

- (3) General Education and Religious Education should be made compulsory at the under-graduate level in every stream i.e. in Arts, Science and Vocational education.
- (4) General Education and Special Education should be correlated.
- (5) The education of English and the national language Hindi should be made compulsory at the graduation level.
- (6) The curriculum of vocational and technical category should be prepared by the specialists keeping in view the region specific requirements; but there should be similarity in the vocational curriculum at graduation level throughout the country.
- (7) The post-graduate courses should be of 2 years for the ordinary graduates and of 1 year for those who have passed honours course. The admission in post-graduation should be on an all India basis.
- (8) There should be an indepth study of any one subject at the post-graduation level. Training and knowledge of research methods, in the concerned subject, should be compulsory in it.
- (9) A minimum of 2 years should be compulsory for the research work. Only those students should be admitted in research who have passed post-graduation atleast in 2nd division; who have interest in research work and who possess a mental aptitude for it. The selection of candidates for research work should also be made on an all India basis.

Medium of Higher Education

The Commission placed great emphasis that in accordance to the demand of an independent country the medium of higher education should be the regional languages, but concomitantly also accepted, that it could be affected gradually. It gave the following suggestions in this context—

- (1) The medium of higher education should be the approved regional languages and for this the efforts should begin right now.
- (2) Immediate arrangement should be made to provide education in regional languages, in some subjects in Art category.
- (3) The education of science and of vocational and technical subjects is not possible to provide in federal languages immediately, therefore, their education may continue in English.
- (4) Steps should be taken immediately to prepare scientific and technical terminologies in federal languages, so that the education in Arts, Science, Vocational and other subjects may be provided in federal languages in near future.
- (5) International and scientific terminological words should be accepted.
- (6) Constructive steps should be taken to develop all the federal languages.
- (7) All the federal languages should be written in Devnagri Script and for this necessary reforms should be introduced in Devnagri Script.

Teaching Standard of Higher Education

The main objective for the appointment of the commission was to give suggestions on how to raise the standard of higher education. It therefore studied every aspect of higher education and suggested measures for reforms in every field. Among them, the

suggestions to raise the standard of higher education, are of special significance. They are as follows—

- (1) The condition of universities and their affiliated colleges should be improved, and the laboratories, libraries and reading rooms should be properly organized in them.
- (2) The minimum qualification for admission in universities and affiliated colleges should be Intermediate pass and the minimum age should be 18 years, when students' mind become mature enough for higher education.
- (3) Among the intermediate pass students only able students should be given admission at the graduation level.
- (4) Admission at the post-graduate level should be made on an all India basis.
- (5) Opportunity to join research work should be given only to the post graduate and capable students. The admission at this level should also be made on an all India basis.
- (6) The maximum number of students in teaching universities should be 3000 and in affiliated colleges 1500.
- (7) The teaching days of teaching universities and affiliated colleges should be at least 180 working days excluding the examination days.
- (8) Attendance should be compulsory at the graduation level.
- (9) The teachers should prepare their lectures carefully.
- (10) Tutorial System should be implemented at the graduation level so that the students may come in direct contact with their teachers to solve their problems.
- (11) Seminars should be organized at the post-graduation level so that interaction of ideas between the teachers and taughts may take place in group.
- (12) The university examinations should be reformed, they should be such that may test the real knowledge and ability of the students.

Discipline in the Field of Higher Education

The Commission felt that the student indiscipline in the universities and colleges, during that period, was continuously increasing. There were many causes for this growing indiscipline—social, political, economic and academic. To solve this problem the Commission gave the following suggestions—

- (1) Students should be kept out of the purview of party politics.
- (2) Feelings of self-confidence and self-respect should be developed among the students.
- (3) Physical exercise, games and sports and entertainment activities should be organized for the students.
- (4) There should be a close relationship between the teachers and the taughts.
- (5) Assistance should be sought from the parents, political leaders, public and press.

University and College Teachers

The Commission held that the success of any educational plan depends upon the quality and devotion of teachers. At the same time it suggested to make reforms in the salary and service conditions of the teachers to attract qualified and devoted persons to this profession. In the context of the qualifications and service-conditions of the university and college teachers, the Commission gave the following suggestions—

1. Appointment of Teachers—While appointing teachers in the universities and colleges, besides the educational qualification of teachers, their teaching ability and leadership quality should also be taken into consideration.

2. Promotion of Teachers—There should be four categories of teachers, namely, instructors, lecturers, readers and professors. Promotion from one category to another should not be done only on the ground of seniority but their scholastic ability, teaching ability and research work should also be taken into consideration.

3. Pay Scales of Teachers—The Commission grouped the university teachers into 5 categories and fixed higher salaries for them. The college teachers were divided into two categories only—principals and lecturers. But the Commission fixed the pay scale of the principals of colleges less than the university readers. Similarly the pay scale of college lecturers was fixed less than the pay scale of university lecturers.

4. Implementation of the New Pay Scales—The Commission suggested to implement the new pay scales of the teachers immediately.

5. Service Conditions of the Teachers—Study leave should be given to the university and college teachers with a maximum of 1 year at a time and 3 years during the entire service period. Facility of provident fund like the government employees should also be provided to them. Their age of retirement should be 60 years but in case of good health it may be increased to 64 years.

6. Work load of Teachers—The teachers of the universities and colleges should have a work load of 18 periods per week.

7. Accommodation Facilities to Teachers—University teachers should be provided with low rent accommodation near their universities.

University Students (Student Activities and Welfare)

The Commission emphasized that the universities and affiliated colleges should make every possible effort to develop the physical, mental and spiritual powers of the students. It also clarified that only academic activities are not sufficient to develop these qualities, their development necessitates the implementation of different student welfare activities and programmes. It gave the following suggestions in this context—

- (1) An 'Advisory Board of Student Welfare' should be organized in every university to prepare and implement the student welfare programmes.
- (2) Dean of students should be appointed in every university, one each for boys and girls. They will be responsible to look after the problems of the students.
- (3) A Director of Physical Education should be appointed in every university who will be responsible for the organisation of physical education, games and sports.
- (4) Physical Education should be made compulsory in the first two years of graduate classes in the universities and colleges.
- (5) Proper arrangement of physical exercise, games and sports should be made for the students in the universities and colleges.
- (6) NCC should be organised in the universities and colleges and the students should be solicited towards it.
- (7) Health centres should be arranged in every university to look after the health and for the treatment of common diseases of the students.

- (8) Students health check-up should be conducted at the time of admission and also once a year, subsequently. Arrangement for the treatment of common diseases should also be made.
- (9) Subsidized mid day meal should be arranged in the universities and colleges.
- (10) Student Unions should be formed in the universities and colleges. Students should be educated in self-governance through group activities. Student Unions should be kept away from politics.
- (11) Proctorial Boards should be formed in the universities and colleges and the students should be trained in administrative work.
- (12) Opportunities of social work in rural areas should be provided to the students of the universities and colleges.
- (13) Hostels with good and hygienic food should be arranged in the universities and colleges.
- (14) Scholarships should be arranged for the poor students.

Higher Vocational and Technical Education

The commission gave separate suggestions for different types of vocational and technical education. They are as follows—

1. Agriculture Education—In the opinion of the Commission, agriculture should be regarded as the question of national importance and its education should be organized according to the National Education Policy at all the three levels i.e. primary, secondary and higher education. The Commission gave the following suggestions regarding agriculture education at the higher level—

- (1) The curriculum of agriculture education of graduation level should be of 3 years, but it should be of 4 years if animal husbandary is included in it.
- (2) The condition of the existing agriculture colleges should be improved.
- (3) New agriculture colleges should be established in rural areas and as far as possible they should be affiliated to the rural universities.
- (4) Post graduate agriculture education should be organized only in the universities, agricultural universities and rural universities.
- (5) Research in the field of agriculture should be organized in agricultural and rural universities only.
- (6) The Central and the State Governments should establish Experimental Farms and carry out research work in them.
- (7) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research should establish coordination among the research work of all the Agricultural Research Centres.

2. Commerce Education—The commission gave the following suggestions in this context—

- (1) Commerce education at the graduate level may be organized in colleges. Separate commerce colleges should also be established for commerce education.
- (2) General knowledge of banking, accountancy and Insurance etc. should be provided to the students, in the first two years at the graduation level. In the third year it should be compulsory for them to work in some firm or company as apprentice to gain practical knowledge in Commerce.
- (3) Education in Commerce at the post graduation level should be organised only in the universities and commerce colleges.