

QUESTION X.

ASTHANA, DR. N. P.

1. (a) Yes.
(b) None.
2. (a) Yes.
(b) To a large extent.
3. (a) In Arts classes.
(b) It is desirable but it has not been possible in many cases.
(c) No.
4. (a) Yes.
(b) In all faculties.

BHATTACHARYA, DR. D. R.

1. (a) Yes.
(b) The question does not arise in this University.
2. (a) It is true on the Science side in this University.
(b) It is due to paucity of space as well as lack of funds.
3. (a) Yes, some times.
(b) They generally study in the library but a common-room for girls, one for the Arts side and one for the Science side, is deemed very necessary. So far no room has been set apart for this purpose as even bath-rooms have been converted into teaching rooms for lack of accommodation.
4. (a) A double-shift system on the Science side is already in existence partially. It is possible on the Arts side provided (1) More teachers are appointed. (2) More clerical and inferior staff are engaged and (3) more funds are provided for hostel accommodation and contingencies.
(b) It is possible in all the faculties but it is a question of funds for there will be a great wear and tear, additional expenditure incurred on electricity and water and other contingencies.
(c) It does not arise.
(d) Special sizarships should be provided in addition to what is being given now to poor and deserving students.

Oral Evidence.

The double-shift system had to be introduced in the Science departments as the number of students has much increased and there is no room in the laboratories. The system is not working satisfactorily. We have not got double staff for this system.

BOMBAY SCHOOL HEADMASTERS OF

1. ROBERT LONEY SCHOOL
2. ISMAIL BAIGMOHAMED.
3. MODERN SCHOOL.
4. THE NEW ERA HIGH SCHOOL.

Oral Evidence.

We are not in favour of the shift system. Just now our standard of education is going down because of the shift system. Government are asking various institutions to start shift system. It is very unfair to the students and it is unfair to the teachers. In many schools the same staff are used for both shifts.

I think there are about 20 schools having double shifts (one of the head master).

BOSE, B. C..

2. (a) Yes.

4. (a) Double shift method would be very economic and welcome to our country but when the teachers are hardly capable of putting intensive work in the single shift method what efficiency can we expect by whipping the tired horses. This can be tried after new life and vigour has been infused into them as in Russia after some years.

BOYD, REV. A. J.

Oral Evidence.

I think shift system is very undesirable. My impression is that there is not such a heavy rush in this province (Madras) as to necessitate the introduction of shifts.

CALCUTTA, UNIVERSITY OF

1. (a and b) The location of the University of Calcutta is very unfortunate. A change of site and the erection of a University town are possibly beyond the financial capacities of this University and of this Province.

2. (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) By the expansion of buildings in existence and by the erection of new buildings. This again is a question of finance which provinces find it difficult to solve.

3. (a, b and c) The answers to all these questions so far as the Post-graduate Departments in Arts and Science are concerned, are in the affirmative. It is difficult to give one uniform answer with regard to these questions so far as affiliated colleges are concerned.

4. (a) The system has been introduced in the affiliated colleges but has not operated fully satisfactorily due to lack of accommodation the influx of displaced students and other reasons.

(b) By special requests from the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Health and Medical portfolios, Government of India, this University has been obliged to adopt double shift system with regard to Faculty of Medicine. In the Commerce Courses of Studies, two systems operate in this University : (a) the day school system and (b) the double shift night system affording facilities to students who work in offices during the day time. The latter system has led to over-congestion. The employment of more teachers alone has not been able to solve this question.

CHATERJEE, DR. B. R.

1. (a) As regards the Agra University its jurisdiction is too wide. There should be regional Universities within the areas especially for the Western Districts of the U.P. at Meerut and in Central India.

2. (a) Yes.

(b) It is mostly due to paucity of space in buildings.

3. (a) Yes.

(b) In Agra University colleges, though there is a common room in each, sufficient accommodation cannot be provided for all the students who have vacant periods.

(c) It is possible if there are more lecture room and laboratories.

4. (a) To some extent, this has been done partially in several colleges of the Agra University.

(b) No. In arts double shift system is not possible.

(c) It is not possible because a large number of subjects have to be taught in a small number of lecture rooms and a wide selection is allowed to the students.

DELHI UNIVERSITY, PRINCIPALS OF COLLEGES.

Oral Evidence.

As regards moving the Indarprastha College to the University Compound we would like to be where we are, but we would extend the buildings and expand. [*Indraprastha College*].

The buildings in which the Colleges are housed were not intended for College accommodation.

They were not constructed for academic purposes. [*A General Opinion*].

EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(a) This University has at present no location and its condition is desperate.

(b) Does not arise so far as the Province is concerned.

(a) This is true of certain subjects.

(b) In this province no building facilities exist at the moment. Due regard will have to be given to the matter when the University is in a position to erect its buildings.

(a) In some instances, yes.

(b) No. Library and Reading Room facilities are meagre in most colleges. If the building is divided in separate blocks which are at a considerable distance from each other, separate Reading Rooms should be made available in each block.

(c) This is always attempted.

(a) The double shift system has been forced upon a large number of colleges in this University. This is educationally unsound in many ways as the efficiency of an educational institution is impaired if the enrolment increases beyond the optimum number.

(b) Yes, in some Faculties but the limitations of the system should not be ignored.

HUQ, DR. MUHAMMED ABDUL.

Oral Evidence.

As regards the shift system for the Degree course, I am not in sympathy with the suggestion. If it is adopted, efficiency will be impaired. There is no need for double shift in Humanities. There is a craze for Science subjects. There will be need for double shift only for B.Sc. Chemistry. There are colleges in this city where seats in B.Sc. Mathematics and B.Sc. Physics are still vacant. In the Government Muhamdam College, in B.Sc. Physics, there was provision for 20 students, but only 14 applied.

JHA, I. S.

3. (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

4. (a) Yes.

(b) It is practicable in case of the Faculty of Commerce.

JUNG, ALI YAR.

1. (a) In general, yes. This is particularly so in the case of the Osmania University with its extensive campus and with all its Faculties except Medicine located within the campus. There is scope, also for future expansion.

(b) In general, it has been successful.

2. (a) Yes, but many would be eliminated if those unfit for higher education were to be weeded out and diverted to other channels in which case the present stampede would not exist.

(b) It is largely due to lack of accommodation and the money *and* time taken to construct new buildings. (This is particularly so in the case of some of the Intermediate Colleges and the Medical Faculty in the Osmania University). Equipment in Science subjects comes next.

3. (a) Not often.

(b) Reading Room facilities should be provided for and, where ever possible, Seminars for utilization during the vacant periods.

(c) Yes.

4. (a), (b) & (c) Yes, in some Faculties, e.g., Arts but only if other arrangements are not possible.

KARIAPPA, S.

2. (a) It is a fact that the universities in India are not able to extend facilities of education to all those who seek admission to the various courses of studies.

(b) This is not only due to paucity of space in buildings but also insufficient equipment. The building question can easily be solved when our craze for palatial buildings is gone. Cheap and convenient buildings could be put up in a very short time. But the stumbling block lies in the other things that is the laboratory equipment.

3. (a) It is true that students have often vacant periods in between their lecture hours.

(b) There is no adequate arrangement to fill in the vacant periods of the students. It is possible to keep the students engaged during these vacant periods by setting apart one room in each block of buildings exclusively for this purpose.

(c) These vacant periods can be considerably reduced or eliminated by arranging a time-table for various classes for that period.

4. (a) Double shift system or a modified form of it can be adopted as a temporary measure to increase the number of admission to the various courses.

(b) Such a scheme is not practicable in some Faculties of the universities.

MAHAJAN, C.

4. (a) Most undesirable. It will further diminish the possibility of personal contacts and social influence in education.

MANAWALA, RAMANUJAM.

1. (a) It will be difficult to change the location of the existing Universities. The right academic atmosphere is created more by the staff and the educational facilities than by the mere location of the University.

(b) So far as Madras Presidency is concerned, the considerable degree of success has been achieved by the creation of new University

centres. Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore, Andhra and Annamalai have sprung up in the old area of jurisdiction of the Madras University and the springing up of these Universities has not affected the stature and importance of the parent University.

2. (a) Yes. It is due to (i) the fact that students really not fit for University course seek admission, (ii) the want of other fields of study for men ill-fitted for University education, (iii) the social value attached to the possession of degree.

(b) This difficulty is due not to the want of accommodation in existing Colleges. They were built to meet the needs of a particular strength of students. It is not a right policy to overcrowd the existing institutions because more student seek admission. What is really needed is an increase in the number of Colleges, new Colleges being started in areas in the neighbourhood of which no College exists at present.

3. (a), (b) and (c). Yes. This is largely due to the fact that a large number of optional subjects are offered in many of the institutions and consequently the arrangement of time-table becomes difficult. Inevitably break between classes occurs. In such cases, leisure periods could be utilised, if properly organised, for library or tutorial work in one or other of the Departments to which the student has to go for his studies.

(b) With the existing scarcity of accommodation, it may not be possible for any College to set apart a room in each block of buildings exclusively as a common room to be used by students during their leisure periods. But the library can be thrown open to the students for purposes of study during their leisure periods.

4. (a), (b) and (c). No. The shift system of continuous work in the Departments cannot be worked out unless two sets of staff are provided and equipment other than furniture is nearly doubled. Further, recreational facilities which a University should aim at giving to the students in the evenings will not be available if the shift system is introduced. It will not create the proper atmosphere, if an educational institution is turned out into something like a factory for turning out graduates.

MENON, I. N.

An omnibus University with an enrolment of two or three thousand undergraduates all belonging also to one college lacks the essential human element of intimate comradeship and makes the 'Tutorial' system nearly impossible.

MIRASHI, V. V.

1. (a) This depends on the location of the university.

(b) The idea has not been quite successful owing to the distances which separate constituent colleges from one another and from university.

2. (a) Yes, owing to abnormal increase in numbers in recent years.

(b) This is, to a certain extent, due to the paucity of buildings, but the pressure on available accommodation would be lessened if only the right type of students is admitted.

3. (a) Sometimes they do have.

(b) Tutorial periods are inserted in these intervals. Generally a reading room is provided, but few students make use of it.

(c) Vacant periods cannot be eliminated altogether so long as a wide choice of the optional subjects is given.

4. (a) It is possible, but students in the morning shift do not get sufficient time for their extra-curricular activities.

PADHE, HARISHCHANDRA.

1. to 4. This is for Vice-Chancellors to reply. University colleges and hostels should be kept away from cities, and cigarettes, cinema and tea thoroughly discouraged.

Vacant periods—may the students spend money in these hours which the average parent cannot afford.

PANDHARIPANDE, S. L.,

2. (a) Yes.

(b) It is mostly due to paucity of space and equipment.

3. (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, if the combinations of subjects are restricted.

4. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, in some.

PATNA, UNIVERSITY OF

1. (a) The location of most of the existing Universities including the University of Patna, does not ensure the right academic atmosphere nor provide facilities for future expansion.

(b) A certain measure of success has been attained within the area of the affiliating University; the measure of success being directly proportionate to the standard Universities themselves were able to maintain. An affiliating University cannot exercise as much effective control over its constituent colleges as a teaching University can over its own departments.

2. (a) The Universities in India are not able to extend facilities for education to all those who seek admission for the various courses of study.

(b) To a great extent to paucity of space in buildings and to an extent only less than this to inadequacy of equipment including personnel.

3. (a) Mainly in Arts and in under-graduate classes.

(b) Yes, in the better equipped colleges. In most of the colleges. No.

(c) It should be possible to arrange the time-table of various classes so as to eliminate the vacant periods by an adequate increase of staff and floor-space.

4. (a) It is possible up to a certain extent.

(b) The scheme is practicable in all the Arts Faculties and with suitable arrangement and precautions in other Faculties as well to some extent but this should only be a short-term arrangement in view of our present circumstances and resources.

(c) Does not arise.

RUDRA, S. K.

Oral Evidence.

Absolutely there is no room for our students to sit down in the Commerce and Economics Departments and its library. If that goes on we will lag in the quality of work that we are doing in the post-graduate Department.

SAVOOR, S. R. U.

3. Students do often have vacant periods between their lecture or laboratory hours. In university buildings and in colleges which have good accommodation it is possible to set apart one room in each block of buildings for the students to do their work there when they have no classes. But in the case of a considerable number of colleges lack of accommodation has been the great problem during the last few years owing to the increase in numbers wanting admission. It is possible to arrange the time-table of the various classes to eliminate these vacant periods considerably.

4. It is possible to introduce double shift system so as to increase the number of admissions to the various courses without at the same time demanding large additional accommodation. When I was asked by the Hon'ble Minister for Education to work out a scheme for the shift system I worked it out as follows :—

At present most of the colleges in South India work for 5 hours each day for the five days—Monday to Friday during a week, Saturday not being classed as a working day. In the shift system it was proposed that instead of working for 25 hours—for five days of five hours each—each student would be expected to work for 4 hours each day for 6 days in the week. A student of Shift A would work on the

mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and on the afternoons of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, whereas a student of *Shift B* will work on the afternoons on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The time-table will be as follows :—

Shift A.—8 A.M. to 10 A.M.—2 hours 10 A.M. to 10.30 A.M.—tiffin interval. 3 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.—2 hours.
Classes close at 12.30 p.m.

From 12.30 P.M. to 1 P.M. will be tiffin interval for the staff.

Shift B.—1 P.M. to 3 P.M.—2 hours. 3 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.—tiffin interval. 3.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.—2 hours.

This will give each student three evenings in the week for games and sports activities.

So far as the teaching staff is concerned it is obvious that the staff will have to be practically doubled and in order that all teachers may have the same privileges the teachers who work in the mornings will work from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M.—6 hours—of which two half-hours are tiffin intervals. The teachers who work in the afternoon will work from 11.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. The staff also will have to work alternately in the mornings and evenings. Thus it would become possible for a teacher who is interested in research work to have greater opportunities for research work; for a teacher who has work on Mondays and Wednesdays and Fridays in the mornings has work only after nearly 24 hours viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays afternoons. Further all the members of the staff will be available to the Principal for any consultations between 11.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

The shift system, however, is likely to break because of the bottleneck of qualified personnel. Secondly it would be also impossible unless each institution provides canteen arrangements wherein the students and staff can get food at the lowest possible rates. Last, but not the least, the question may be considered whether it is desirable to venture on the shift system only to provide for the admission of large numbers of students, many of whom flock to colleges not because they are really fit for University education but because their parents do not know what to do with them. In my humble opinion it is more urgent that some scheme should be evolved by means of which admissions to colleges and universities should be purely by merit without at the same time shutting out students of communities like the Harijans who are really backward and who form a considerable percentage of the population.

SONDHI, G. D.,

3. (b) Library rooms can be fitted to enable students to utilize their vacant periods. But the adage of 'making a horse drink' applies.

4. (a) Yes, but it would turn Education into Instruction. Some shifts will leave no time for games and recreation, and the poor teachers will be overworked.

SETTY, K. SUBBIAH.

2. (a) Yes.

(b) Both due to the paucity of space but also to the lack of scientific and engineering and medical equipments for practical works.

3. (a) Sometimes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

SHRIVESHWARKAR, S. W.,

2. (a) Yes.

3. (a) Yes but not very often.

(b) Yes.

(c) No, not when there are so many options.

4. (a) Yes.

(b) In some Faculties.

SHAHANI, P. P.

3. (b) No. It is very desirable and very necessary that there are spacious students' rooms in each block for spending their vacant periods.

4. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

The proportionate cost of having two shifts in colleges is much smaller than having two colleges. Every college can, if need be, have it, provided the additional staff is forthcoming.

SINHA, SUVRIDCHANDRA.

1. Certainly not. University town should grow near big cities for the city facilities but it should certainly not be located inside the town.

3. (a) Yes in some places—where they spend the time in common room or outside the house where the communistic ideas breed.

THOMAS, R. P.,

2. (a) It is a fact especially in regard to Science Classes.

(b) Paucity of building and laboratories equipment is mainly responsible.

3. (a) Yes.

(b) Fairly adequate—Indoor games and reading rooms. Possible in most cases.

(c) Not easy.

4. (a) Yes. This has been done during the War when many of the buildings were occupied by the Military.

(b) Such a scheme is being put in force, in some colleges even now. It is less easy in the case of the Science Classes requiring practical laboratory works and long hours for these.

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, ALLAHABAD.

2. (b) Considerably, especially in Science Departments in which admission has to be limited by seats for practical work ; even in Arts and Commerce, the numbers far exceed the seating accommodation in existing class-rooms, with the result that class rooms meant for 50 or 75 students only, have to accommodate 100 to 150 students ; classes have to be split up into several sections meeting in different periods, thus making the university time-table extremely complicated and difficult. Owing to want of hostel accommodation, small single-seated rooms have had to be made double-seated, and even hostel halls have either had to be turned into dormitories or completely ruined by the erection of partition walls to provide residential accommodation to students.

VAKIL, C. N.

1. (a) The location of the Bombay University is not suitable for future expansion. Arrangements could be made for the development of a University Town in a Bombay Suburb.

(b) There is a tendency to start regional Linguistic Universities in Bombay Province which is contrary to the needs of the country, viz. of achieving national unity.

4. (a) It is not possible to introduce the double shift system in advanced institutions devoted to research.

Oral Evidence.

With the growth of these other Universities, we shall soon become a city University. We have 20 Colleges spread all over the City. If we want to develop into a Residential teaching University, all these institutions should be located in a central place, if it could be done. When the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was in the making I suggested that the University should take over the maidan and the other vacant plots in front of the University. If we had done that at that time when there were no buildings on that site, we could have easily built our Colleges around it and laid the foundation of a Residential teaching University. That opportunity was missed.

We can get good plots in the suburbs, now. We have in Andheri the Ismail College. It is on a beautiful spot. We shall in a year or two become a city University. It should be possible to convert this University into a model Residential University.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

1. (a) and (b) The location of the University of Calcutta is very unfortunate. A change of site and the erection of a University town are possibly beyond the financial capacities of this University and of this Province.

2. (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) By the expansion of buildings in existence and by the erection of new buildings. This again is a question of finance which provinces find it difficult to solve.

3. (a, b and c) The answers to all these questions so far as the post-Graduate Departments in Arts and Science are concerned, are in the affirmative. It is difficult to give one uniform answer with regard to these questions so far as affiliated colleges are concerned.

4. (a) The system has been introduced in the affiliated colleges but has not operated fully satisfactorily due to lack of accommodation, the influx of displaced students and other reasons.

(b) By special requests from the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Health and Medical portfolios, Government of India, this University has been obliged to adopt double shift system with regard to Faculty of medicine. In the Commerce Courses of Studies, two systems operate in this University, (a) the day school system and (b) the double shift night system affording facilities to students who work in offices during the day time. The latter system has led to over-congestion. The employment of more teachers alone has not been able to solve this question.
