Draft Report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to consider a proposal for the declaration of Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra, as an institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956 and finding out ways and means in its set up in relation to Agra University whereby the innovative educational programmes proposed by the Insititute could be implemented and strengthened.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. In August,1975, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare forwarded a proposal received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for recognition of Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, as a 'deemed to be university' under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956, for comments. The Uttar Pradesh Government recommended the proposal and while explaining the innovative features of the proposal mentioned that it would be possible for the Institute to implement only if it is granted a university status. The State Government had informed the Government of India that the Institute had adequate land, buildings, and other infrastructure required for implementation of the scheme and its financial position was satisfactory. In his letter to the Union Education Minister, Dr. M.S.Lal, Director of the Dayalbagh Educational Institute has also stated that so far as financial provision is concerned, in order to ensure uninterrupted flow of funds relating to recurring contribution that they shall have to make, they are prepared to create a suitable endowment.

1.2. Earlier, the Ministry of Education had forwarded a proposal of establishing a university at Dayalbagh, Agra, in March,1968. The proposal was considered by the UGC standing committee on the Establishment of New Universities and University Centres at its meeting held on 30th April,1968. The committee did not recommend the proposal either for the establishment of a university at Dayalbagh, Agra, or for giving the institutions at Dayalbagh, Agra. the status of a 'deemed to be university' under Section 3 of the UGC Act. The Commission at its meeting held on May 1,1968 accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee and the Ministry of Education was informed accordingly. Again in August,1972, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare forwarded a proposal for according 'deemed to be university status' to Dayalbagh Education Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra, under section 3 of the UGC Act. The Commission expressed that 'ordinarily the objective/need for giving the status of a 'deemed to be university' to an institution would be adequately, and in some ways more appropriately, met by giving the institution the status of an 'autonomous' college'. The Ministry of Education was accordingly advised to suggest to the Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra, to explore the possibility of its association with Agra as an 'autonomous' institution. On a further reference, the Commission at its meeting held on October 8,1973 after considering the recommendations of its standing committee on new universities and university centres could not recommend the proposal for according a 'deemed to be university' status to Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra.

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1.3 The UGC standing committee on new universities and university centres, at its meeting held on December 18,1975 considered the proposal received in August 1975 and suggested that the complete details about the Institute, particularly about the staff, their qualifications, research work etc. might first be obtained from the Institute. After obtaining the requisite information, the proposal was again placed before the standing committee at its meeting held on September 2,1976. Its recommendations were considered by the Commission on September 22,1976, and it was desired that 'the proposal may be further examined by a committee to find ways and means in its set up in relation to Agra University whereby the innovative educational programmes proposed by the Institute could be implemented and strengthened."

1.4 Accordingly, a committee with the following members visited Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra, on May 18-19,1977:

1. Professor M.V. Mathur
   Director,
   National Staff College for Educational Planners,
   and Administrators, New Delhi.

2. Professor J.N. Kapur
   Department of Mathematics,
   Indian Institute of Technology,
   Kanpur.

3. Dr. O.P. Gautam
   Deputy Director General
   Indian Council of Agricultural Research,
   New Delhi.

4. Dr. R.C. Narayanan,
   Principal,
   Delhi College of Engineering,
   Delhi.

Shri Y.D. Sharma, Deputy Secretary, UGC, also accompanied the Committee.

1.5. The committee also met in UGC office, New Delhi, on October 3,1977 and considered the Programmes of Studies drawn by the Workshop on Innovative and Comparative Undergraduate Programme of Studies held on July 4-10, 1977.

1.6. The committee held discussions with students, principals and teachers of the three colleges, Director, board of governors and other authorities of the Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra, and the Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, Agra, in this connection. The committee visited the DEI Women's Training College, DEI REI Degree college and DEI Engineering College, as also various other centres and institutions functioning in Dayalbagh complex (Annexure-I). The names of the board of governors is at Annexure II.

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I I

BASIC FACTS ABOUT DAYALBAGH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE :

Historical

2.1 The Radhasoami Educational Institute Dayalbagh was started as a middle school on January 1,1917. Situated in a semi-urban area adjacent to Agra, this institute was soon raised to a high school in July 1917, to intermediate college in 1922 and to a degree college in 1947. A technical school was started in 1927, which developed into a technical college preparing students for diploma courses in engineering in 1930. An Engineering College was started in 1950 and was affiliated to the Agra University. In 1930, a high school for girls, and a leather working school were started. An Inspector's Training School was started in 1936. A Women's Training College was established in 1947, affiliated to Agra University. In 1971, in order to introduce the concepts of work-experience and vocational training alongwith the traditional academic type of curricula provided by existing universities and boards and for introducing the idea of comprehensive education, one comprehensive name viz. Dayalbagh Educational Institute (DEI) was adopted and prefixed to all the educational institutions.

2.2. The Model Industries, Dayalbagh, was established the same year when the Institute was founded, and from the very beginning the committee was informed that students of the Institute were made to work in the Model Industries workshop for 2 hours in the afternoon so that they might begin to like manual labour and develop a sense of dignity of labour. Even in their hostels they cleaned their rooms and washed their dishes. The Model Industries has various factories for the manufacture of a large variety of consumer goods, several small scale industries, a dairy two tanneries, a textile factory and a hosiery, a pharmacy, two leather goods factories and a well-equipped mechanised agricultural farm.

2.3 The residents of the Dayalbagh colony, old and young, male and female, work in the agricultural fields every day for 2.3 hours in the morning and in harvesting and weeding seasons in the evening too and they have been doing so all the year round since summer of 1942. Self reliance and voluntary work has been the guiding principle of the Dayalbagh Colony.

2.4 The Dayalbagh Educational Institute at present has the following units:

1) DEI, REI, Degree College, Dayalbagh ... B.Ed., B.Com., B.Sc.
2) DEI Engineering College, Dayalbagh — B.Sc.(Engg)(Electrical and Mechanical)
3) DEI Women's Training College, Dayalbagh — B.A., B.Ed., M.Ed. M.A.(Hindi, Psychology, English, Music) M.Ed., Ph.D. (Education and Hindi)
4) DEI Technical College, Dayalbagh - Diploma in Engineering (Automobile, Electrical, Mechanical)

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5. DEI Prem Vidyalaya, Dayalbagh (Intermediate College for Girls)

6. DEI High School for Boys, Dayalbagh,

7. DEI Leather Working School, Dayalabagh.

8. DEI School for Comparative Study of Religion, Dayalbagh.

9. DEI School for Modern Indian and Edropean Languages, Dayalbagh.

Legal Status

2.5 The Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh (DEI) is a legal entity and is registered under Societies Registration ACT XXI of 1960 as an independent society. The DEI has approached the University Grants Commission for according 'deemed to be university' status for its three university level colleges viz. (1) DEI Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, (2) DEI, REI De gree college, Dayalbagh, and (3) DEI Engineering College, Dayalbagh, which are also enjoying separate legal status. The Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations, Certificate of Registration under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1960, Constitution of Managing Committee and Members of Managing Committee and the Finance Committee of the following are given in Annexures III to VI.

1. Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh(Annexure III)

2. DEI Women's Training College, Dayalbagh (Annexure IV)

3. DEI Engineering College, Dayalbagh (Annexure V)

4. DEI REI Degree college, Dayalbagh (Annexure VI).

Enrolment:

2.6 In the three university level institutes at Dayalbagh there were 1399 students including 802 girls in 1976-77. The growth of enrolment in various faculties during the last five years was as under:

Faculty	Enrolment				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Arts (inclu.Education)	746	806	855	836	896
Science	125	122	122	101	92

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Faculty	Enrolment				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Commerce	137	127	114	160	204
Engineering	220	214	197	200	207
Total	1228	1269	1288	1297	1399

2.7 The percentage distribution of enrolment from rural and urban areas as also Dayalbagh Colony over 1972-73 to 1976-77 was as follows:-

Year	Rural %	Urban %	Dayalbagh %	Total %
1972-73	25.9	54.5	19.6	100.0
1973-74	27.0	53.5	19.5	100.0
1974-75	27.5	55.6	16.9	100.0
1975-76	25.5	61.1	13.4	100.0
1976-77	27.8	58.9	13.3	100.0

2.8. The institutes enrol students from all parts of the country The distribution of enrolment during 1976-77 from various states was : Uttar Pradesh 1016, Delhi 22, Rajasthan 9, Madhya Pradesh 6, Manipur 4, Bihar and Gujarat 2 each, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Panjab one each.

2.9- During 1976-77, over 85% of the students were non-satsangis (not belonging to Radhasoami Religious Satsang). Of the total enrolment, 80% were day scholars.

Teaching Staff

2.10 The growth of teaching staff over 1972-76 is shown below:-

Faculty	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Arts(inc.Edn.)	43	55	55	56	57
Science	12	12	12	12	12
Commerce	7	7	7	7	7
Engineering	19	19	18	24	23
Total	81	93	92	99	99
Teacher Pupil Ratio.	1:15	1:14	1:14	1:14	1:14

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Besides there were ten instructors for work-expe rience and vocational courses.

2.11 The appointment of teachers is made on the basis of merit in accordance with university norms. No reservation is made for Satsangi and ex-students of the college at the time of the selection ofteachers. The members of the staff are from various States like West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. The Satsangi teachers constitute about 48% of the total teaching strength in these three colleges. Similarly, non-ex students of the DEI formed 52% of the teachers. Of the total teaching strength, 15 teachers possess research (Ph.D.) degree. Many teachers are reported to be working for their Ph.D. degree. Significant proportion of teachers possess first class Master's degree. The teachers have also participated in seminars, conferences, refresher courses and summer institutes for improving their subject matter competence as teachers.

Examination Results

2.12 The students of the Dayalbagh Educational Institute have obtained consistently excellent results. During the last five years, 1972 to 1976, the pass percentage of DEI Alumni was as under:-

B.A.	....	Between	89% to 100%
B.Com	....	"	80% to 90%
B.Ed.	....	"	92% to 97%
B.Sc.	....	"	71% to 82%
B.Sc.(Engg.)	....	"	90% to 100%

M.A.(Hindi, English, Psychology) M.Ed. 100% uniformly.

A number of students in each faculty passed with distinction securing position in merit list and winning Chancellor's gold, silver and bronze medals and other medals, for their meritorious achievements.

Libraries.

2.13 The three libraries - one in each of the university level colleges - stocked about 49000 books and journals (including about 300 dissertations). In addition, there were about 5000 books in the book bank libraries in these institutes. The libraries subscribe to about 90 journals and magazines. Each library has a number of reading seats for the students.

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Residences for Students and Teachers.

2.14 There are three students hostels - two for men students and one for the women students. The faculty wise distribution of students residing in hostels in 1976-77 was arts 133, science and commerce 17 and engineering 129 - total 279 - about 20% of the total students enrolment. The girl inmates number 140.

2.15 Some teachers have been provided with residential accommodation in the Dayalbagh Colony and no distinction is made between Satsangi and non-Satsangi teachers in the allotment of available accommodation.

Other Activities.

2.16 The students of the three colleges take active part in the co-curricular activities at the collegiate, inter-collegiate, university and state levels. They participate in sports and games, debates, elocution contests, seminars, discussions etc. at various levels. Besides, the students take active interest in National Service Scheme and Shramdan. The Women's Training college, jointly with REI Degree college, has adopted an adjoining village 'Haweli Ka Nagla' where the girls provide lessons in knitting, tailoring, literacy, sanitation, child care etc. etc. to the ladies and the boys undertake adult/classes for males lay roads arrange mass communication compaign, and periodically participate in sanitation drive.

2.17 During the period 1972-73 to 1976-77, the three DEI colleges organised 122 extension lectures.

2.18 The Women's Training College has a study centre, non-resident students centre, dispensary, career corner etc.

Work-expe rience and Vocational Courses.

2.19 There is provision for vocational and work bases education for which arrangement is available in colleges, workshops of technical college and engineering college, in small-scale industries and factories, and agricultural farms in Dayalbagh. The training is being imparted at present in the following branches:-

(1) Practical Electronics, (2) Maintenance and Repair of Electrical Gadgets, (3) Biological Techniques, (4) Workshop Practice, (5) Soil Analysis and Testing (6) Agricultural Farming/ Operations, (7) Machine Knitting, (8) Soft Toy Making, (9) Oil Painting (10) Batik Paining (Leather and Fabric), (11) Typewriting, (12)Commercial Art, (13) Tailoring, (14) Paper Flower and Doll Making, (15) Library Science, (16)Better spoken English, (17)Music,(18)Infant Education and First Aid (19) Baking, (20)Industrial Psychology, and (21) Computer Programming.

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2.20 The number of students benefited from the courses were 960 in 1974-75, 811 in 1975-76 and 985 in 1976-77. The branchwise distribution is given in Annexure VII. These work-experience and vocational classes cover about 2/3rd of the total student population and prepare students of the DEI towards self-employment after formal studies.

Finances:

2.21 The annual expenditure on three university level institutions was Rs.22.46 lakhs during 1976-77. The Management made annual contribution of Rs.60,000/- towards the expenditure. The rest of the expenditure is met from fees, government grants etc.

2.22 The total assets of the educational institutions during 1976-77 amount to Rs.206.17 lakhs, consisting of Rs.124.44 lakhs for university-level three colleges and of Rs.81.73 lakhs for pre-university level educational ,institutions. It was reported that the distribution of assets of three university-level colleges was : land and buildings Rs.101.86 lakhs equipment, books and furniture (at purchase price)Rs.22.58 lakhs. The value of total deposits, endowments, etc. for all educational institutions comes to Rs.24.48 lakhs, consisting of Rs.19.66 lakhs for three university level colleges and Rs.4.82 for pre-university level educational institutes.

Land and Buildings

2.23 The area of the land available for all the educational institutions under Dayalbagh Educational Institution is 299,430 sq.yds., including an area of 129,790 sq.yds for pre-university level institution. Of the 169.640 sq.yds. of land for the university level colleges, an area of 100,960 sq. yds. is under buildings, 43,450 sq.yds. for play grounds and25,230 sq.yds is available for future development of these colleges.

Financial data for university-level colleges and details of land available is given in Annexure VIII .

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University Level Institutions

DEI Women's Training College, Dayalbagh:

3.1 The DEI Women's Training College, Dayalbagh was established in 1947. Affiliated to Agra University, it provides instructions for courses leading to the degree of B.A., B.Ed, M.A.(Hindi, English, Psychology and Music) and M.Ed. and facilities leading to the Ph.D.(Education and Hindi). It has an enrolment of 774 women students, the maximum enrolment in the DEI Complex. The

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college has the academic staff strength of 52 teachers, of which 8 teachers possess Ph.D. degree and a number of other teachers are working for their research degree. The college has all along shown outstanding performance in academic as well as extra-curricular fields. The pass percentage in B.A. Examination has varied between 89% to 100% during the last five years. During the same period B.Ed. results have been between 91% to 97% whereas the results for M.A. and M.Ed. have been 100% uniformly. The college provides a number of work-experience and vocational courses, in addition to formal studies.

3.2 The college has a well-equipped library holding over 22000 books and journals. It has a study centre, a non-resident students centre, a dispensary, a career corner, an attached nursery school etc. The college has actually participated in National Service Scheme and an adjoining village 'Haveli-Ka-Nangla' has been adopted jointly with REI Degree college for imparting training to ladies in tailoring, literary, clearniness, sanitation etc.

3.3. The college has its own building. The asse ts of the college are valued at about Rs.12.57 lakhs. The land and buildings at the disposal of he college are about 23260 sq.yds.

3.4 The details about the college are given in Annexure IX.

3.5 DEI, REI Degree college, Dayalbagh.

3.5 The DEI, REI Degree College, Dayalbagh was raised to the degree stat s in 1947. It is affiliated to Agra University and imparts instructions for B.Ed., B.Com. and B.Sc. degrees of the university. In 1976-77, there were 390 boys and 28 girls. The teaching staff strength was 26, of which 4 teachers were Ph.Ds. and 6 others were working for their Ph.D. degree. The results of the college during the last five years have varied between 92% to 97% for B.Ed., between 80% to 90% for B.Scom. and between 71% to 82% for B.Sc. Examination.

3.6 The college library stocks over 17300 books with a number of reading seats for students. The students of the college have taken active part in extra-curricular activities like Scouting and NSS. Jointly with Women's Training College, this college has adopted the village Nagla Ka Haveli for all round development, through adult literacy, road laying, cleanliness drive etc. The college provides four work-experience courses.

3.7. The college has its own building. The assets of the college are valued at Rs.21.41 lakhs. 42020 sq.yds. of land is available to the college.

3.8 Detailed account of the college is given in Annexure X.

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DEI Engineering College, Dayalbagh.

3.9. The Engineering college, Dayalbagh was established in 1950. It is affiliated to the Agra University for the degree of B.Sc. Engineering (Electrical) and B.Sc. Engineering (Mech.) During 1976-77, the student enrolment was 207 and teaching strength was 28. The college has reasonably well equipped needs to be added, however, in certain fields like instrumentation, control, engineering and some equipment needs to be updated.

3.10. The college library has about 9200 books and journals.

3.11. The college has established an industrial collaboration cell to provide technical help to industries located around the Engineering College and it has developed consultancy service. The college has also developed a Rural Development Cell with a view to 'taking technology to villages' around Dayalbagh.

3.12. The land and buildings and other assets of the college are valued at Rs.50.11 lakhs, and it has an area of 51,400 sq.yds. available to it for its building and land.

3.13. A detailed account of the college is given in annexure XI.

I V

Meeting with the Students, Principals and Teachers of Three Degree Level Colleges, Director and Board of Governors of DEI and Vice-Chancellor, Agra University.

4.1. The following observations were made at the meeting of the committee with the students, principals and teachers of the three degree level colleges, Director and members of the Board of Governors of Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh and the Vice-Chancellor of the Agra University, Agra.

4.2. The Dayalbagh Educational Institute, being a registered society under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, enjoys a legal status. Its three constituents, namely, DEI, REI, Degree College, Dayalbagh, DEI Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, and DEI Engineering college, Dayalbagh, all affiliated to Agra University, are also registered bodies.

4.3. Within the framework of Agra University, the Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh is countrolling the academic and financial aspects of these three colleges.

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4.4. With the exception of DEI Women's Training College, Dayalbagh which provides for Women students only postgraduate education and research in the faculty of art including education also, these three colleges prepare students for education at the under-graduate level (viz. B.A., B.Com. B.Sc., B.Ed., B.Sc. Engg) of the Agra University.

4.5. After the proposed recognition as an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act, the Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh envisages at the undergraduate level for the present, a comprehensive and integrated education with inter-disciplinary approach, with the objective of not only improving the quality of existing education but also to effecting a radical change in its pattern and content so that while its academic excellence is improved upon, it produces better graduates suited to today's needs, especially in the background of socio-economic conditions and rural reconstruction and development. The programme is thus innovative.

4.6. Even with the existing courses of the Agra University the students of three college level institutes are attending the various work-experience classes after formal studies in the Dayalbagh Educational Complex towards preparing them for self-employments.

4.7. The proposed innovative programme would be brought about by dropping one of the existing academic subjects at graduate level. Part of the time thus made available would be allocated to the other two academic subjects so as to improve their academic standards. Half (short) courses would be introduced, preferably chosen from other faculties. All the three institutes combined will present multi-disciplinary and multi-faculty courses, integrated with other activities, work etc., which is not intended to be provided by one or two institutions, only. Institutions will work in faculties, providing facilities for inter-faculty coaching of students in the subjects assigned to the faculties - both as majors and half subjects. In addition all students will receive instructions as a part of curriculum in social service, Indian culture, rural problems, farming and comparative religion besides participating in relevant field experience programme.

4.8. It is expected that students with such a background would be able to provide in villages the much needed leadership in rural development. They would be academically better equipped to undertake postgraduate studies and majority of those who end their education at the graduate level, will be able to have some independent self-employment.

4.9. Pooling together and integrating all the resources of the different institutions of the Dayalbagh Complex under one

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governing body, would mean considerable saving, avoiding duplication of staff and equipment and building new departments for teaching similar courses/subjects in different colleges as separate units.

4.10. Mere grant of financial help under the present system of the traditional affiliating Agra University will not serve the purpose. The requirements of a comprehensive and integrated education cannot be met by making an enabling provision authorising the institutions to introduce one particular course of study, for example, rural studies. This requires full academic and administrative autonomy to recast curriculum and to implement it and to modify it according to the experience gained.

X 4.11. The Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, clarified that the present statutes do not provide for autonomy as envisaged by the UGC. Steps for introducing such a provision have been taken up.

4.12. The innovative programme of the DEI cannot be implemented if DEI institutions remain within the rigid affiliating system of Agra University, due to pulls and pressures in the affiliating context from the representatives of various other affiliated colleges with varied standards, interests and thinking and there will be a demand in such a body to adhere to the traditional pattern both from the students and the staff. The new system envisaged by the Dayalbagh colleges demands vigorous efforts on the part of the students and the staff. Besides, making an effort even for improving the existing courses the process, if successful, would take several years under the existing framework of an affiliating university.

4.13 The DEI institutes have shown consistantly good results in University examinations and desire for better scholarship. The teachers of the institutes have been recuruited under Agra University rules and regulations. Even though some teachers may not possess research degrees, this is more than compensated by a spirit of devotion and dedication in discharging their duties and responsibilities towards the students. Faculty members are engaged in research activities and participate in seminars, symposia, refresher courses, rural activities etc.

4.14 The DEI conducted an opinion survey of the students and teachers about the proposed scheme of innovative education, through a questionnaire and collected the views of 800 students and 100 teachers of the DEI college level institutes, The responses for both students and teachers were analysed and found overwhelming positive response (percentages varying from 75 to 95), although it varied from faculty to faculty, for the proposed change over. The facultywise percentage of positive responses of students to various question is given in Annexure XII

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4.15 The projected plans (activities) at Dayalbagh Educational Institute in the event of recognition as deemed to be university status are given in Annexure XIII. The proposed examination scheme is given in Annexure XIV.

V. Observations and Recommendations of the Committee

5.1 The Committee noted that in Dayalbagh, it is not merely the three university level colleges that are functioning, but a group of institutions, industrial and technical workshops and agricultural farms engaged in teaching, training, production and extension and including school children a community of students, teachers and workers belonging to all castes, creeds, communities and from various parts of the country are involved in a variety of programmes for integrated community development. In fact, it is the entire educational complex operating in Dayalbagh area covering adjoining villages that attracted the attention of the committee. The complex provides a healthy environment for educational innovation and national integration. The committee was greatly impressed by the consistent efforts put in by the authorities of the DEI in building up the educational complex right from the school stage to the college stage, alongwith its industrial and technical workshops and agricultural farms and the great progress achieved by it.

5.2 The three colleges with participation and association of other institutions of the complex intend to provide a wholesome educational programme for innovative, multi-faceted and integrated development. Dayalbagh is engaged in carrying out a significant broad-based educational experiment by providing a good academic programme in agricultural-rural-industrial complex, oriented to specific conditions and needs and providing suitable social service, work experience, national integration and vocational training programmes alongwith academic curricula. The DEI is looking forward to a system of education which aims at excellence but not at the cost of relevance; which inculcates the dignity of manual labour, encourages initiative and creative work; has an inter-disciplinary approach; it aims at building up the integrated personality of a well-adjusted man. The semi-urban settings of the complex provide the suitable environment for a wisd range of socio--economic and educational programmes envisaged by the DEI. They have already to their credit some valuable experience in this area.

5.3 "The Committee notes that the proposed innovative educational programme of DEI is a departure from the existing pattern of University education. It was convinced, during its discussions with the Vice-Chancellor of the Agra University, that it will not be feasible for that University under its present statutes and ordinances to accord to DEI the academic and administrative autonomy that is required for undertaking such an innovative programme. For, the DEI experiment envisages the fullest integration, collaboration and cooperation of all the four faculties of arts, science, commerce and engineering taken together, and not any one of them individually. The entire complex would function as a regional centre for all comprehensive educational development activity. In order to enable DEI to develop independently

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according to its own genius, maintaining the present distinctive character of its programmes and improving upon it in the light of the experience gained, the DEI should acquire a separate identity with the status of a deemed to be university, wherein the three University level colleges, viz., the DEI Women's Training College, the DEI REI Degree College and DEI Engineering College, Dayalbagh would function as separate faculties and cease to be separate colleges. Giving DEI this University status will enrich the University system in the Country.

5.4 The three colleges of DEI have shown consistently good results in academic performance as also in extra-curricular activities. The faculty, appointed according to Agra University norms, is dedicated and devoted to the principles for which DEI is working. Some of the members have research degrees, a few others are working for their research degrees. The teacher-pupil ratio is 1 : 14. The committee notes that DEI has been able to preserve the pioneering experiment in integrated development, with full conviction as to its relevance, validity and relevance. The courses which the DEI runs today, the facilities it provides, the competent and dedicated faculty it has gathered, the success it has had in integrated development, the committee feels should now be consolidated for wider appreciation. The committee is convinced that DEI can move faster with its own educational programmes, once it is given the status of a deemed university. Reorganising its own courses it hopes to be able to give a greater emphasis on preparing students for self-reliance and self-employment and thus fulfil its objective more effectively.

5.5 In its meeting with the authorities of the DEI, the students and teachers of the three university level colleges, the committee felt that all the students, the teachers and the management - are deeply committed and dedicated, as also most enthusiastic about the proposed innovative educational programme. This has been discussed at all level and by all sections and has the positive support and cooperation of all concerned. On the suggestion of the committee, the faculty agreed to have a second and more close look at the proposed syllabus/courses of study, plan of work/study to make the teaching of the subjects innovative, and their integration within various programmes and also agreed to discuss it further in a workshop in which experts from various fields participated. The modified programme, it was agreed, would be sent to the UGC shortly so that it could be implemented in the event of the three university-level institutions of DEI are accorded deemed to be university status.

5.6 At the meeting held on October 3, 1977 the effort of the faculty of the DEI university level colleges in revising their earlier scheme of studies and preparing the draft of the innovative and comprehensive undergraduate programme of studies, based on the deliberation of a workshop which was held on July 4-10, 1977 and in which 49 experts/academics in various disciplines from different parts of the country participated, was appreciated. The revised programme of studies is enclosed(Annexure XV).

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5.7 The committee recommends that 'deemed to be university' status be accorded to the three university level colleges of DEI viz. DEI Women's Training College, Dyalbagh; DEI REI Degree College, Dayalbagh and DEI Engineering College, Dayalbagh, in terms of the guidelines laid down by the UGC as the granting of such a status to these institutions would further enrich the university system. For the present, the proposed university would undertake innovative integrated programmes at the undergraduate studies only. The postgraduate and research programmes which are at the Women's Training College, Dayalbagh may continue to be affiliated to the Agra University till such time the proposed university frames its own postgraduate and research programmes in consultation with and with the approval of the UGC. These colleges which are managed by separate governing bodies, within the overall supervision of DEI have a management capable of contributing to university ideals and traditions especially under its present head and the Director who is an eminent educationist and an ex-Vice-Chancellor. These colleges have the necessary financial resources and viability. These colleges are in receipt of regular grants from the Uttar Pradesh Government. This support together with the funds provided by the DEI from its own resources have enabled the colleges to maintain their viability till now. We take it that this kind of financial support would continue in the altered set-up and the UGC should be able to provide additional funds for new programmes/projects etc. A deemed to be university status to these institutions would give them the necessary required authority and freedom to have a clearly formulated policy to chalk out and implement programmes related and relevant to contemporary needs and would reflect the application of the most relevant principles of educational process like work-experience - encouraging students to learn by themselves, introduction of system of continuous assessment of student learning, objective methods of assessment, integrated inter-disciplinary and inter-faculty teaching, accent on experimental teaching, production of effective teaching and learning material and appropriate orientation of teachers. Within the limitation of existing system to which they belong, a beginning has already been made by these institutions by providing work-experience and vocational training alongwith academic curriculum, in one form or the other, demonstrating thereby their capacity to bring about change and enrich the university system.

5.8 The Committee further recommends that on attaining the status of a deemed to be a university, the DEI accords priority to consolidate its innovative programme, so that it could embark upon innovative postgraduate programmes and research studies at an appropriate time, without which its efforts towards integrated development would not be complete. After the proposed undergraduate programme has been implemented for a period of at least five years, the position may be reviewed by the UGC with a view to ensuring that the objective for which the 'deemed to be university' status was accorded has been achieved and that the programme has been sufficiently consolidated at the undergraduate level, and that the DEI has prepared

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itself to undertake innovative postgraduate programmes and research studies. If this consolidation and extension to postgraduate education is not done with least possible delay, its graduates will have to look to other conventional universities and colleges for pursuing post-graduate studies and research and the valuable investment made at the undergraduate level would not be fully utilised.

5.9 The three university level colleges will function as its faculties and not colleges as separate entities. This will require that the DEI will have to appoint faculty with best available talent and qualifications on an all-India basis as per guidelines issued by the UGC in this regard and also provide adequate facilities to the existing staff to inprove their qualifications, research and professional competence.

5.10 These three colleges viz. Women's Training College, Degree College and Engineering College will have to give up their link with the Dayalbagh Educational Institution and form an independent body registered under the Societies Registration Act before it starts functioning as a deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act and a suitable name given to the deemed university. It could retain the name Dayalbagh Educational Institute, provided the management of non-university-level institutes is not vested in it.

5.11 It has been possible for the DEI to embark upon this innovative venture in enriching the life of the Dayalbagh Complex only with the close collaboration of its various constituent units which constitute the unique experiment in education, social service and integrated development. The committee feels that mechanical separation of the college level institutes from the other units will not benefit both the institutes and the other programmes, and that careful thought will have to be given to the question of how best to continue their association. The committee, therefore, suggests that the details of the continued close association, financial arrangement, governance of the Institute and so on, will have to be worked out by the DEI in consultation with UGC.

5.12 The constitution of the proposed 'Institute' may be drawn in consultation with UGC.

5.13 Necessary provision will have to be made for constitution of selection committees for appointment to teaching and non-teaching posts as also for their service conditions.

5.14 The deemed to be university will provide for adequate machinery for the health, residence and welfare of the students, teachers as other staff.

5.15. When the deemed to be university undertakes postgraduate teaching and research, it would have to follow the norms laid down by the Commission in this regard.

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5.16 The deemed to be university may admit to its membership such number of persons as it considers suitable and qualified for furtheran of its objective.

5.17 The deemed to be university shall be open to all persons, irrespective of sex, race, caste, creed, colour, religion, nationality, state or citizenship. Required provisions for appointment/admission from the weaker sections of Society including scheduled castes/tribes and other backward communities shall be made as per directions of the Government of India that may issue from time to time.

5.18. All the assets in the form of land and buildings, endowments, equipments, books, cash deposits, shares, debentures, certificates etc. belonging to be colleges constituting the deemed to be university shall be declared by the DEI and handed over to the new Society.

5.19 The committee was happy to note that a proportion of teachers have been provided with residential accommodation in the Dayalbagh Colony and this has helped the authorities to retain the service of a number of good teachers in Dayalbagh. The committee recommends that pay scales as applicable to comparable deemed to be universities would be made applicable to the teaching staff of this Institution when it starts functioning as a deemed to be university. The scale of pay of non-teaching staff may be decided in consultation with the UGC. The deemed to be university should be admitted to the pattern of financial assistance for development by the UGC as in the case of other deemed to be universities.

VI. Acknowledgement:

6.1 The committee would like to express its appreciation of the good deal of efforts put up by the Dayalbagh Educational Institute in building up these institutions in Dayalbagh. The committee was greatly impressed by the desire of its present Director, Professor M.B.Lal, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University and all others of ensuring the continuity of these institutions to have a perpetuity of the work begun. The recommendation of the committee have been made towards this end.

6.2 The committee is grateful to the Director, Principals, students, teachers, members of governing body of the DEI and the Vice-Chancellor, Agra University in extending all cooperation in the work of the Committee.