

## QUESTION XV.

### ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

1. (a) We have a number of hostels which accommodate about 50 per cent. students in the university, about 2,000 out of a total of 4,500 students. There are also hostel annexes. Day scholars are looked after by the Delegacy which runs a number of recognised lodges in the vicinity of the university.

In hostels, the size of rooms is 10 feet by 11 feet to 12 feet by 14 feet. Originally single-seated, they have now been made double-seated to meet the increasing rush of students every year. Even hostel halls have been turned into rooms by the erection of partition walls, thus cutting at the root of a common social and intellectual life in the hostels. The number of inmates having been almost doubled, the problem of bath-rooms and lavatories has arisen, there being now only one bath-room and one lavatory for every 10 students. The sanitation of the hostels has suffered in consequence. For messing, no satisfactory arrangement exists. Most popular is the "Maharajas" contract system : one cook supplies two meals a day to about 10 to 15 students and charges Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 a month (without ghee). The food served is miserable and not always wholesome. In some hostels there are dining rooms, but generally students like to eat in their own rooms ; the practice of eating in kitchens has almost disappeared. There is one servant for every 12 students. As for games, Tennis and Badminton are played regularly by those who are interested ; Volley ball, Basket ball, Cricket, Hockey and Football are also provided in some hostels. B.A. First year students have to attend compulsory P.T. in the morning thrice a week. But the majority of students do not play in the evening : they either sit and talk or go out for a walk.

Every hostel has a library of its own and charges Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per year from each student. In some hostels tutorial classes in all subjects are held in the hostel premises. In each hostel there is a resident superintendent who is paid Rs. 50 per month with free quarters ; there is also a non-resident warden who is paid Rs. 100 per month.

The Delegacy charges a fee of Rs. 85 per year from each student. The city is divided into 4 Wards—North, South, East and West, and each Ward is sub-divided into Zones. There are no Delegacy Centres in the city but each Zone is supervised by a member of the staff. There is a Delegacy Chairman assisted by a committee. There is a Delegacy Library situated in the University. Arrangements for games for Delegacy students also exist within the University Campus.

2. (a) Not fully. Less than 50 per cent. students reside in the university.

(b) Not much. Distance is a great handicap at Allahabad.

(c) The system of "attaching" non-resident students to hostels exists but is not much of a success.

3. (a) No. The number of students to be looked after is too large. There should be one superintendent for every 50 students and they should each be given Rs. 50 per month with free quarters within the hostel campus. Then alone proper supervision is possible.

(b) Merely associating members of the staff will not do. There should be more resident superintendents (See Q. 3 (a) above).

(c) & (d) No, tutorial or seminar classes must be held in the university.

AMIR CHAND, LT.-COL.

The facilities for residence of students in the University towns are wholly inadequate. The College kitchens were managed by the students themselves which meant that they were managed by servants, students taking very little interest in them. Consequently the costs were very high and the meals provided were unsatisfactory regarding the range of food and the selection of proper food stuffs. The running of kitchens is a specialised work and should be undertaken by trained caterers who should be on the staff of the College. The hostel should provide rooms for tutors where the Professors and other men of the teaching staff can contact the students. All the tutorial classes should be organised in the hostels and not at the Colleges.

AMMA, KUMARI BHAGIRATHI.

*Oral Evidence.*

We have at present 95 students in the Women's Hostel with a slight difficulty. The Music students are put 6 in a room, a big hall. They do not need many tables and chairs. They have got a big compound where they sit and work. The students of vocal music sometimes assemble together and sing. We are managing somehow or the other. We would like to have another hostel. Normally this hostel can accommodate 50 students. The Ladies' Club is only a temporary hostel.

AMRIT KAUR, HON'BLE RAJKUMARI.

I am a great believer in hostels for students without any regard for caste, creed or community. I would recommend women to be in charge of the food in these hostels and I am in favour of a system of resident tutors. I do not consider that sufficient facilities for hostels have been available for our students in Universities up to date.

**ANDHRA TEACHERS' FEDERATION.**

1. (b) Facilities for hostels and halls are not adequate. All non-resident students of the college must be made to live in hostels and halls, to ensure better discipline, under the careful supervision of wardens and superintendents.

3. (c) Resident tutors in hostels would have many occasions to come into close contact with students and give them good training in citizenship.

**ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' UNION, ANNAMALAINAGAR.**

1. (a) Out of the 1,600 students of the University, the University hostels provide accommodation for 1,200 students. The other 400 students have their residences within a few miles of the University campus, at Chidambaram, Sivapuri etc.

(b) The facilities are not adequate. It is hoped however that in view of the proposed construction of more hostels at the University campus and the growth of the neighbouring town of Chidambaram, they will become adequate in a few years.

2. (a) This University is completely residential. The number of students that come from beyond the University area is not likely to be even one per cent. Seventy-five per cent. of the students reside in the University hostels.

(b) Yes. The non-resident students take a good share in the social and corporate life at the University.

(c) No.

3. (a) To a certain extent, yes. A decentralisation of hostels will be more conducive to proper supervision and closer personal contacts of the students and resident tutors.

(b) & (c) Yes. We are having a system of "Resident Tutors". Besides these a number of teachers of the University reside in the hostel.

(d) The suggestion is superfluous here, as certain parts of the hostel are nearer to the College buildings than to the other parts of the hostel.

**ASTHANA, DR. NARYAN PRASAD.**

1. (a) At Agra there are a large number of colleges and communal hostels.

(b) No.

2. (c) They should be organised properly as separate Units with their own wardens, sub-wardens, common rooms and games facilities.

3. (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) In hostels.

**BALAKRISHNAIYA, JUSTICE N.**

1. a. The residence for students in cities like Bangalore and Mysore is deplorable. They are so poor that they cannot afford to live in Government Hostels which are too expensive. I am therefore in favour of the university insisting upon engaging certain lodgings to which a good contribution must be made by the University.

**BENGAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, STAFF.**

*Oral Evidence.*

Our difficulty is not so much of lack of accommodation for students as of want of accommodation for the staff. About 40 teachers live in the premises and about 22 live in the City. There are plans for getting them accommodated in the Campus.

**BHAGWAN DAS.**

The spirit and practice of the old Guru-kulas should be revived with necessary modifications in details in accord with changed conditions.

**BHATTACHARYA, K. K.**

1. (a) Students in the Allahabad University live (i) in hostels or, (ii) university lodges or, (iii) with their parents. As regards the hostel students, there are fairly satisfactory arrangements for games, physical exercises, etc. But as regards (iii) such arrangements are not satisfactory.

**BHAWALKAR, DR. D. R.**

1. (a) Hostels run by the University.

(ii) Approved residences.

(b) Fairly adequate under the present circumstances, but they need considerable improvement.

2. (a) Not much, if one judges them by the standard of the Western universities.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, but at times it may not be possible if the student is staying a few miles away.

3. (a) No. The number of students under a warden is too large.

(b) Resident tutors in hostels would be the best.

**BONDADE, S. B.**

3. (a) Not quite.

(c) Yes.

(d) Tutorial classes, if constituted properly and satisfactorily would increase the expenditure two or three-fold. In my opinion, the idea of tutorial system should be given up. Otherwise it will be a monstrosity under the name of tutorial system.

BOYD, REV. A. J.

1. (a) The residential facilities, as I know them, range from excellent to very poor.

2. (a) The 'Hall' system at Tambaram works very satisfactorily. The essential features are :—All teachers and students, whether resident or not, are members of one of the three Halls; each Hall has at least two lecturers and at least five junior tutors living in, with several married teachers in houses nearby, within 5 minutes' walk of the Hall; each Hall has its own organisation for debates, athletics etc., in addition to the larger College societies; all resident members (including teachers who live in) have their meals in the Hall; every member of a Hall, resident or non-resident, (except Honours students) is under the general supervision of a senior tutor belonging to his own Hall; resident Intermediate students receive a certain amount of assistance in their studies from the resident junior tutors, each Hall having a junior tutor in English, Mathematics, Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry.

The most difficult part of the system is the work of the senior tutors with their groups of 'pupils'. Some do excellent work and establish a most valuable relationship; others are apparently incapable of doing it well. Naturally, it works better when the ratio of teachers to students is high so that finance is again a very important factor. But the personal factor is the most important. Some teachers easily establish a most useful, and pleasant, *guru-sishya* relationship; a minority make little or nothing of it.

CALCUTTA, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. (a) A brief account of the facilities for residence of students in Calcutta has been given elsewhere. Colleges affiliated to this University functioning in district towns within the province have also facilities for residence of students. Necessary information in regard to details, if necessary, can be supplied to the Commission by the Inspector of Colleges, the Inspector of Hostels and Messes and the Inspectress of Colleges, the Inspectress of Hostels and Mess and the Inspectors of Hostels and Mess, Calcutta University. There are 45 colleges outside the limits of the town of Calcutta. Necessarily arrangements for the residence of students in these colleges vary. Broadly put, each college has arrangements for the residence of some of the students. Many of the students live with their parents and guardians.

(b) The facilities are not adequate. If this University has to be developed into a residential University better arrangements must be

made for the residence of students. The difficulties of this University have been enhanced by the influx of displaced students from Pakistan. The question of accommodation is a very difficult question. When Calcutta was in the war zone the town emptied itself and the total population of Calcutta came down below the million mark. Today due to a variety of reasons, not the least among them are the flood and famine in Bengal, the communal disturbances as also the partition of India, the total population of Calcutta has gone up to more than 6 millions.

2. (a) This is a matter for residential Universities.

(b) The same answer.

(c) The same answer.

3. (a) The University hostels are in charge of Superintendents as also Prefects elected from amongst the students. They supervise the student life in the hostel. Some of the colleges affiliated to this University have attached hostels. They are run on English model.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative. This is done in Calcutta.

(c) In some colleges affiliated to this University we have the system of resident teachers.

(d) This is not possible in Calcutta.

CHETTY, R. KARTURI RAJ.

*Oral Evidence.*

There are quite a large number of communal hostels. They are cheaper and further they have good buildings. Hence most of the boys prefer private hostels.

DAS, NARENDRA PRASAD.

(a) Accommodation for the students in the hostel is not sufficient. They live there over-crowded. Those who live in private messes do not live under proper supervision. They are practically left to themselves and no care is taken of their health.

DEB, S. C.

*Oral Evidence.*

Students live in tenements so bad that it would be a shame to call this university a residential university. University education and teaching are a meaningless farce and a cruel farce if you will allow a student to live at a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles and insist on his attending from 10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. and if you do not have even an arrangement whereby cheap food could be supplied in the noon. That kind of thing has been a disaster.

There should be a food officer for the University.

**DELHI UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

1. (a) & (b) The University of Delhi provides fairly good facilities for residence. Colleges also have their arrangements, but they are not adequate and except in cases of the St. Stephen's and Indra-prastha Colleges cannot be said satisfactory.

3. (b) No. This will create complications.

(d) Yes. This will be ideal but impracticable unless the members of the staff stay on the premises.

**DESHMUKH, R. M.**

1. (a) (b) Encouragement of students to reside in organised college hostels is desirable. It has however to be said that adequate facilities do not exist.

2. (c) This might be an advantage. Students living with their parents and guardians under the same roof shall not be compelled to take up residence in a college hostel. Even for such students a system of association in this manner would be useful.

**DONGERKERY, S. R.**

1. (a) The situation is highly unsatisfactory. A very small proportion, not even 25 per cent., reside in university or college hostels in affiliating universities. The rest reside in crowded houses or rooms. Except in the case of those who live in hostels or with parents or guardians, there is no supervision or control over the private life or activities of students.

(b) No.

3. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) This would be excellent, if only it were practicable. Lack of accommodation in hostels comes in the way.

(d) This, too, is highly desirable, but impracticable for the same reason as that mentioned in the last answer.

**DORAISWAMI, M. S.**

1. (a) There are 6 hostels attached to the Osmania University with accommodation for about 750 students. An extension of these facilities is urgently necessary.

(There are also hotels attached to each college both in the city and in the districts).

3. (a) Yes.

(b) Too much supervision is generally resented by the students, as an infringement of their privileges.

(c) Definitely yes

IYA, DR. K. K.

1. The facilities for residence of hostel students in St. Xavier's College, Bombay, where I lived for 2 years were very adequate. The rooms were single-seated with satisfactory furnishings. There were adequate arrangements for food, and medical service. There was no library for the hostel and social gathering did not exist. The supervision of the students was quite strict and in later years has become worse I am told. That may be due to the religious influence of the authorities. The room rents were very high ranging from 60 to 108 rupees per term and probably have gone up now.

(b) Yes, but they could be improved.

IYENGAR, G. V. KRISHNASWAMY.

2. (a) They justified their designation at the start : slowly the proportion of non-residential students is increasing due to pressure.

(b) Not quite.

(c) It will not work ; distance is against it.

3. (a) Yes if he has to tackle a reasonable number.

(b) Yes, with a view to supervision of their activities.

(c) & (d) Yes.

JHAVERI, K. M.

1. (a) Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay have, under the Act, to provide hostels.

(b) No. A larger number is wanted.

2. (b) Partly.

3. (a) Yes.

(b) Is favoured.

(c) Hostels should remain hostels and not become teaching classes.

KANE, MAHAMAHOPADHAYA, DR. P. V.

1. (a) and (b) The provision for hostels in the University towns like Ahmedabad, Poona and Bombay is very poor and I consider that the hostels provided are most inadequate.

2. As there are no residential universities so far except in one or two places I have nothing to say on that point.

3. (a), (b) and (c) I would suggest that a member of the teaching staff of a college or university should be the warden or the superintendent of a hostel but not the Principal or Director, because if students have any complaint to make against the superintendent it is impossible for them to do so if the Principal himself is the superintendent. I would favour the system of some resident tutors in hostels when the hostels are large enough.

KARIAPPA, S.

1. (a) There are college and communal hostels in all the University colleges. There are 20 hostels in Bangalore. Nearly the same number in Mysore. Nearly 92 per cent. of these hostels are communal. Many of them are well-managed. Few of them are so ill-managed that physical and mental aspects of the life of students there have been deeply affected. Nearly 20 per cent. of them are ill-housed. The food in those hostels is very inadequate. So far as the quality is concerned the nutritive value of the food is 9-10 times lesser than the standard fixed. In such hostels though the number is big in the beginning, it gradually dwindles away. It is very regrettable to note that one or two of them are run for profit at the cost of health of poor boys.

(b) Though the number of hostels is very huge, there are students who are still in need of hostel facilities. But many of these hostels are no better than hostels where there is no warden with some status, where there is no medical supervision.

2. (b) & (c) It is a good idea to associate the non-hostel students with students living in hostels, for purposes of social and corporate life. College teachers should create a common ground for the hostel and non-hostel students to work together to some common end.

3. (a) 50 per cent. of the hostels have no wardens or superintendents for proper supervision of the hostels. It is my belief and experience that if hostels are well-managed, 75 per cent. of revolts against authorities in universities could be curtailed.

Generally the various student-movements have one or another of the hostel boys as their leaders. So the care of hostel boys is a supreme necessity. The lack of it contributes to troubles in the university. Therefore the University teaching staff should try to shoulder the responsibility of supervising the hostels by frequent visits, discourses, lectures and tuitions for the backward section of the students.

A resident tutor is a necessity in the hostel. The best substitute for resident tutors is the conduct of tutorial classes in all the subjects of studies organized in the hostels.

KHAN, DR. K. A. }

RAGHAVACHAR, K. V. }

The Cambridge and Oxford system, with any necessary changes, to suit Indian conditions, can profitably be adopted.

KRISHNAMURTI, K.

1. Facilities for residence of students are inadequate. Insufficient accommodation, overcrowding, inadequate control and insufficient moral influence. Deficiency in the quality of food supplied.

2. (a) & (b) Only partially.

(c) Certain societies and other institutions can be organized to associate non-residents with social and corporate life of the resident students. This can succeed only if the number of students is not unwieldy.

3. (a) There is nothing wrong in the system provided the right type of men are appointed as Superintendents.

**LAKSHMINARASIMHIAH, M.**

1. (a) and (b) The rich join the hostels maintained by the University or communities. But the hardships of the poor students are unimaginable. They live in households which may not have even a room. Sometimes three or four students together engage a room which may not command the minimum amenities of water and electric light, if it is not well-located also. Many of them are seen reading under street lamps or the light of public buildings like schools and offices. Many starve for at least 2 or 3 days in the week, not having secured householders who could feed them.

2. (a) Since the percentage of non-residential undergraduates has gradually increased, the designation is fast becoming a travesty.

(b) Not fully.

(c) If otherwise feasible.

3. (c) and (d) Both the systems would exclude the non-resident students where number is increasing.

**LUCKNOW, UNIVERSITY OF.**

1. (a) There is an acute housing problem in University towns. Hostel accommodation is inadequate and it is very difficult to get lodgings in the city.

(b) There are no adequate facilities.

2. (a) They have not.

(b) No.

(c) We favour the idea but it is not workable.

3. (a) No.

(b) We favour the second alternative.

(d) The tutorial classes should be organised at the University.

**MADRAS, UNIVERSITY OF.**

Reference is invited to Chapter IX relating to Hostels in the University General Inspection Commission Report, where full details on this point are available.

**MADRAS COLLEGE TEACHERS' UNION.**

1. (b) Very inadequate.
2. (a) No.  
(c) Yes.
3. (b) & (c) Both may be combined.  
(d) This is not desirable.

**MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE MYSORE, PRINCIPAL AND COLLEGE COUNCIL.**

1. (b) Provision for the poor students is inadequate. We suggest Vidyarthi Bhavans for these students, run on the most economical lines with standardized diet, simple furniture and low overhead cost. Communal hostels as such should be discouraged and where they claim a grant they should be compelled to reserve 30 per cent. of the seats for students belonging to other communities.

MANJUNATH, DR. B. L.

*Oral Evidence.*

Some years ago there used to be inspection of these private hostels. But now there are committees and they visit these hostels—but it is more formal.

**MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA, NEW DELHI.**

1. There has been very little expansion in hostel facilities for the last ten years while there has been a very considerable increase in the number of students; the result is that there is considerable disparity now between the students who want accommodation and the number available. Many are forced to live in rented houses under conditions which are not even tolerable.

2. (a) Residential universities have not been so successful on account of the large numbers of students who have to shift for themselves.

(b) The non-resident students have been provided with some facilities but on account of distances from the parent body, these outflung centres are not so successful as their cost of operation.

(c) Though their method would be very desirable it can at best work in those areas alone which are adjacent to the hostels.

**MEHTA, K. C.**

So far the universities and colleges have not been able to associate to a satisfactory degree the day-scholars with the social and corporate life, excepting in the College Unions and games. It would be very useful to associate day-scholars with a particular hostel for social and corporate life.

The present system of wardens has worked on the whole quite satisfactorily for purposes of supervision of student life in the hostels chiefly because the wardens have been members of the teaching staff. Other members of the teaching staff may, with advantage, be associated with the hostels.

The system of providing resident tutors in hostels cannot be recommended too strongly. Their presence in the hostel premises would undoubtedly exercise a very healthy influence on the students and this would go a long way to enforce discipline in the colleges and universities. Experience has shown that most of the strikes are engineered by students residing in the hostels wherein they live day and night and the college authorities are usually taken by surprise. There should be at least one resident tutor, if not more, for every 50 hostellers.

MIRASHI, V. V.

1. (a) In Nagpur, each college has a hostel attached to it, but the accommodation is extremely inadequate. Besides, the University provides some additional accommodation in the former military barracks which are not quite decent or healthy.

2. (a) They are not fully residential.

(b) Not fully.

(c) They may be so associated if they live not far from the hostels.

3. (a) Yes, where the number is not too large.

(c) The system of resident tutors would be preferable.

(d) They are better organised in the university.

NAGENDRAN, R.

In Mysore city, residential accommodation for students is inadequate. Majority of the students have to shift for themselves when accommodation is not satisfactory and environments bad.

NARAYANA, DR. B.

1. (a) The different colleges have their hostels specially meant for the students of the particular college.

(b) No.

2. (a) They have done it to some extent.

(b) Partially.

(c) Yes.

3. (a) There should be more wardens if proper supervision is desired.

(b) Members of the teaching staff should be associated with the hostels.

NARENDRA DEV, ACHARYA.

*Oral Evidence.*

Twenty years ago the enrolment was less than 1,000. We now have about 4,000 students including the Medical College which is an independent one. There has been no corresponding increase in the hostels and staff. There are only 5 hostels and we are constructing a new hostel for about 150 students. About 700 students are being accommodated in the hostels.

Other students live in their homes and in Delegacy centres. They provide amenities and games for those who are in that area and the teachers come into contact with the students residing in that area. But it is not working properly. Our urgent need is for more residential accommodation.

PADHE, HARISCHANDRA.

1. (a) Madras has got decent hostels.

(b) Better facilities are necessary.

2. (a) Much remains to be desired in the shape of supervision, etc. They are to be standardized avoiding luxurious food. Catalogues and the menus thereof have irregularised the habits of students. Family environments are to be created.

(b) Non-resident students are suffering a lot depending on hostels which mean incorrect food.

3. (a) Wardens have behaved as fathers and are giving good lead as good men.

(b) Better social contacts are necessary between teaching staff and students.

(c) I don't favour the system of resident teachers in hostels.

(d) Tutorial classes should be held in college blocks. Otherwise neighbouring students will be disturbed.

PANNIKAR, P. R. PARMESWARE.

In this University it has been possible to provide hostel accommodation only for a small proportion of the total number of students.

The Wardens and resident tutors in our hostels are selected from the teaching staff, and consequently there has not been any difficulty in the matter of effective supervision of student life in hostels.

PAPATLA, LT.-COL., P.

1. (a) Fairly good in this city

(b) Not adequate.

2. (a) Well justified.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

3. (a) Yes, but assistant wardens or assistant superintendents are also required in cases of larger hostels.

**PATNA, UNIVERSITY OF.**

1. (a) The following are the facilities for residence of students :—

(i) College hostels mostly in college grounds each with a resident Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent and in some cases with a Warden as well and under general supervision of the Principal.

(ii) Messes in town recognised by the college with either a member of the staff in residence or under general supervision of a member of the staff living in the neighbourhood.

(iii) Houses rented by the students themselves and under no supervision at all.

(iv) Hostels : some of them of doubtful respectability.

(v) Parents and natural guardians.

(b) They are not adequate. The demand is much more than colleges can meet.

2. (a) This University has no first hand experience.

(b) This University has no first hand experience.

(c) Generally favour the idea ; but it may not be practicable in view of the conditions obtained here.

3. (a) Only in respect of hostels in Government institutions to some extent.

(b) Yes and generally supervising their activities in such messes where there are no resident Superintendents.

(c) Yes, but practicable only in Residential Universities.

(d) The answer is the same as in (c) above.

**PRADHAN, N. C.**

1. (a) Students at Cuttack live in hostels, messes and hotels.

(b) No.

3. (a) Yes.

(b) Wardens and Superintendents are members of the teaching staff.

(c) No

(d) No.

RAM, KUMARI, S.

1. In the Hardinge College the students are still resident, which is very satisfactory, but there is no longer a room per student and this has proved unsatisfactory in many ways.

2. (c) Non-resident students should be associated with particular hostels.

3. (b) Non-resident staff (there should be few of such unless they are resident near the university laboratories) should also be associated with hostels.

(c) There should be resident tutors in hostels.

(d) Tutorials should be arranged in the hostels.

RAMANUJAM, DR. S. G. MANNAWALA.

1. (a) Many colleges have hostels attached to them for accommodation of students coming from long distances. In the Annamalai University, there are several hostels.

(b) Not adequate.

2. (a) Partly.

(b) Yes, partly by participation in athletics and literary activities and in social work.

(c) Yes.

3. (a) Very little on the moral and on the educational side except in missionary institutions.

(b) No, as it has been found to be ineffective.

(c) Yes, if it is properly worked out.

(d) No.

*Oral Evidence.*

We do not supply cots to any student here excepting a few to the Women's Hostel. In this part of the country, most of us sleep on the floor. We are not providing cots. It is not necessary either.

I would rather dissuade people from having cots. Dirt accumulates. Our rooms are small and two cots would mean overcrowding.

RAMASWAMI, E. K.

1. (b) No. For a strength of 750 students the accommodation is only for 68 students and that by crowding 3 into a room.

3. (a) No. At present all hostels have no facilities for wardens to reach nearby.

RAMASWAMY, PEDDADA.

*Oral Evidence.*

We have no hostels of our own. We have rented buildings. Some rich man in the city built blocks of rooms and we have taken them on hire and we are able to accommodate about 200 students.

We do not make money out of the hostels.

On the other hand, we are contributing. We are collecting rent from the students only for 9 months. The owner is paid for all the 12 months. This additional expenditure plus the cost of the establishment we are bearing. It is worked more or less on a co-operative basis.

Our accommodation could not keep pace with the strength.

Our immediate needs are accommodation. We want first class buildings.

RANGACHARI, M. V. V. K.

1. (a) Very meagre facilities for residence of students in university towns which are too overcrowded to give any room to accommodate them.

(b) Emphatically no.

2. (a) Partially.

(b) No, even residents in hostels have no social or corporate life worth noting.

3. (d) No, tutorial classes may be organised in the hostels to supplement those at the university to make up deficiencies.

RAO, K. S. RAMA KRISHNA.

1. (a) Few university towns have proper facilities for the residence of students outside.

2. (a) Even in residential universities there are many day-scholars and even those that reside in the hostels are not cut off from life and influences outside.

(b) Not much I fear.

(c) Although they may be nominally associated, I doubt if such association will really help to enrich the social and corporate life of the university.

3. (a) No.

(b) It may be productive of good results.

(c) The system of resident tutors is helpful.

RAO, P. RAMACHANDRA.

1. (b) Hostel and hall accommodation is inadequate.

2. The present residential system is a poor show. Both the teachers and the taught should be on the university or college premises, as residents.

3. (a) Yes.

SAHU LAXMI NARAIN.

1. (a) Very meagre.

(b) No.

2. (c) Yes.

3. (c) Yes.

(d) Tutorial classes should be at the university.

SARMA, D. S.

1. The hostel accommodation for students should be increased and facilities for medical relief should be improved.

SAVOOR, S. R. U.

1. The problem of accommodation is at present universal and students are feeling it in the same way as residents of towns. Although universities have more or less insisted on each college having hostel facilities for its students, these can at the most accommodate about a third of the total number of students.

2. Amongst the universities in this province, the Annamalai University which has about 75 per cent. of its students resident in its Hostels may perhaps be rightly called a residential university.

3. I am in favour of the system of resident tutors in hostels. If they are easily available to the students the personality of the teacher will have an influence on the students.

SESHAIYA, R. V.

3. (d) No, they are seldom academic, keeping out narrow politics.

5. (b) No; self discipline and self knowledge first.

(c) No.

SHIVESHMARKAR, S. W.

1. The facilities in general are meagre.

3. (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

SIBAIYA, DR. L.

1, 2 & 3. Students, who can afford, live in hostels run by the university under a warden who is a senior staff member of the university. College hostels are open to all communities alike and are commendable. But a large majority of students are attached to the communal hostels and such hostels do a disservice to the country by emphasising what is best forgotten. Law should forbid all hostels run on such basis and convert them into hostels open for all communities. Residential universities are ideal for purposes of social and corporate life of the university unless they become very unwieldy.

SONDHI, G. D.

1. (a) Students of colleges at Lahore resided, a smaller number in college hostels, and a larger number in lodgings and privately managed, and nominally supervised by the University, hostels, and with their relations.

2. The benefits of residential universities, in abstract, can to an extent be realised even in affiliating universities through their colleges.

SRINIVASACHARI, C. S.

Residential universities have not fully justified themselves by results emanating from their assumption of a special character. They only reproduce largely the conditions of hostel and social life in smaller units. The halls system has been tried in some places and deserves extended application.

SUBRAMANIAN, A. C.

*Oral Evidence.*

We should have more separate hostels, instead of having a hostel which accommodates 1,000 students in one block.

SUBRAMANIAN, L. R. S.

Ordinarily a Hall should not have more than about 200 students. No room should be more than single-seated. Where possible the senior students should have a sitting-room and a sleeping-room. In the hostels there should be a common mess, controlled by a central organization under the supervision of the Head of the hostel. Hostels should be cheerful places, clean and healthy. Only teachers should be wardens and it is better that tutorial work is arranged in the hostel.

SUNDARAM, P. S.

1. In this college, e.g., with over 1500 students, the hostels provide only for about 500 students, and this by making normally three-seated rooms into five-seated.

2. (b) Some of them—for example Annamalai University.

(c) Not until the present hostels have bigger and better common rooms, greater facilities, etc.

3. (a) No. Smaller hostels (say of 50 boarders each) would be ideal.

(d) This might be tried. A number of resident tutors in the hostel would be a good thing.

STANISLAS, REV. SISTER MARY.

1. (a) Some of the colleges do not provide suitable hostel arrangements and students suffer great inconveniences and expense. The rooms are over-crowded and there is no proper furniture and lighting. Cultural and social life could be promoted if residential system is a reality for students and staff.

2. (a) Not in all cases. Besides all the members of the staff do not live on the premises.

SYED, DR. M. HAFIZ.

3. (a) The present system of wardens and superintendents have not ensured the proper supervision of students in hostels. They are so pre-occupied that they have no time to visit students as often as desirable.

(b) I strongly recommend the idea of associating members of the teaching staff of the university with various hostels, with a view to establishing social contacts and generally supervising their activities.

THADANI, N. V.

1. (a) The University has its own halls, and colleges their hostels. There are no approved lodgings for the residence of students in this University.

(b) Except for the University and some colleges, the facilities are not adequate.

2 (a) So far as Delhi University is concerned, I do not think it can be styled residential in any real sense of the term.

(b) Students, not residing in the hostel, have a certain degree of social and corporate life ; but it could easily be improved.

3. (a) I am not sure.

(c) Ycs.

(d) No, I would have tutorial classes mainly in the college under a federative scheme. In a residential university too it would be advisable to have tutorial classes at the university. Hostels may supplement the work done at the university.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES WALTAIR, PRINCIPAL AND DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

1. (a) The University Hostels provide facilities of residence to about 600 students—about three-fourths of the entire strength of the University Colleges.

(b) About half the number are in temporary war constructions, and the pressure on space is increasing every year. It is most urgently necessary to put up more permanent structures.

2. (a) To a considerable extent.

(b) To a very limited extent, e.g. at the time of the annual socials, dramatic entertainments, etc.

(c) Certainly, if practicable.

3. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, wherever practicable.

(c) A system of resident tutors is in force in the Andhra University hostels.

(d) Neither practicable nor desirable.

URS., NANJARAJ.

*Oral Evidence.*

These communal hostels are very many in number especially in South India. I think, these communal hostels should be abolished

VENKATACHARI, A. R.

Suitable residential accommodation should be provided for a percentage of the total strength in every college or university.

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