or Bodies as may be declared to be authorities by Statute.

Chapter IX—

The Committee recommends—

- A. (1) that English be continued as the medium of instruction in the University for some years, students being given the option of answering the question papers at the examinations through Marathi.

- (2) that in co-operation with the Universities of Poona and Nagpur, the Marathwada University should take active steps e.g. formation of an academy to facilitate the adoption of Marathi as the sole medium as early as possible.
 - (3) that the adoption of Marathi as the sole medium of instruction be gradual : first in the Humanities, next in the Science, and finally in technical and professional subjects.
- B. that a college where adequate facilities exist for the adoption of Marathi as a medium of instruction, may be permitted to introduce the same as an optional medium in any subject.

Chapter X—

1. The Committee proposes that—
 - (i) the contributions from the public as indicated in the sources of income had better be spent on the establishment of Colleges and
 - (ii) as the people of Marathwada are very keen on having a University, the Government will have to meet practically the whole of the capital and recurring expenditure spread over the remaining three years of the Plan period.
2. The financial scheme outlined for a University catering for the needs of a region and with facilities for Post-Graduate teaching and research, is absolutely essential to give the University a fair start;
3. The Committee recommends that Government make a grant of Rs. 45·5 lakhs for capital expenditure spread over the remaining three years of the Plan period and a recurring annual grant of Rs. 9 lakhs.

Chapter XI—

The Committee recommends that—

- (1) the Universities of Poona, Bombay, Nagpur and S. N. D. T. should co-operate in various ways such as representation on University bodies, exchange of teachers, specialisation in subjects, appointment of examiners etc.
- (2) to improve the examination system, inspection of students' daily work, assignement of a certain percentage of marks for the record of class-work, and frequent tests, using the new examination technique, may be undertaken.
- (3) physical education, including N. C. C. training should form part of University Education.
- (4) the theory and practice of social service must form part of University studies and the extra-mural department of the University should undertake adult education, extension lectures, publication of booklets on various subjects, exhibitions, setting up of museums etc.

- (5) as the affiliation of the Colleges in Marathwada to the Osmania University will expire at the end of October 1958, the need for the establishment of the Marathwada University from June 1958 is urgent ; a Bill for this purpose should be introduced in the next session of the Assembly and budgetary provision made.
- (6) the temporary accommodation of the University offices may be made in the building of the Government Arts and Science College by shifting the pre-University and pre-Professional Classes to the buildings of the Government Multipurpose High School.
- (7) there should be an external side to the University and—
 - (i) the concessions at present available under the rules of the Osmania University to certain categories of candidates to take the Examination without putting in attendance be continued ;
 - (ii) arrangements be made in the form of vacation courses, evening classes, etc. to help the external students in their studies.
- (8) there should be sufficient provision in the Marathwada University for awarding free-studentships and scholarships to deserving and poor students, especially those dependent on agriculture.
- (9) at least 80 per cent. of the seats in the professional Colleges should be reserved for students from Marathwada and provision should be made for the admission of some Marathwada students in Colleges in other Universities in the State teaching subjects such as Engineering, Veterinary and Chemical Technology.
- (10) the standard of education in the University should be maintained at a high level at all costs and the University should make special efforts to see that it is continuously raised.

(Signed) S. M. PALNITKAR (*Chairman*).

(„) M. B. CHITNIS, *Member*.

(„) D. D. SHENDARKAR, *Member*

(„) S. R. DONGERKERY, *Member*.

(„) V. B. KOLTE, *Member*.

(„) S. K. VAISHAMPAYAN, *Member*.

(„) SHAMRAO KADAM, *Member*.

(„) P. SETU MADHAV RAO (*Member-Secretary*).

Bombay, 1st December 1957.

APPENDIX A.

MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

Questionnaire.

1. What special functions should the proposed Marathwada University be made to serve in the educational organisation of the State ?

2. Should the proposed University for the Marathwada area through its extension services and extra-mural activities attempt to render service to the public especially in the rural areas ?

3. What should be the territorial jurisdiction of the Marathwada University ?

4. The recognised types of Universities are :—

(i) Affiliating, teaching and examining.

(ii) Federal (after the model of Oxford or Cambridge where, while the Central University conducts certain activities and regulates others, the Colleges and other Constituent units maintain their separate entity and perform certain specific functions).

Which of these types would be appropriate for the purpose of the Marathwada University ? Do you favour any other type ? Please give details of the scheme you suggest.

5. (a) If you consider that the character of the Marathwada University should be affiliating teaching and examining, are you of the opinion that all higher educational institutions within its territorial limits should be affiliated to this University ?

(b) What do you think should be the Constitution of the main authorities of such a University such as the Senate or Court, the Syndicate or Executive Council, Faculties and Boards of Studies and how they would be constituted as regards strength, representation etc. having regard to recommendations made in this behalf by the University Education Commission ?

(c) Assuming that you prefer this type in what manner would you provide for post-graduate teaching and research ?

(d) What should be the nature and extent of the control exercised by the University over constituent and/or affiliated colleges ?

(e) Please give a rough estimate of the initial cost of establishing such a University and of the recurring expenditure for its maintenance.

6. If in your opinion the character of the proposed University should be federal :—

(a) How would you delimit the spheres of work of the various colleges and of the University ?

(b) What should be the character of the control exercised by the University over these Colleges ?

(c) Are you in favour of any safeguards being provided for the benefit of (a) students from Marathwada area, (b) students from other parts of the State seeking admission to institutions such as the Colleges of Agriculture and Medicine ?

(d) What should be the constitution of the main authorities of the University under this scheme such as the Senate or Court, the Syndicate or Executive Council, the Academic Council, Faculties and Boards of studies and how they would be constituted as regards strength, representation, etc., having regard to the recommendations made in this behalf by the University Education Commission.

(e) Please give a rough estimate of the initial as well as recurring cost of the type of federal University you propose.

7. (a) What do you think should be the status of Colleges in Marathwada other than those at the seat of the University ?

(b) Would you have an external side to the University ?

8. What faculties do you think should be immediately constituted in the Marathwada University ? Are you in favour of special provision being made in subjects for which facilities are available in the area such as Fine Arts and Archaeology ? What special subjects would you suggest for teaching at the University at the post-graduate Level ?

9. (a) What should be the relation of the proposed University to the research institution in the Marathwada area ?

(b) What steps do you propose should be taken by the University to co-ordinate research activities throughout Marathwada ?

10. What do you think should be the relation between the proposed University and the Secondary Schools in Marathwada ? What are your suggestions for co-ordinating Secondary and University Education ?

11. Assuming that you favour a type of University in which post-graduate instruction and research and/or instruction under the direct control of the University are provided, how would you select and appoint teachers required for the purpose ?

12. What methods would you suggest for raising the necessary funds for the Marathwada University ?

13. What contribution do you think Government may be expected to make towards (a) the establishment and (b) the maintenance of the University ?

14. Do you think it necessary that the University should have a certain proportion of freeships and a certain number of scholarships in its affiliated and/or constituent colleges paid from its own funds until there are endowments for the purpose ?

15. Where should the seat of the University be located ? It is generally assumed that Aurangabad would be the most suitable place for the purpose. Do you agree with this view or have you any alternative to suggest ?

16. Could you indicate a suitable site at the place where in your opinion that proposed University should be established ? Is it possible to utilise any existing buildings there ? What additional buildings would in your opinion be required for the University in the course of say next ten years ?

17. What in your opinion should be the name of the proposed University ?

18. What would be the administrative staff required for the University and the approximate expenditure involved ?

19. Do you think that the office of the Vice-Chancellor should be honorary or paid ?

20. What should be the qualifications and salaries of the Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Accounts Officer, etc. ?

21. In what way would you ensure the maintenance of adequate standards of instruction and examination in the Marathwada University and secure the recognition of its examinations by other Indian Universities ?

22. What should be the medium of instruction in the proposed University ? Do you think that there are difficulties in the way of using Marathi as medium ? If so, state these difficulties and suggest your solutions.

23. Do you think that it is necessary to make provision in the University Act itself regarding the medium of instruction ?

24. To what extent in your opinion is the question of adopting Marathi as the medium of instruction in Marathwada University dependent on the existence of advanced literature in Marathi in the various subjects of study, scientific as well as humanistic ? How far also do you think that this question is dependent on the action of other Universities in the matter of adopting an Indian language as the medium of instruction ?

25. What steps should be taken by the University to organise and encourage physical and military education within its territorial limits ?

26. Please give your views on any other points in connection with the Marathwada University which may not have been covered by the above questions.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS, INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS FROM WHOM REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE WERE RECEIVED.

Individuals.

AURANGABAD—

1. Shri G. N. Thatte, Principal, Government College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.
2. Shri R. P. Manjramkar, Principal, Government B.Ed. Training College, Aurangabad.
3. Shri Venkatrao Jadhav, M.L.A., Paithan.
4. Shri Purushottamrao Deshmukh, B.A., M.Ed., Head Master, Government Middle cum-High School, Bhokardan.
5. Shri S. A. Bari, Lecturer in History, Government College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.
6. Shri Sampatrao, Lecturer in Chemistry, Government College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.
7. Shri R. S. Gupte, M.A., Senior Lecturer in History, Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.
8. Dr. S. M. Pingé, M.A., Ph.D. and Mrs. Vimal Pingé, M.A., B.T. 24-B, Cantonment, Aurangabad.
9. Shri B. D. Mahajan, M.A., Lecturer, Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.
10. Shri T. I. Rao, Principal, Government Medical College, Aurangabad.
11. Shri M. M. Ghanekar, Deputy Director of Education, Aurangabad.
12. Shri G. R. Mhaisekar, Lecturer in Chemistry, Government Arts and Science College, Aurangabad.
13. Shri C. D. Chaudhary, M.L.A., Gangapur.
14. Prof. M. N. Wankhade, Lecturer in English, Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.
15. Shri M. M. Dantale, Head Master, Milind Vidyalaya, High School, Aurangabad.
16. Shri Bhagwantrao Deshmukh, Lecturer in Marathi, Government Arts and Science College, Aurangabad.
17. Shri N. S. Pohnerkar, Aurangpura, Aurangabad.
18. Dr. N. S. Christian, The Vail Clinic, Aurangabad.
19. Shri M. S. Anvikar, B.A., LL.B., Anvi-Sillod.
20. Shri G. M. Shroff, Aurangabad.
21. Shri A. K. Waghmare, Aurangabad.
22. Shri Anant Bhalerao, Editor Marathwada, Aurangabad.
23. Shri K. S. Deshpande, Aurangabad.
24. Shri Latif Mohan Vakil, Aurangabad.
25. Dr. G. M. Shroff, Aurangabad.
26. Shri S. S. Borikar, Aurangabad.
27. Shri N. V. Paranjpe, Aurangabad.
28. Shri D. V. Pangrikar, Aurangabad.
29. Dr. Satyavati Shroff, Aurangabad.
30. Shri Pandharinathrao Tukaram Patil, Dhakephal-Paithan.
31. Shri H. G. Vaishnav, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Supreme Court, Aurangabad.
32. Shri M. T. Rana, Teacher, Government Multipurpose High School, Aurangabad.
33. Shri N. P. Pathak, M.L.A., Sillod.
34. Shri Baburao Auralkar, M.L.A., Kannad.
35. Shri Shriram Shashtri, Principal, Shriram Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jalna.
36. Shri L. S. Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B. Advocate, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Aurangabad.

BHIR—

37. Shri P. H. Hayatnagarkar, Head Master, Government High School, Mominabad.
38. Shri Hariharrao Joshi, B.A., B.Ed., Dip. Ed., Head Master, Government Middle-cum-High School, Ashti.
39. Shri T. Suryanarayanrao, Principal, Yogeshwari Science College, Aurangabad.
40. Shri K. B. Padalkar, B.A., B.Ed., Head Master, Government Middle-cum-High School, Nanjlegaon.
41. Shri S. N. Lomte, Advocate, Mominabad.

PARBHANI—

42. Shri T. L. Umrikar, B.A., B.Ed., Head Master, Middle-cum-High School, Pathari.
43. Shri V. P. Bhale, B.A., B.Ed., Head Master, Government Middle School, Kalamnoori.
44. Shri S. N. Kulkarni, Head Master, Nutan Vidyalaya Multipurpose High School, Sailu.
45. Shri S. V. Pingale, Head Master, Government Multipurpose High School, Parbhani.
46. Shri Gangaprasad Agrawal, Vasmata.
47. Shri B. P. Pathak, B.A., B.T. Head Master, Government High School, Jintoor.
48. Shri P. R. Kulkarni, Head Master, Government Middle-cum-High School, Gangakhed.
49. Shri K. M. J. Siddiqui, Head Master, Government High School, Hingoli.
50. Shri Surajchand, District and Sessions Judge, Parbhani.
51. Shri Mukundrao Pedgaonkar, Vakil, Parbhani.
52. Shri Ankushrao Ghare, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Partur.
53. Shri Mir Hashin Ali, B.Com., LL.B., Pleader, Parbhani.
54. Shri Annasahib Gavane, M.L.A., Parbhani.
55. Shri Tilawat Ali, M.L.C., Parbhani.
56. Shri S. A. Deshmukh.
57. Shri T. B. Gavane, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Parbhani.
58. Shri G. V. Deshmukh, President, City Municipality, Parbhani.
59. Shri G. L. Banger, Advocate, Parbhani.

NANDED—

60. Shri Krishnaji Kalyankar, Head Master, Government Multipurpose High School, Nanded.
61. Shri N. D. Kamatkar, Inspector of Schools, Nanded.
62. Shri V. D. Deshpande, M.L.A., Nanded.
63. Shri Shirwadkar, Principal, Peoples' College, Nanded.
64. Prof. M. D. Padhye, Peoples' College, Nanded.
65. Prof. Ram Shevalkar, Professor, Peoples' College, Nanded.
66. Shri Devidasrao Lavekar, Nanded.
67. Shri Manikrao Parlikar, Nanded.
68. Shri Andurkar, Principal, Ayurvedic College, Nanded.
69. Shri G. S. Deo, Nanded.
70. Shri S. R. Gadgil, Nanded.
71. Shri B. R. Joshi, Nanded.
72. Shri Y. M. Kasture, Nanded.
73. Shri M. P. Navdekar, Nanded.
74. Shri V. D. Sarje, Nanded.
75. Shri Amrit S. Gadkar, Nanded.
76. Shri Narhar Kurundkar, Nanded.
77. Shri A. H. Gunjkar, Nanded.
78. The Professors, Peoples' College, Nanded.
79. Shri Anandidas Lavekar, Nanded.
80. Shri T. S. Vasekar, Nanded.
81. Shri S. R. Gadgil, Nanded.

OSMANABAD—

82. Shri D. G. Shapure, B.Sc., B.Ed., Head Master, Government Middle-cum-High School, Paranda.
83. Shri M. B. Murumkar, B.A., B.Ed., Head Master, Government Middle-cum-High School, Murum.
84. Shrimati Rani Tarabai, M.L.A., Bhoom.
85. Shri R. S. Rathore, Head Master, Government High School, Tuljapur.
86. Shri R. S. Kulkarni, B.Sc., B.T., Shamlal Memorial High School, Udgir.
87. The Head Master, Government Middle School, Bhoom.
88. Shri Rampratap, Head Master, Shri Marwadi Rajasthan Vidyalaya, Multipurpose High School, Latur.
89. Shri Marutirao Joshi, District and Sessions Judge, Osmanabad.

HYDERABAD—

90. Shri Achutbhai Deshpande, Sewa Ashram, Mancherial.
91. Dr. Shridhar Kulkarni, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Marathi, Nizam College, Hyderabad.
92. Dr. S. S. Barlingay, M.A., Ph.D. C/o Dr. P. M. Palnitkar, Moazam Jani Market, Hyderabad.
93. Swami Ramananda Tirtha, M.P. Sewaniketan, Begampeth, Hyderabad.
94. Shri V. T. Deshpande, M.Sc., Ph.D., Lecturer, Physics Department, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
95. Shri V. R. Deshpande, Retired High Court Judge, Vakilwadi, Jambaug.
96. Dr. K. B. Deshpande, M.Sc. D.I.C., Ph.D., Lecturer, Department of Botany, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
97. Shri L. B. Deshpande, Controller of Examinations, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
98. Shri S. V. Naik, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Muktaashram, Begampeth, Hyderabad.
99. Dr. N. G. Nandapurkar, M.A., Ph. D., Retired Head of Marathi Department, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
100. The Director of Public Instructions, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
101. Shri V. P. Deulgaonkar, Lecturer, Arts and Science College, Gulburga.
102. Shri M. S. Doraiswami, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
103. Shri Gopalrao Ekbote, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Anilkunj, Kachiguda, Station Road, Hyderabad.
104. Shri B. K. Wagbmare, Head Master, Vivekvardhini Kanyashala, Hyderabad.
105. Shri D. G. Bindu, Samarth Sadan, Hyderabad.

NAGPUR-POONA-BOMBAY—

106. Shri P. J. Patvardhan, Head of the Department of studies in Commerce and Business Economics, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
107. Dr. Shantilal C. Sheth, M.D., M.R.C.S, F.C.P.S., D.C.H. Dean and President of the College of Physicians and Surgeon, Bombay.
108. Shri D. K. Garde, M.A., Pofessor of Politics and Public Administration, and Head of the Department, University of Poona, Poona.
109. Prof. M. C. Nath, D.Sc., F.N.I., F.R.I.C., Professor and Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
110. Shri Yadunath Thatte, Managing Editor, Sadhana, Weekly, Poona.
111. Shri G. V. Vartak, Principal, College of Engineering, Poona.
112. Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane, M.A. LL.M., D.LITT., Advocate, High Court, Bombay.
113. Shri L. N. Chhajed, Superintendent, L. N. Sarvajanic High School, Jalgaon, East Khandesh.

114. Shri P. K. Kelkar, Professor and Head of the Department, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.
115. The Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
116. Shri B. V. Bhide, Principal, Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona.
117. Shri H. T. Mehta, Principal, The Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.
118. Shri M. N. Bhat, Principal, Maharashtra Education Society's College of Arts and Science, Poona.
119. Shri S. L. Pandharipande, Principal, M. M. College of Science, Nagpur.
120. Dr. M. S. Modak, M.A., Ph. D., Registrar, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
121. Shri D. D. Wadekar, M.A., Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, Poona University, Poona.
122. Shri V. K. Joag, Modern Education Society, Wadia College, Poona.
123. Shri K. N. Tillu, Principal, Government Engineering College and Polytechnic, Nagpur.
124. Dr. R. Nigum, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery and Dean of Faculty of Medicine, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
125. Shri M. R. Jayakar, Ex-Vice Chancellor, Poona University, Poona.
126. Shri V. N. Chandawarkar, 41, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
127. Shri N. G. Shabde, Principal, Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.
128. Shri Rustom P. Masani, Mody Mansions, Mereweather Road, Bombay.
129. Shri S. G. Tulpule, M.A., Ph.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Marathi, Poona University, Poona.
130. The Principal, Post Graduate Basic Training College, Amravati.
131. Shri D. D. Karve, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona.
132. Shri M. J. Raja, Principal, St. Francis De Sales' College, Nagpur.
133. Shri G. P. Bhosale, B.A.(Hons.), B.Sc. (Econ.), 1870, 7th Lane, Rajarampuri, Kolhapur.
134. Shri B. Ramakrishnarao, Governor of Kerala, Rajbhuwan, Triwendum.
135. Shri M. A. Moghe, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.Z.S., F.N.I., F.A.Sc., Poona.
136. V. S. Gananathan, Head of the Department of Geography, University of Poona, Poona.
137. Shri S. M. Garge, Assistant Editor, Sakal, Poona.
138. Shri G. T. Madkholkar, Editor, Tarun Bharat, Nagpur.
139. Shri S. R. Londhe, M.A.T.T.C., Sahitya Ratna, Director, Rural Institute, Amravati.
140. The Principal, M. J. College, Jalgaon.
141. Shri M. J. Kanetkar, Editor, Nispruha, Nagpur.
142. Dr. M. B. Niyogi, Ex-Vice Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
143. Shrimati Vimalabai Deshpande, Nagpur.
144. Dr. Lokanayak M. S. Aney, Nagpur.
145. Shri L. S. S. Kumar, Principal, College of Agriculture, Poona.
146. Shri V. K. Joag, Poona.
147. Shri D. G. Yerawadekar, M.A., LL.B., Poona.
148. Shri Baburao Jagtap, Poona.
149. Maha Mahopadhyaya Datto Waman Potdar, Poona.

ASSOCIATIONS—

150. Shri B. B. Khedgikar, Secretary, Yogeshwari Education Society, Mominabad.
151. Shri V. G. Karve, Secretary, Shri Saraswati Bhuwan, Education Society, Aurangabad.
152. Shri T. S. Vasekar, for the Citizens' Committee, Nanded.
153. The President, City Municipality, Vasmatnagar.
154. The President, City Municipality, Mominabad.
155. The Hon. Secretary The Cloth and Yarn Merchants' Association, Aurangabad.
156. Shri V. Mishra, M.A., LL.B., The Rector, University of Jabalpur, Jabalpur.

157. Shri T. N. Maharolkar, Secretary, Marathwada Legal Education Society, Aurangabad.
158. Shri B. G. Deshmukh, President, Town Committee, Sonpeth.
159. The Joint Secretary, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara.
160. The President, Town Municipality, Manjlegaon.
161. Shri P. D. Dhawale, President, Vidarbha Sahitya Sangha, Nagpur.
162. The Registrar, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Baroda.
163. The President, City Municipality, Aurangabad.
164. Shri R. B. Madhekar, President, Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Hyderabad.
165. Dr. I. M. Pansambal, M.L.A., General Secretary, Marathwada Pradesh Congress Committee, Aurangabad.
166. Shri Govinddas Gaikawad, M.L.A., President, Maharashtra Dalit Sewak Samaj, Aurangabad.
167. Shri R. S. Rana, Joint Souvenir, The Marathwada Chamber of Commerce, and Industries, Aurangabad.
168. The President, Town Municipal Committee, Khuldabad.
169. Shri Babasaheb Savanekar, President, Pradesh Congress Committee, Aurangabad.
170. Shri Umashankar Joshi, Director, Gujarati Bhasha Sahitya Bhuwan, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
171. Sardar Dilipsing, President, Bar Association, Aurangabad.
172. The President, Town Municipality, Vaijapur.
173. The Chairman, District Development Board, Osmanabad.
174. The Executive Officer, City Municipality, Jalna.
175. The Secretary, Bharatiya Janasangha, Aurangabad.
176. Shri Nagorao Pangrikar.
177. Shri Wamanrao Sawanekar, M.L.A.
178. Shri V. Y. Khalikar.
179. Shri Vishwanathrao Katneshwarkar.
180. Shri B. R. Ganjwe, Vice President, District Local Board, Nanded.
181. Shri V. A. Kanole, Secretary, The Hyderabad Historical and Literary Research Society, Nanded.
182. Shri G. T. Ratnaparkhi, President, Taluka Congress Committee, Jalna.
183. The Secretary, Graduate Teachers' Association, Bhir.
184. The President, Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Bhir.
185. Shri Dwarkadas Mantri, President, Municipal Committee, Bhir.
186. Shri Shriniwas Mundhada, Secretary, Merchant's Association, Parali.
187. Shri V. G. Nimbhorkar, President, Students' Union, Manikchand Pahade Law College, Aurangabad.
188. Shri L. S. Deshmukh, President, City Municipality, Parali.
189. Shri Dwarkaprasad Chaudhary, President, Dalit Jati Sangha, Mominabad.
190. Dr. Kalegaonkar, President, City Congress Committee, Mominabad.
191. Shri Vithalrao Girwalkar, President, Merchants' Central Association, Mominabad.
192. Shri Modi, President, City Municipality, Mominabad.
193. Shri Datta Gupta Arya, Secretary, Merchants' Central Association, Mominabad.
194. Shri Sadashiv Deshpande, President, Bar Association, Osmanabad.
195. The Vice Chancellor, University of Poona, Poona.
196. The Secretary Taluka Teachers' Union, Latur.
197. The Secretary, Students' Debating Society, Tuljapur.
198. Shri D. R. Gadgil, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

The Secretary and Members of District
Congress Committee, Parbhani.

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF PERSONS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF ASSOCIATIONS, WHO GAVE ORAL EVIDENCE
BEFORE THE MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

AURANGABAD—

1. Shri Kashinath Vasudeo Joglekar, Superintending Engineer, (Road and Buildings), Aurangabad.
2. Shri Madhukarrao Ramrao Yardi, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Aurangabad.
3. Shri Bhujangrao Kulkarni, I.A.S., Collector of Aurangabad.
4. Shri Chandragupta D. Chaudhary, Social Worker, Aurangabad.
5. Shri Govinddas Shroff, Social Worker, Aurangabad.
6. Shri G. N. Thatte, Principal, Government College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.
7. Swami Ramananda Tirtha, Member of Parliament, Aurangabad.
8. Shri Vishwanath Das, Bar-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Aurangabad.
9. Shri Murlidharrao M. Ghanekar, Deputy Director of Education, Aurangabad.
10. Shri Dwardkadas Patel, Advocate, President of Aurangabad Municipality, Aurangabad.
11. Shri Ramchandarrao Manjramkar, Principal, of the College of Education, Aurangabad.
12. Dr. Rao, Principal, Medical College, Aurangabad.
13. Shri Nanasahab Jedhe, M.L.A., Aurangabad.
14. Shri Shaikhulal Patel, Advocate, Aurangabad.
15. Shri G. T. Deshmukh, Principal, Polytechnic Institute, Aurangabad.
16. Shri Kamalakar Anant Thakar, Vice Principal, Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.
17. Shri R. S. Gupte, Lecturer, Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.
18. Shrimati Vimalabai Takalkar, Social worker, Aurangabad.
19. Shri Nagorao Vishwanath Pathak, Agriculturist, Ganori M.L.A., Aurangabad.
20. Shri Ram Gopal Navander, Congressman, Social worker, Gangapur, District Aurangabad, Secretary, Marathwada Congress Committee.
21. Shri Panditrao Gavane, Advocate, M.L.C., Aurangabad.
22. Shri Mahmood Ali, Pleader, M.L.A., Vaijapur, District Aurangabad.
23. Dr. N. S. Christian, Medical Practitioner, Aurangabad.
24. Shri D. D. Naravane, Lecturer in Zoology, Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.
25. Shri Balvant Hanmant Varale, Registrar, Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.
26. Shri B. A. Deshpande, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Aurangabad.
27. Shri Shankarlal Patel, Press reporter.
28. Shri Ganorkar, Press reporter.
29. Shri Kashinath Kulkarni, Press reporter.
30. Shri Mangirwar, Press reporter.
31. Shri Samarth, Vice President, Milind Vidyalya Education Society, Aurangabad.
32. Shrimati Ashatai Waghmare, Ex-M.L.A., Aurangabad.
33. Shri N. R. Yardi, Wheat Specialist, Agricultural Research Centre, Badnapur.
34. Shri Abdul Bari, Lecturer, Arts and Science College, Aurangabad.
35. Dr. Gopal Das Shroff, Aurangabad.
36. Shri Rana, Member of the Marathwada Chamber of Commerce, Aurangabad.
37. Shri Sardar Dilip Singh, Advocate, Aurangabad.
38. Shri Govind Rao Gaikwad, M.L.A., Aurangabad.
39. Shri Pagare, M.L.A., Parbhani, resident of Aurangabad.

CAMP PARBHANI—

40. Shri Ankushrao Ghare, Advocate, Parbhani.
41. Shri Sundar Raman, Collector of Parbhani.
42. Shri N. K. Deshpande, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Parbhani.
43. Shri Narayanrao Ambegaonkar, Advocate, Parbhani.
44. Shri Mukundrao Pedgaonkar, Advocate, Parbhani.
45. Shri Gopalrao Takalkar, Advocate, Parbhani.
46. Shri K. M. J. Siddiqui, Head Master, Government High School, Parbhani.
47. Shri Shriniwasrao Pingle, Head Master, Multipurpose High School, Parbhani.
48. Shri Gopalrao Kale, Teacher, Nutan Vidyalaya, Parbhani.
49. Shri Ambadas Pathak, Head Master, Nutan Vidyalaya, Parbhani.
50. Shri Joglekar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Parbhani.
51. Shri Nagorao Pangrekar, M.P., Parbhani.
52. Shri Vamanrao Nayak, Savanekar, M.L.A., Jintur.
53. Shri Shankarrao Manvatkar, Advocate, Parbhani.
54. Shri J. P. Mulay, Representative of P. T. I., Aurangabad.
55. Shri V. R. Pathak, Student of M.Sc. Class, Saugar University, residing at present at Parbhani.
56. Shri Vishwanathrao Katneshwarkar, M.L.A., Bismat.
57. Shri Narshingrao Nandapurkar, Advocate, Parbhani.
58. Shri Vyankatesh Khalikar, Agriculturist, Parbhani.
59. Shri Gopalidas Vangikar, Advocate, Parbhani.
60. Shri Vithalrao Pathak, Teacher, Nutan Vidyalaya High School, Parbhani.
61. Shri V. D. Deshpande, M.L.A., Nanded.

CAMP NANDED—

62. Shri Shaukat Ali Khan, Additional Sessions Judge, Nanded.
63. Shri Vishweshwarrao Kanole, Secretary, Historical Research Society, Nanded.
64. Principal Shirwadkar, Peoples' College, Nanded.
65. Principal Andurkar, Principal, Ayurvedic College, Nanded.
66. Sardar Roodsingh Gulabsingh, Superintendent, Gurudwara, Nanded.
67. Shri Madhavrao Nandedkar, Advocate, Nanded.
68. Shri Bhagwanrao Ganjwe, Vice President, District Local Board, Nanded.
69. Shri Gopal Shashtri Deo, Social worker, Nanded.
70. Shri Vinayakrao Sarje, Head Master, Pratibha Niketan High School, Nanded.
71. Shri Kasture Shashtri, Sanskrit Pathshala, Nanded.
72. Shri Vyankatrao Tarodekar, President, City Municipality, Nanded.
73. Shri Bala Prasad Shukla, Advocate, Nanded.
74. Shri Jiwanao Bodhankar, Secretary, Peoples' Education Society, Nanded.
75. Shri Govindrao Chudavekar, Advocate, Nanded.
76. Shri Shriram Pandit Deshpande, Advocate, Nanded.
77. Shri M. D. Padhye, Lecturer, Peoples' College, Nanded.
78. Shri Shamrao Bodhankar, Social Worker, Nanded.
79. Shri Amrut Gadkari, Bhodan Worker, Nanded.

CAMP JALNA—

80. Shri G. T. Ratnaparkhi, Press representative, Jalna.
81. Shri Dattopant Deshpande, Pleader, Jalna.
82. Shrimati Gorde, Social Worker, Jalna.
83. Kumari Yamunabai Ratnaparkhi, Jalna.
84. Shri R. K. Yadkikar, Advocate, Jalna.
85. Shri Rangnathrao Naik, Advocate, President, Jalna Municipality, Jalna.
86. Shri D. G. Jaferabadkar, Advocate, Jalna.
87. Shri Ganga Vishnu Sharma, Teacher, Privately conducting classes in Hindi and Sanskrit, Jalna.
88. Shri S. N. Hoddar, Editor, Pragati Weekly, Jalna.
89. Shri Y. S. Datar, Journalist, Representative Hindustan Samachar, Jalna.
90. Shri Ramshashtri Shelgaonkar, Head Master, Shriram Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jalna.

CAMP BHIR—

91. Shri Syed Nazarali, Collector of Bhir.
92. Shrimati Shantabai Kotecha, M.L.A., Bhir.
93. Shri Ramling Swami, M.L.A., Bhir.
94. Shri. Shamrao Bahegaonkar, Advocate, President of the Bar Association, Bhir.
95. Shri Narharrao Tungar, Advocate, Bhir.
96. Shri Purushottam Ghapalgaonkar, Advocate, Bhir.
97. Shri M. G. Vaidya, Advocate, Bhir.
98. Shri N. P. Chapalgaonkar, Secretary, Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Bhir.
99. Shri S. P. Joshi, Bhir.
100. Shri N. G. Godse, Bhir.
101. Shri Dwarkadas Mantri, President of the Municipal Committee, Bhir.
102. Shri Babusing Pardeshi, Head Master, Champavati High School, Bhir, Representative of the Graduate Teachers at Bhir.
103. Shri Prabhakar Patil, Assistant Teacher, Government Multipurpose High School, Bhir, Representative of Graduate Teachers, Bhir.
104. Shri Chincholkar, Representative of the Graduate Teachers at Bhir.
105. Shri S. V. Ramdasi, Bhir, Representative of the Graduate Teachers at Bhir.

CAMP MOMINABAD—

106. Shri Laxmanrao Deshmukh, President, Parli Municipality.
107. Shri Shriniwas Mundhada, Secretary, Parli Merchant's Association, Parli.
108. Shri Narayanrao Joshi, Advocate, President, City Congress Committee, Mominabad.
109. Dr. Vasudeo Govind Diwan, Civil Surgeon, Mominabad.
110. Shri Bhimrao Bhavanrao Khedgikar, Secretary, Yogeshwari Society, Mominabad.
111. Shri Ramrao Rangnath Kulkarni, Mominabad.
112. Shri Sambappa Upale, Mominabad.
113. Shri Eknath Madhav Kulkarni, Head Master, Yogeshwari Educational Society, Mominabad.
114. Shri Raghavendra D. Kulkarni, Mominabad.
115. Shri Shiwaji Narayan Lombte, Mominabad.
116. Shri Gangadhar Choudhary, Advocate, M.L.A., Mominabad.
117. Shrimati Promodinibai Kulkarni, Head Mistress, Girls High School, Mominabad.
118. Shri Narayan Balkrishna Sarvade, Principal, Basic Training College, Mominabad.
119. Shri Trimbak Khursale, Advocate, Mominabad.
120. Shri Kasam Hussain, Deputy Collector, Mominabad.
121. Dr. L. S. Kalegaonkar, Secretary, City Congress Committee, Mominabad.
122. Shri Rajaram Madhavrao, Advocate, Mominabad.

CAMP OSMANABAD---

123. Shri Bhagwantrao Deshmukh, Advocate, Osmanabad.
124. Shri Narsingh Rao Deshmukh, Advocate, M. P., Osmanabad.
125. Shri Uddhav Rao Patil, M.L.A., Osmanabad.
126. Shri M. S. Palnitkar, Collector of Osmanabad.
127. Shri Sadashiv Rao Deshpande, President of the Bar Association, Osmanabad.
128. Shri Vyankatrao Naldurgkar, M.P., Advocate, Osmanabad.
129. Shri Vimalchand Manikchand Gandhi, Social Worker, Osmanabad.
130. Shri Marutrao Joshi, District Judge, Osmanabad.
131. Shri Kisan Rao Afzulpurkar, District Judge, Osmanabad.
132. Shri U. T. Bhelande, Head Master, Government High School, Osmanabad.

CAMP LATUR—

133. Shri R. S. Diwan, Advocate, Latur.
134. Shri Babasaheb Paranjape, Founder—Murud Technical School, Latur.
135. Shri Shripatrao Salukke, M.L.A., Latur.
136. Shri Keshav Rao Sonavane, M.L.A., Latur.
137. Shri Baburao Aiya, Pleader, Udgir.
138. Shri R. S. Kulkarni, Head Master, Government High School, Udgir.
139. Shri Baburao Kanade, Khadi Kendra Sanchalak, Ausa.
140. Shri Rampratap, Head Master, Marwadi Vidyalaya Multipurpose High School, Latur.
141. Shri Chandrashekhar Bajpai, Chairman, Municipality, Latur.
142. Shri Manohar Vakil, Secretary, Bar Association, Ausa.
143. Shri Sangram Maknikar, Pleader, Nilanga.
144. Shri Shankar Savte, Teacher, B. T. College, Osmanabad.

CAMP NAGPUR—

145. Shrimati Vimalabai Deshpande, Member, Executive Council, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
146. Lokanayak Madhav Rao Shrihari Aney, Nagpur.
147. Shri M. J. Kanetkar, Social Worker, Editor, Nispruha, Nagpur.
148. Shri G. T. Madhholkar, Editor, Tarun Bharat, Nagpur.
149. M. M., Shri V. V. Mirashi, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
150. Justice W. R. Puranik, Formerly Vice Chancellor of Nagpur University, Nagpur.
151. Justice M. B. Niyogi, Retired Chief Justice, Nagpur.
152. Shrimati Ramabai Tambe, Nagpur.
153. Dr. M. A. Moghe, Retired Principal, Nagpur.
154. Dr. Asthana, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
155. Dr. P. S. Mene, Director, Technological Institute, Nagpur.
156. Dr. Kajale, Principal, College of Science, Nagpur.
157. Shri K. N. Tillu, Principal, Engineering College, Nagpur.
158. Justice K. T. Mangalmurthi, Vice Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
159. Dr. M. S. Modak, Registrar, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
160. Dr. P. M. Bhandarkar, Dean, Medical College, Nagpur.
161. Shri S. L. Pandharipande, Principal, Binzani City College, Nagpur.

CAMP TULJAPUR---

162. Shri Saheb Rao Hangorgekar, M.L.A., Tuljapur.
163. Shri Krishnarao Jagtap, Member, Temple Committee, Tuljapur.
164. Shri Vyankatesh Rao Joshi, Secretary, District Development Board.
165. Shri Babasaheb Pralhad Rao Deshmukh, Tuljapur.

CAMP POONA—

166. Shri Baburao Jagtap, Founder, Shiwaji Maratha High School, Poona.
167. M. M. D. V. Potdar, Poona.
168. Dr. B. C. Lagu, Poona.
169. Shri G. A. Patel, Vice Principal, Agricultural College, Poona.
170. Dr. G. S. Khair, Tilak Vidyapeeth, Poona.
171. Dr. S. S. Bhandarkar, Director of Education, Poona.
172. Dr. Sir, R. P. Paranjpe, Vice Chancellor, Poona University, Poona.
173. Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
174. Prof. V. K. Joag, Poona.
175. Prof. D. D. Wadekar, Poona.
176. Dr. D. D. Karve, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona.
177. Principal, B. M. Desai, Medical College, Poona.
178. Principal, N. G. Suru, Poona.
179. Shrimati Sharayu Bal, Principal, S. N. D. T. Women's College, Poona.
180. Dr. T. N. Deware, Lecturer, Urdu-Persian, Poona University, Poona.
181. Prof. P. R. Bhupatkar, Poona.
182. Principal G. V. Vartak, Engineering College, Poona.
183. Shri N. R. Trivedi, Deputy Director of Education, Poona.

APPENDIX D.

LIST OF HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLMENT, DISTRICTWISE.

Name of the High School.	Number of students.			Total No.	Students appearing for H. S. C./S. S. C. Examination in March, 1958.
	VIII	IX	X		
DISTRICT AURANGABAD.					
Government Multi-purpose High School, Aurangabad.	262	263	190	715	190
Government High School, Chelipura ..	116	189	119	424	119
Do. Kannad ..	54	50	29	133	29
Do. Vaijapur ..	122	87	94	303	94
Do. Paithan ..	61	62	56	179	56
Do. Bhokardan.	101	84	71	256	71
Do. Ambad ..	39	28	22	89	22
Do. Gangapur ..	52	48	36	136	36
Do. Jalna ..	192	211	175	588	175

Name of the High School.	Number of students.			Total No.	Students appearing for H. S. C./S. S. C. Examination in March, 1958.	
	VIII	IX	X			
DISTRICT AURANGABAD—contd.						
Saraswati Bhuwan M. P. H. S., Aurangabad.	159	116	128	443	128	
Maratha High School, Aurangabad ..	104	67	68	239	68	
Milind Vidyalaya H. S., Aurangabad .	71	71	23	165	23	
Rashtriya Hindi Vidyalaya, Aurangabad.	53	51	57	161	57	
Janata High School, Jalna ..	24	20	32	76	32	
Mission High School, Jalna ..	24	25	25	74	25	
Janata High School, Parad ..	14	12	..	26	..	
Government Girls High School, Aurangabad.	84	54	42	180	42	
Government Girls High School, Jalna .	28	22	19	69	19	
Sharada Mandir High School, Aurangabad.	52	41	25	118	25	
Mission Girls High School, Jalna ..	19	17	12	48	12	
Government New High School, Aurangabad.	61	..	..	61	..
Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Jalna ..	18	13	23	54	23	
Saraswati Bhuwan Branch High School, Jalna.	42	38	..	80	..	
Mahavir Sthanakwati Jain School, Jalna.	15	..	..	15	..
Regimental Mission School, Aurangabad.	16	..	..	16	..
Primary School, Sillod ..	30	..	..	30	..
Total ..	1,813	1,569	1,246	4,628	1,246	

Name of the High School.	Number of students.			Total No.	Students appearing for H. S. C./S. S. C. Examination in March, 1958.
	VIII	IX	X		
DISTRICT PARBHANI.					
Multi-purpose High School, Parbhani..	127	101	105	333	105
Do. Purna ..	48	44	53	145	53
High School, Parbhani ..	27	23	29	79	29
Government High School, Manwat ..	35	42	45	122	45
Do. Gangakhed.	77	86	53	216	53
Do. Hingoli ..	204	126	119	349	119
Do. Basmatnagar.	58	44	41	143	41
Do. Jintoor ..	87	51	34	172	34
Do. Kalamnoori.	58	44	41	143	41
Do. Partur ..	57	50	35	142	35
Nutan Prathamik Shikshanalaya, Parbhani.	62	57	71	190	71
Nutan Vidyalaya, Sailu ..	101	91	81	273	81
Bharat Vidyalaya, Hingoli ..	45	31	..	76	..
Baheerji Vidyalaya, Wapti ..	38	27	..	65	..
Government Girls High School, Wapti.	36	25	22	83	22
Phulay Vidyalaya, Parbhani ..	32	..	..	32	..
Maneck Memorial Aryan School, Hingoli.	6	..	..	6	..
Total ..	1,111	881	748	2,740	748

Name of the High School.	Number of students.			Total No.	Students appearing for H. S. C./S. S. C. Examination in March, 1958.
	VIII	IX	X		
DISTRICT OSMANABAD.					
Government Multi-purpose High School, Osmanabad.	169	129	121	419	121
Government High School, Tuljapur ..	120	80	85	285	85
Do. Latur ..	169	171	137	477	137
Do. Ausa ..	110	98	78	286	78
Do. Udgir ..	152	94	208	454	208
Do. Wadhona ..	94	61	90	245	90
Do. Ahmadpur.	103	94	61	258	61
Do. Nilanga ..	113	85	96	294	96
Do. Murum ..	74	69	46	189	46
Do. Paranda ..	40	33	21	94	21
Do. Kalam ..	84	28	39	151	39
Do. Bhoom ..	44	24	29	97	29
Do. Naldurg ..	78	60	49	187	49
Do. Ghakur ..	48	42	43	133	43
Hari Bhau Girls High School, Upla ..	30	28	27	85	27
Bharat Vidyalaya, Omerga ..	100	126	160	386	160
Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Gun ..	32	18	14	64	14
Shri Shanteshwar H. S., Sistor ..	28	22	18	68	18
S. B. High School, Jewali ..	39	19	34	92	34
Marwadi Rajasthan H. S., Latur ..	138	116	109	363	109
Janata Vidyalaya Mandir, Murud ..	50	55	37	142	37
Shiwaji High School, Nilanga ..	31	30	37	98	37
Dnyan Yogi Vidyalaya, Yermala ..	57	19	29	105	29
Maheshwar Vidyalaya, Sirur ..	15	15	20	50	20
Shamlal Memorial High School, Udgir.	46	31	70	147	70
Madhav Rao Bhosale High School, Matola.	33	25	36	94	36
Narendra Arya Vidyalaya, Osmanabad.	25	19	16	60	16
Bharat Vidyalaya, Osmanabad ..	37	34	35	106	35
Nutan Janata Vidyalaya, Mandir ..	40	29	..	69	..
Sonkhed Mankhed ..	23	..	..	23	..
Government Girls High School, Osmanabad.	33	16	..	49	..
Kanya Shala Lahoti, Latur ..	27	23	16	66	16
Primary School, Dewali ..	29	15	..	44	..
Primary School, Aurad ..	22	..	..	22	..
Total ..	2,233	1,708	1,761	5,702	1,761

Name of the High School.	Number of students			Total No.	Students appearing for H. S. C./S. S. C. Examination in March, 1958.
	VIII	IX	X		

DISTRICT NANDED.					
Multipurpose High School, Nanded ..	256	183	116	555	116
Government High School, Degloor ..	138	132	79	349	79
Do. Rajura ..	34	43	53	130	53
Do. Munkhed ..	60	47	29	136	29
Do. Kandhar ..	56	38	42	136	42
Pratibha Niketan Nanded ..	93	81	101	275	101
Peoples' High School, Nanded ..	40	42	54	136	54
Sharada Bhuwan, Nanded ..	44	37	29	110	29
Nutan Vidyalaya, Umri ..	21	18	14	53	14
Gandhi Rashtriya Vidyalaya ..	18	10	15	43	15
Niti Niketan, Jam Buzurgh ..	32	30	38	100	38
Shiwaji High School, Kandhar ..	54	32	26	112	26
Manaviya Vikas Vidyalaya, Degloor ..	34	38	41	113	41
Government Girls High School, Nanded ..	50	30	24	104	24
Government Girls High School, Kinwat.	28	..	..	28	..
Shri Santa Gaji Maharaj High School, Loha.	19	15	..	34	..
Primary School, Batmogra ..	19	21	..	40	..
Do. Osmananagar ..	23	..	..	23	..
Do. Mukkermabad ..	21	..	..	21	..
Do. Kundalwadi ..	18	26	..	44	..
Do. Hadgaon ..	30	22	..	52	..
Total ..	1,088	845	661	2,594	661

Name of the High School.	Number of students.			Total No.	Students appearing for H. S. C./S. S. C. Examination in March, 1958.	
	VIII	IX	X			
DISTRICT BHIR.						
Multipurpose High School, Bhir ..	180	168	109	457	109	
Government High School, Niknoor ..	40	45	29	114	29	
Do. Mominabad	147	107	142	396	142	
Do. Parli ..	90	93	118	301	118	
Do. Manjlegaon	46	47	45	138	45	
Do. Fatahabad	17	42	32	91	32	
Do. Ashti ..	58	49	56	163	56	
Do. Gewari ..	73	30	43	156	43	
Do. Patoda ..	41	35	29	106	29	
Champawati Vidyalaya, Bhir ..	66	61	97	224	97	
Amolik Vidyalaya, Kada ..	12	9	7	28	7	
Yogeshwar Vidyalaya, Mominabad ..	140	137	153	430	153	
Kholeswar Vidyalaya, Mominabad ..	26	29	33	88	33	
Government Girls High School, Bhir..	48	32	17	97	17	
Primary School, Renapur ..	21	19	..	40	..	
Total ..	1,006	913	910	2,829	910	

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS.

Name of the District.	Number of students.			Total No.	Students appearing for H. S. C./S. S. C. Examination in March 1958.
	VIII	IX	X		
Aurangabad ..	1,813	1,569	1,246	4,628	1,246
Bhir ..	1,006	913	910	2,829	910
Parbhani ..	1,111	881	748	2,740	748
Nanded ..	1,088	845	661	2,594	661
Osmanabad ..	2,233	1,708	1,761	5,702	1,761
Total ..	7,251	5,916	5,326	18,493	5,326

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the Number of High Schools and strength of students classwise for years from 1952-53 to 1957-58.

Serial No.	Year.	Number of High Schools.	Number of students.			Total Number.	Remarks.
			VIII	IX	X		
1	1952-53	..	78	4,356	2,896	2,252	9,504
2	1953-54	..	81	3,610	2,998	2,098	8,706
3	1954-55	..	90	6,252	4,456	3,320	14,028
4	1955-56	..	95	7,505	6,395	4,198	18,098
5	1956-57	..	95	6,561	5,914	4,818	17,293
6	1957-58	..	98	7,271	5,916	5,326	18,513 14 more schools have VIII & IX classes this year.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of candidates who appeared and who passed in H. S. C. and H. S. C. (Tech.) Examination from 1953 to 1957.

Serial No.	Year.		Number of students who appeared.	Number of students who passed.	Remarks.
1	1953	..	..	3,756	1,065
2	1954	..	..	3,909	924
3	1955	..	..	5,405	1,886
4	1956	..	..	6,916	3,106
5	1957	..	..	6,465	2,075

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the enrolment of students in Arts-Science-Commerce Colleges during 1957-58.

Serial No.	Name of the College.	Place.	When started.	No. of students in the Pre-University class.	No. of students in the Pre-University Professional class.	No. of students in 1st year of 3 year Degree Courses		No. of students in III and IV years in	Total strength of students.	Remarks.
						Arts. Science. Commerce.	B. A., B. Sc., B. Com.			
1	Government College of Arts and Science.	Aurangabad.	1923	218	120	27	48	56	48	517
2	Milind Vidyalyaya	Do.	1950	574	....	45	41	65	92	911
3	Peoples' College	Nanded	1950	176	....	10	25	4	20	248
4	Yogeshwari Science College.	Moninabad.	1956	120	....	....	15	....	....	135
Total ..									1,811	

Statement showing the strength of

Serial No.	Name of the college.	Place.	When started.	Number of students in		Total strength of students.	Remarks.
				I Year.	II Year.		
1	College of Education	.. Aurangabad	.. 1954	50	....	50	Full Grade.
2	Manikchand Pahade Law College.	Do.	.. 1956	71	24	95	Full Grade.
3	Agricultural College	.. Parbhani	.. 1956	32	15	47	The College will be a full grade college in 1958.
4	Medical College	.. Aurangabad	.. 1956	55	40	95	The College will be a full grade college in 1960.
Total						287	

Summary.

(i) Total strength of students in Arts-Science-Commerce Colleges.	1811
(ii) Total strength of students in Professional Colleges	287
Grand Total	2,098