

ACT NO. XVI OF 1915.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st October, 1915.)

An Act to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares, and to dissolve the Hindu University Society, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and to transfer XXI of 18 to, and vest in, the said University all property and rights now vested in the said Society ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "College" means any college or institution maintained or admitted to privileges by the University ;

(b) "Council" means the University Council ;

(c) "Court" means the University Court ;

(d) "Faculty" means a Faculty of the University ;

(e) "Regulations"

- (e) "Regulations" means the Regulations of the University for the time being in force;
- (f) "Senate" means the Senate of the University;
- (g) "Statutes" means the Statutes of the University for the time being in force; and
- (h) "University" means the Benares Hindu University.

3. (1) The First Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor who shall be the persons specified in this behalf by a notification of the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, and the persons indicated in Schedule I as members of the Court and the Senate, and all persons who may hereafter become, or be appointed as, such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, shall be constituted a body corporate by the name of the Benares Hindu University. Incorporation.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common Seal, and shall sue, and be sued, by the name first aforesaid.

(3) The University shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of making provision for imparting education, literary, artistic and scientific, as well as agricultural, technical, commercial and professional, of furthering the prosecution of original research, and of giving instruction in Hindu theology and religion, and of promoting the study of literature, art, philosophy, history, medicine and science, and of imparting physical and moral training.

4. (1) The University shall, subject to the Regulations, be open to persons of all classes, castes and creeds, but provision shall be made for religious instruction and examination in Hindu religion only. University open to all classes, castes and creeds save as regards religious instruction.

(2) The Court shall have power to make Statutes providing that instruction in Hindu religion shall be compulsory in the case of Hindu students, and shall also have power to make special arrangements for the religious

religious instruction of Jain or Sikh students from funds provided for this purpose.

Lord Rector,
Patrons and
Vice-Patrons.

5. The Governor General of India for the time being shall be the Lord Rector of the University; and such persons, as may be specified in the Statutes, shall be the Patrons and Vice-Patrons thereof.

Visitor.

6. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall be the Visitor of the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right of inspecting the University and its Colleges generally, and for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations. The Visitor may, by order in writing, annul any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations:

Provided that, before making any such order, he shall call upon the University to show cause why such an order should not be made, and if any cause is shown within a reasonable time, shall consider the same.

Authorities
and officers of
the Univer-
sity.

7. The following shall be the authorities and officers of the University:—

I.—The Chancellor,

II.—The Pro-Chancellor,

III.—The Vice-Chancellor,

IV.—The Pro-Vice-Chancellor,

V.—The Court,

VI.—The Council,

VII.—The Senate,

VIII.—The Syndicate,

IX.—The Faculties and their Deans,

X.—The Registrar,

XI.—The Treasurer, and

XII.—Such other authorities and officers as may be provided for by the Statutes.

8. Subject

8. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the powers and duties of the officers of the University, the term for which they shall hold office, and the filling up of casual vacancies in such offices, shall be provided for by the Statutes. Powers and duties of officers, terms of office and filling of casual vacancies.

9. (1) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University in administrative matters, and shall have power to review the acts of the Senate (save when the Senate has acted in accordance with powers conferred on it under this Act, the Statutes or the Regulations), and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes. The Court.

(2) Save in the case of the first Court, no person not being a Hindu shall become, or be appointed, a member of the Court.

10. (1) The Council shall be the executive body of the Court, and shall, in addition to *ex-officio* members, consist of not more than thirty elected members. The Council.

Provided that five members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate.

(2) The Council shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in it by the Statutes.

11. (1) The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and, subject to the Act, the Statutes and Regulations, shall have entire charge of the organization of instruction in the University and the Colleges, the courses of study and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees. The Senate.

(2) The Senate shall ordinarily consist of not less than fifty members.

12. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive body of the Senate, and shall consist of seventeen members. The Syndicate.

Provided that ten at least of the members of the Syndicate, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be University

University Professors or Principals or Professors of Colleges.

(2) The Syndicate shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in it by the Statutes.

Audit of
accounts.

13. (1) The accounts of the University shall, once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months, be audited by auditors appointed by the Court :

Provided that no person shall be appointed an auditor in the exercise of this power, unless he is qualified in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to audit accounts of VII of 11 companies under that Act.

(2) The accounts, when audited, shall be published in the Gazette of India, and a copy of the accounts, together with the auditor's report, shall be submitted to the Visitor.

Permanent
reserve to
cover recur-
ring charges.

14. The University shall invest, and keep invested, in securities in which trust funds may be invested, in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to trusts in British India, a sum of fifty lakhs of rupees as a permanent endowment to meet the recurring charges of the University other than charges in respect of scholarships, prizes and rewards :

Provided that—

(1) any Government securities, as defined by the Indian Securities Act, 1886, which may be held by XIII of 11 the University shall, for the purpose of this section, be reckoned at their face-value ; and

(2) the aforesaid sum of fifty lakhs shall be reduced by such sum as, at the commencement of this Act, the Governor General in Council shall, by order in writing, declare to be the total capitalised value, for the purposes of this section,—

(a) of all permanent recurring grants of money which have been made to the University by any Indian Prince or Chief ; and

(b) of

- (b) of the total income accruing from immoveable property which has been transferred to the University.

15. (1) The Central Hindu College, Benares, shall, from such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf, be deemed to be a College maintained by the University, and the University may found and maintain other Colleges and institutions in Benares for the purposes of carrying out instruction and research.

Maintenance and admission to privileges of colleges.

(2) With the approval of the Senate and the sanction of the Visitor, and subject to the Statutes and Regulations, the University may admit Colleges and institutions in Benares to such privileges of the University, subject to such conditions, as it thinks fit.

16. The degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions granted by the University, shall be recognized by the Government to the same extent and in the same manner as the corresponding degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions granted by any other University incorporated by an Act of the Governor General in Council.

Recognition of degrees.

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for any or all of the following matters, namely :—

Statutes.

(a) the constitution, powers and duties of the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Syndicate, and such other bodies, as it may be deemed necessary to constitute from time to time;

(b) the election and continuance in office of the members of the said bodies, including the continuance in office of the first members, and the filling of vacancies of members and all other matters relative to those bodies for which it may be necessary or desirable to provide;

(c) the

- (c) the appointment, powers and duties of the necessary officers of the University ;
- (d) for the instruction of Hindu students in Hindu religion ; and
- (e) all other matters relating to the administration of the University.

(2) The first Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule I.

(3) The Court may, from time to time, make new or additional Statutes, or may amend or repeal the Statutes.

(4) The Council shall have power to draft and propose to the Court Statutes to be made by the Court, and it shall be the duty of the Court to consider the same.

(5) All new Statutes or additions to the Statutes or amendments or repeals to Statutes other than Statutes providing for the instruction of Hindu students in Hindu religion, shall require the previous approval of the Visitor, who may sanction, disallow, or remit for further consideration :

Provided that no Statute making a change in the constitution of the Court, the Council, the Senate or the Syndicate, as provided for in the first Statutes, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Regulations.

18. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Regulations may provide for any or all of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the payment of fees to the University and their amount ;
- (b) the admission of students to the University and their examination ;
- (c) the tenure of office and terms and manner of appointment and the duties of the examiners and examining boards ;
- (d) the discipline to be enforced in regard to the graduates and under-graduates ;
- (e) the

- (e) the degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions to be awarded by the University, the qualifications for the same, and the means to be taken relating to the granting and obtaining of the same ;
- (f) the withdrawal of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions ;
- (g) the removal from membership of the University of graduates and undergraduates ; and
- (h) all such other subjects as are required or authorised by the Act or Statutes to be prescribed by means of Regulations.

(2) The first Regulations shall be framed as directed by the Governor General in Council, and shall receive his previous approval.

(3) The Senate, from time to time, may make new or additional Regulations, or amend or repeal Regulations.

(4) The Syndicate shall have power to draft and propose to the Senate Regulations to be made by the Senate, and it shall be the duty of the Senate to consider the same.

(5) All new Regulations or additions to the Regulations, or amendments or repeals to Regulations, shall require the previous approval of the Visitor, who may sanction, disallow or remit for further consideration :

Provided that no Regulation making a change in the first Regulations as to the admission of students to the University, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

19. (1) If, at any time, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that special reasons exist which make the removal of any member of the teaching staff desirable in the interest of the University, or that, as a special measure, the appointment of a certain

Emergency powers of the Governor General in Council.

examiner

examiner or examiners to report to him is desirable to maintain the standard of University examinations, or that the scale of staff of the University is inadequate, or that in any other respect the affairs of the University are not managed in the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the University or in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations, he may indicate to the Council any matter in regard to which he desires explanation, and call upon that body to offer such explanation as it may desire to offer, with any proposals which it may desire to make, within such time as he may prescribe.

(2) If the Council fails to offer any explanation within the time prescribed, or offers an explanation or makes proposals which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, is or are unsatisfactory, the Governor General in Council may issue such instructions, as appear to him to be necessary and desirable in the circumstances of the case, and the Court shall give effect to such instructions.

Dissolution
and transfer
of property of
the Hindu
University
Society.

20. (1) From the commencement of this Act, the Hindu University Society shall be dissolved, and all property, moveable and immoveable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the Hindu University Society which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, belonged to, or were vested in, the said Society, shall vest in the University, and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated.

(2) From the commencement of this Act, all debts and liabilities of the said Society shall be transferred and attached to the University, and shall thereafter be discharged and satisfied by the University.

(3) Any will, deed or other document, whether made or executed before or after the commencement of this Act, which contains any bequest, gift or trust in favour of the Central Hindu College or the said Society shall, on the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the University were therein named, instead of the said College or Society.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE I.

FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[See sections 3 and 17 (2).]

- 1. (1)** In these Statutes— Definitions.
 “The Act” means the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.
- (2) All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the Act.
- 2. (1)** The following persons shall be members of the University, namely:— Membership of the University.
- (i) The officers of the University.
 - (ii) The members of the University authorities.
 - (iii) The members of the teaching staff.
 - (iv) The Graduates.
 - (v) The Under-graduates.
- (2) Membership of the University shall continue so long only as one at least of the qualifications above enumerated shall continue to be possessed by the individual member.
- 3. (1)** The following persons shall be the Patrons of the University, namely:— Patrons and Vice-Patrons.
- (i) all heads of local administrations in British India, other than the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh;
 - (ii) such Indian Princes and Chiefs as the Lord Rector may, of his own motion, or on the recommendation of the Court, from time to time, appoint.
- (2) The Lord Rector may, on his own motion, or on the recommendation of the Court, appoint such persons, as he may think fit, to be Vice-Patrons of the University.
- 4. (1)** The successors to the first Chancellor shall be elected by the Court. The Chancellor.
- (2) The

(2) The Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

Powers of the
Chancellor.

5. (1) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at the Convocation of the University for conferring degrees, and at all other meetings of the Court.

(3) The Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Senate, appoint Rectors, being persons of eminent position or attainment.

The Pro-
Chancellor.

6. (1) The successors to the first Pro-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its own members.

(2) The Pro-Chancellor shall hold office for one year.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Chancellor shall be filled up by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Council. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next annual election.

Powers of the
Pro-Chan-
cellor.

7. The Pro-Chancellor may, in the absence of the Chancellor or pending a vacancy in the office of Chancellor, exercise the functions of the Chancellor, except the conferring of degrees, and preside at any meetings of the Court.

The Vice-
Chancellor.

8. (1) The successors to the first Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its own members. Such appointment shall be subject to approval by the Visitor.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of Vice-Chancellor shall be filled up by election by the Court, subject to approval by the Visitor. Until the election of a new Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

Powers of the
Vice-Chan-
cellor.

9. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, and shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate. He shall be the principal

Principal Executive and Academic Officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at the convocation and confer degrees.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations are faithfully observed.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate, and to perform all such acts as may be necessary to carry out or further the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations.

(4) If any emergency arises which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall report the fact to the authority which, in the ordinary course, would have dealt with the matter.

10. (1) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court. The appointment shall be subject to approval by the Visitor. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

(2) He shall hold office for such period and under such conditions as shall, from time to time, be determined by the Court.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be filled up by the Vice-Chancellor with the approval of the Chancellor and the Visitor. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

11. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Court and the Council. He shall be the executive assistant of the Vice-Chancellor in all matters affecting the discipline of the graduates and under-graduates. Powers of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

12. (1) The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer of the University, and shall be appointed by the Council. He shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Senate and the Syndicate. He shall hold office for a term of five years. The Registrar.

(2) The Registrar may be a member of the Senate, but shall not be a member of the Syndicate.

(3) It

(3) It shall be the duty of the Registrar—

- (a) to be the custodian of the records, common seal and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge ;
- (b) to act as Secretary to the Senate and the Syndicate, and to attend, as far as possible, all meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, Faculties, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Syndicate, or the Faculties, and to keep minutes thereof ;
- (c) to conduct the official correspondence of the Senate and the Syndicate ;
- (d) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, Faculties, Boards of Studies, Boards of Examiners, and of any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Syndicate, the Faculties or any of the Boards ;
- (e) to arrange for, and superintend, the examinations of the University at Benares ; and
- (f) to perform such other work as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Syndicate.

The Treasurer.

13. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Court. He shall hold office for the term of one year.

(2) Casual vacancies in the office of Treasurer shall be filled up by election by the Council. The person so appointed shall hold office for the unexpired period of office of the person in whose place he is elected.

(3) The receipt of the Treasurer for any money payable to the University shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

The Court.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Act, and save as hereinafter provided in this Statute, the Court shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

Class I.—Ex-officio Members, the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor,

Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

Class II.—Donors and their representatives :—

- (a) Every Indian Prince or Chief, contributing a donation of three lakhs of rupees or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a life-member from the date of the receipt of the donation or of the transfer, and, after his decease, his successor for the time being holding his position as such Prince or Chief, shall be a life-member.
- (b) Every person contributing to the University a donation of one lakh of rupees or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a life-member from the date of the receipt of the donation or of the transfer.
- (c) Every person contributing to the University a donation of R10,000 or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a member for a period of ten years from the date of the receipt of his donation or of the transfer.
- (d) Every person who is a life-member in virtue of clause (a) may, from time to time, nominate one member. The member so nominated shall continue in office for such period as the nominator may specify to the Registrar, provided that his membership shall determine on the death of the nominator.
- (e) Every person who is a life-member in virtue of clause (b) may, by notice in writing to the Registrar, nominate one member to hold office for a period of five years.
- (f) Every donor who makes a bequest of R10,000 or upwards, or of property of the like value may, by or under his will, nominate one person who shall be a member for a period of five years from the receipt of the bequest.
- (g) Every

- (g) Every Indian Prince or Chief who makes a permanent annual grant of money to the University shall, subject to the provisions of clause (j), have the same rights as to membership of, and representation on, the Court as if he had been a donor of such sum as represents the capital value ascertained at a rate of interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of such annual grant.
- (h) Every other grantor to the University of any annual grant of money, the payment of which is secured by mortgage of immovable property affording sufficient security for such grant within the provisions of the *Explanation* to section 66 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and effected by duly executed instrument in a form approved by the Council, shall, subject to the provisions of clause (j), have the same rights as to membership of, and representation on, the Court as if he had been a donor of a sum calculated in the manner prescribed in clause (g). IV of 18
- (i) The amounts of donations specified in clauses (a), (b), (c), (f) and in Class III (b) may, for the purpose of qualifying the donors within those provisions, be made up partly of money or of capitalised grants as provided in clauses (g) and (h), or of property, or partly of any two or more of these.
- (j) When an annual grant is not fully paid up or falls in arrears, the grantor shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges conferred on him by any of the foregoing clauses of this Statute, unless and until the said arrears are paid up.

Class III.—Elected Members :—

- (a) Ten persons to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix.

(b) Thirty

- (b) Thirty persons to be elected by registered donors of R500 or upwards :

Provided that, whenever the number of such donors falls below fifty, there shall be no election until the number of such donors again attains or exceeds fifty.

- (c) Ten persons to be elected by the Senate.
(d) Fifteen representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Court.
(e) Ten persons to be elected by the Court to represent Jain and Sikh communities.
(f) Ten persons to be elected by the Court to represent the learned professions.
(g) Such other persons, not exceeding twenty in number, as may be elected by the Court.

(2) The foregoing provisions of this Statute shall, as far as may be, be applicable to the first Court :

Provided that, in the case of the first Court, the ten persons specified in group (c) of Class III shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

(3) When any electoral body, entitled to elect a member or members, fails to do so within the time prescribed by the Court, the Court may appoint any qualified person of the class from which such electoral body was entitled to elect.

(4) Save when otherwise expressly provided, members shall hold office for five years :

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total number of the members of the first Court in each of the groups of Class III shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first four years.

(5) All casual vacancies among the appointed or elected members shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who appointed or elected the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed or elected

to

to a casual vacancy shall be a member for the residue of the term for which the person, in whose place he is appointed or elected, was a member.

Exercise of
control by
the Court.

15. The Court shall exercise control over the Senate through the Council and not otherwise, and over the Faculties through the Council and Senate and not otherwise, and over the Council by means of Statutes and Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Court and not otherwise.

Meetings
of the Court.

16. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of the Act, the first Court shall assemble at such place and time, as the Chancellor may direct, in order to make the necessary appointments and elections for the purpose of the Act and Statutes.

(2) An annual meeting of the Court shall be held during the month of October in each year, unless some other month be fixed by Resolution at a previous annual general meeting, on such day and at such hour as shall be appointed by the Council. And at such yearly meeting, a report of the proceedings of the Council and of the University, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure and the balance-sheet as audited, shall be presented by the Council to such meeting, and any vacancies among the officers of the University or among the members of the Court or Council which ought to be filled up by the Court shall be filled up.

(3) A copy of the statement of receipts and expenditure and of the balance-sheet referred to in clause (2) shall be sent to every member of the Court at least seven days before the date of the annual meeting, and shall be open to the inspection of all members of the Court and Senate at the office of the University during the year following such annual meeting, at such reasonable hours and under such conditions as the Council may determine.

(4) Twenty members of the Court shall form a quorum.

(5) Special general meetings of the Court may be convened by the Council at any time.

17. The

17. (1) The Council shall consist of the following The Council.
persons, namely :—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

(ii) Not more than thirty elected members, of whom five shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate, and the remainder members of the Court elected by the Court.

(2) Not less than five of the members to be elected by the Court shall be residents of places outside the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(3) At the first election of members of the Council by the Court, it shall proceed in the first place to elect twenty members. The Court shall, as soon as the result of the election is declared, proceed to determine the province, or provinces or States, from among the residents of which the remaining five members are to be elected, and assign to each province or State the number of member or members to be elected.

(4) At each subsequent election, as nearly as may be, four-fifths of the vacancies shall be first filled up. The remaining one-fifth of the vacancies shall then be filled up to secure representation of provinces and States, on the same lines *mutatis mutandis* as provided in sub-section (3).

(5) The elected members of the Council shall hold office for the term of three years :

Provided that, at the first annual meeting of the Court, and at the second annual meeting of the Court, as nearly as may be, one-third of the first elected members shall retire by ballot.

(6) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the body which elected the member whose place has become vacant.

(7) Seven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

18. (1) The Council shall, subject to the control of Powers of the Council.
the Court, have the management and administration

of

of the whole revenue and property of the University and the conduct of all administrative affairs of the University not otherwise provided for.

(2) Subject to the Act, the Statutes and any Regulations made in pursuance thereof, the Council shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely :—

- (i) To appoint, from time to time, Principals of Colleges and such University Professors, Professors, Assistant Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other members of the teaching staff, as may be necessary, on the recommendation of the Board of Appointments.
- (ii) In the case of other appointments, to delegate, subject to the general control of the Council, the power of appointment to such authority or authorities as the Council may, from time to time, by Resolution, either generally or specially direct.
- (iii) To manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property, business and all other administrative affairs of the University and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit.
- (iv) To invest any moneys belonging to the University, including any unapplied income in such stocks, funds, shares, or securities, as it shall, from time to time, think fit, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments from time to time.
- (v) To transfer or accept transfers of any moveable or immoveable property on behalf of the University.
- (vi) To provide the buildings, premises, furniture, and apparatus, and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University.
- (vii) To

- (vii) To enter into, vary, carry out, and cancel contracts on behalf of the University.
- (viii) To entertain, adjudicate upon, and, if thought fit, redress any grievances of the officers of the University, the Professors, the Teaching Staff, the Graduates, Under-graduates and the University servants, who may, for any reason, feel aggrieved, otherwise than by an act of the Court:

Provided that nothing in this provision shall be deemed to confer on the Council any power to interfere in any matter of discipline in regard to graduates and under-graduates.

- (ix) To maintain a register of donors to the University.
- (x) To select a Seal for the University, and provide for the custody and use of the Seal.

19. (1) The Senate shall, save as hereinafter provided ^{The Senate.} in this Statute, ordinarily consist of not less than fifty members, of whom not less than three-fourths shall be Hindus, and shall include the following persons, namely :—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

- (a) The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.
- (b) The University Professors.
- (c) The Principals or heads of Colleges.

Class II.—Elected members.

- (a) Five members to be elected by the Court.
- (b) Five members to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix.
- (c) Five

- (c) Five representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Senate.
- (d) Ten representatives to be elected by the Senate from persons engaged in the teaching work of the University or its Colleges.
- (e) Should the Vice-Chancellor declare that there is a deficiency in the number of members required in any Faculty or Faculties, then five or less persons elected by the Senate, eminent in the subject or subjects of that Faculty or those Faculties.

Class III.—Nominated members.

- (a) Five members to be nominated by the Visitor.
- (2) The foregoing provisions of this Statute shall, as far as may be, be applicable to the first Senate.
- (3) The elected and nominated members of the Senate shall hold office for five years :

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total number of the members of the first Senate shown in each of the groups of Class II and of those shown in Class III shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first four years.

(4) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the body which elected the member whose place has become vacant.

(5) Fifteen member of the Senate shall form a quorum.

Powers of the Senate.

20. (1) The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and, subject to the Act, the Statutes and Regulations of the University, shall have entire charge of the organization of instruction, the courses of study and the examination and discipline of students (save so far as matters of discipline rest with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the heads of colleges) and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.

(2) Subject to the Act and the Statutes and any Regulations made in pursuance thereof, the Senate shall,

shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely :—

- (i) To report on any matter referred to or delegated to them by the Court or the Council.
- (ii) To discuss, and declare an opinion on, any matter whatsoever relating to the University.
- (iii) To make recommendations to the Council or to the Board of Appointments as to the removal of any Professor or Teacher of the University or of its Colleges, or as to the appointment of additional Professors or Teachers for the University or its Colleges.
- (iv) To formulate and modify or revise schemes for the organization of Faculties, and to assign to such Faculties their respective subjects and also to report to the Council as to the expediency of the abolition, combination, or sub-division of any Faculty.
- (v) To fix, subject to any conditions made by the Founders which are accepted by the Court, the times and mode and conditions of competition for Fellowships, Scholarships, and other Prizes, and to award the same.
- (vi) To promote research within the University and to require, from time to time, reports on such research.
- (vii) To maintain a register of graduates.

21. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive body of the Senate, and shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and fifteen persons elected by the Senate, of whom not less than ten shall be University Professors or Principals or Professors of Colleges. The Syndicate.

(2) The elected members of the Syndicate shall hold office for three years :

Provided

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-third of the elected members of the first Syndicate shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first two years.

(3) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the Senate.

(4) Five members of the Syndicate shall be a quorum.

Duties of the
Syndicate.

22. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate,—

- (i) to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix dates for holding them;
- (ii) to appoint Examiners, and, if necessary, to remove them, and, subject to the approval of the Council, to fix their fees, emoluments and travelling and other allowances, and to appoint Boards of Examiners and Moderators;
- (iii) to appoint, whenever necessary, Inspectors or Boards of Inspectors for inspecting Colleges applying for admission to the privileges of the University;
- (iv) to declare the results of the various University Examinations, and to recommend for degrees, honours, diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour;
- (v) to award stipends, scholarships, medals, prizes and other rewards, in conformity with the Regulations and the conditions prescribed for their award;
- (vi) to consider and make such reports, or recommend such action, as may be deemed necessary, on proposals or motions brought forward by the members of the Senate and Faculties, for consideration by the Senate;
- (vii) to publish lists of prescribed, or recommended, text books and to publish statements

statements of the prescribed courses of study;

(viii) to prepare such forms and registers as are, from time to time, prescribed by the Regulations; and, generally,

(ix) to perform all such duties and to do all such acts, as may be necessary, for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the Act, and the Statutes and Regulations or the Resolutions of the Senate.

23. (1) The University shall include the Faculties ^{The Faculties.} of—(1) Oriental learning, (2) Theology, (3) Arts, (4) Science, Pure and Applied, (5) Law, and, as soon as the Visitor is satisfied that sufficient funds are available for the purpose, of (6) Technology, (7) Commerce, (8) Medicine and Surgery, (9) Agriculture, and other Faculties.

(2) The Senate shall annually assign its members to the different Faculties.

(3) The method of assignment of members to the Faculties, the meetings of the Faculties, and their power of co-opting additional members shall be provided for by Regulations:

Provided that the members assigned to the Faculty of Theology shall all be Hindus.

24. (1) The Faculties shall have such powers, and shall perform such duties, as may be assigned to them by the Statutes and the Regulations, and shall, from time to time, appoint such and so many Boards of Studies, in different branches of knowledge as may be prescribed by the Regulations. They shall also consider and make such recommendations to the Senate on any question pertaining to their respective sphere of work as may appear to them necessary, or on any matter referred to them by the Senate. ^{Powers of Faculties.}

(2) Five members, in the case of the Faculty of Arts, and three members, in the case of the other Faculties, shall constitute a quorum.

25. Convocations

Convocations.

25. Convocations of the University for the conferring of degrees, or for other purposes, shall be held in a manner to be prescribed by Regulations.

Committees.

26. The Court, Council, Senate, Syndicate and the Faculties may, from time to time, appoint such and so many standing and special Committees or Boards as may seem to them fit, and may, if they think fit, place on them persons who are not members of the appointing bodies. Such Committees may deal with any subject delegated to them, subject to subsequent confirmation by the appointing body.

Board of Appointments.

27. (1) The Board of Appointments shall consist of—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor.

(ii) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

(iii) Two members to be elected by the Court.

(iv) Two members to be elected by the Council.

(v) Two members to be elected by the Senate.

(vi) Two members to be elected by the Syndicate.

(2) The elected members shall hold office for the term of two years. One member from each electing body, to be determined by ballot, shall retire at the end of the first year.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at the meetings of this Board or, in his absence, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

(4) The meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, or when so directed by the Syndicate, by the Registrar.

(5) The Board shall consider and submit recommendations as to all appointments referred to it.

Acts during vacancies.

28. No act or Resolution of the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Syndicate or the Faculties or any other authority shall be invalid by reason only of any vacancy in the body doing or passing it, or by reason of any want of qualification by, or invalidity in, the election or appointment of any *de facto* member of the body, whether present or absent.

29. Where,

29. Where, by the Statutes or Regulations, no provision is made for a president or chairman to preside over a meeting of any University authority, Board or Committee, or when the president or chairman so provided for is absent, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at the meeting.

Elected chairman to preside where no provision made by the Statute,

30. Every officer of the University and every member of any University authority, whose term of office or of membership has expired, shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election, as the case may be.

Re-appointment and re-election.

31. Any member of the Court, the Council, the Senate or the Syndicate or any other University authority may resign by letter addressed to the Secretary in the case of the Court, and to the Registrar in all other cases.

Resignation.

32. A member of the Court or the Senate may be removed from office on conviction by a Court of law of what, in the opinion of the Court or the Senate, as the case may be, is a serious offence involving moral delinquency :

Removal.

Provided that a Resolution for the removal of any such member is approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting of the Court or the Senate, as the case may be, at which such a Resolution is proposed :

And provided further that such a Resolution is confirmed by a like majority at a subsequent meeting of the Court or Senate, as the case may be.

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
8, HASTINGS STREET

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