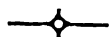


Report
of the
Calcutta University Enquiry Committee



Part II



Department of Controller
of
Examinations



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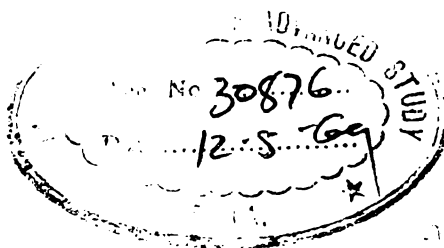


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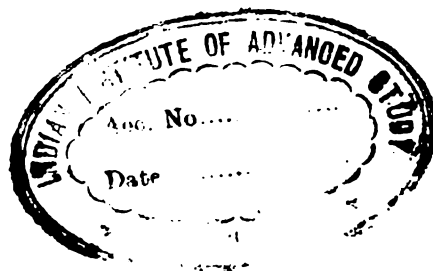
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REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS AND ON THE SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS OF MALPRACTICES AND OTHER ABUSES.

Foreword.

We regret the delay in submitting our report. There was an unexpected setback to our progress by the sudden demise of the Chairman who had been actively directing the work of the Committee and drafting the main clauses of the report till the day preceding his death.

1. We are required to enquire into complaints and allegations which have been brought to the notice of the University authorities and to determine what persons now connected with the University or its affiliated institutions are involved therein. We are further required to suggest remedies to prevent the recurrence of any abuses and irregularities that may be found, and to make recommendations for generally improving the administration.

2. Complaints and allegations have been clamorous. They have been made in the public press and also in writing to the Vice-Chancellor and to the Committee by various persons and bodies, e.g., the Calcutta University Employees' Association and others. Indeed, one of the principal complaints has been that the examination results have been manipulated to the unfair advantage of the favoured few. That the reproach is not groundless was recently proved by the findings of the Marks Enquiry Committee of which Mr. C. C. Biswas was the Chairman. We also received a number of anonymous and pseudonymous letters mentioning specific cases of favouritism. It has not been possible for us to enquire fully into cases where the answer scripts were not in existence. The answer books are sold as waste paper a few months after the results are published. We were thus restricted as regards the field of enquiry. However, we looked into all such materials as were available and examined a number of University officials and examiners.

3. Before we record the results of our enquiry, we wish to relate an incident which gives a measure of the moral standard and sense of responsibility in the higher ranks of the University service. It also gives an idea as to how we were handicapped in our enquiry.

4. After the examinations are over and the results published, the normal practice hitherto has been to keep the answer books of the candidates in the University godown for a few months—usually till November or December or even sometimes till the beginning of the following year—in case any answer book was required for scrutiny or for rectification of errors. Tenders are then called for the work of removing the outer covers of the answer books, several thousands in number, and the work supervised by the assistant-in-charge of the answer paper section. This practice was not followed in 1949: the outer covers of the answer scripts of all candidates for the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations in 1949 were removed during the Puja holidays with the help of a few chosen peons and duffries in the office, and we have in evidence that the assistant-in-charge of the answer paper section was excluded. As the roll and registered numbers of the candidates appear in the outer covers of the books, once these outer covers are removed, the answer books can no longer be identified with the examinees writing them. All evidence connecting the answer scripts with the examinees was thus destroyed, although at the time it was done, there were some "incomplete" and "scrutiny" cases still pending. Further the University Marks Enquiry Committee for the Matriculation Examination was sitting at the time and there was no knowing that its scope would not be extended to scrutiny of I.A. and I.Sc. papers also. This task of obliterating all evidence of identity of the answer scripts was begun on the 25th September, a Sunday, in the midst of the Puja vacation and completed in desperate hurry and secrecy. The Registrar, the Additional Controller, the Assistant Controller and the Superintendent of the Controller's office who are the top men in the department supervised this work. The Controller, however, stated in evidence that he had never been consulted in the matter and was ignorant of these proceedings.

5. It is difficult not to take a serious view of the precipitate action narrated above. The plea of the need for space is ridiculous, as the Registrar himself admitted. There must have been a strong motive for the desperate haste. It appears that a son of the Registrar and a daughter of the Additional Controller sat for the Intermediate Examinations and both passed. The Marks Enquiry Committee was sitting, allegations were being made in the public press and there was no knowing whether a similar enquiry might not be demanded for the Intermediate Examinations. In view of such an eventuality, the proper course would have been not to remove the evidence. In fact, however, the evidence was effectively removed. We do not say that the marks of the son and daughter of the two officers named above were manipulated. We do not know. These officers, in consultation with each other, took care to destroy the means of detection. We consider their action inexcusable.

(A full report on this subject is given under Annexure II.)

6. Our report in regard to the Controller's Department is submitted in two parts under the following main heads :—

- A. General laxity in the administration of the department giving rise to abuses and malpractices.
- B. Specific complaints or allegations of abuses and malpractices in examinations and complaints against the University Authorities and teachers and examiners.

(A full report on the organisation of work in the Department of the Controller of Examinations is given under Annexure I, pages 19-35 and details of specific complaints and allegations are given under Annexures IV—XXXVII, pages 41-72.)

A. General laxity in the Administration of the Controller of Examinations' Department giving rise to abuses and malpractices.

1. Scrutiny of application forms for admission to examinations.

Printed forms of applications for admission to the examinations of the University are sent out to the various institutions on the basis of figures supplied by them, and these applications accompanied by the fees for the examinations are expected to be received back from the respective institutions by a certain fixed date. The applications are then entered in a register and serial numbers put on them. The forms are then checked in the Scrutiny Section of the Controller's Department for detecting any irregularities in the applications. Roll numbers are finally put on the application forms and "Admit" cards written out and sent to the institutions forwarding the applications.

We find in fact that "Admit" cards are issued by the University in many cases before the scrutiny of the application forms, sent up by the institutions has been completed. The Additional Controller has admitted in his evidence that in a large number of cases the candidates have to be provisionally admitted to examinations on the understanding that their admission would be cancelled in the event of its being found after scrutiny of their application forms that they were ineligible for admission to such examinations. It is difficult to contemplate a graver scandal than that a candidate should be admitted to an examination in the University and be told, after he actually appeared in the examination, that he was ineligible! The exclamation given by the Department is that this is mainly due to three causes, viz., (i) absence of proper check of the application forms by Heads of Institutions, (ii) delay in adjustment of fees received by the Cash Department of the University, necessitating long correspondence with Heads of Institutions or candidates, and (iii) lateness of sanction accorded in a large number of cases by the Syndicate.

2. *Appointments of Examiners, Head Examiners, etc.*

Examiners in the Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., B.A., and B.Sc. examinations are appointed on the recommendations of the respective Boards of Studies. Those for M.A., M.Sc. and other Post-Graduate examinations are also appointed on the recommendations of the respective Board of Higher Studies, which go to the Syndicate through the Executive Committee of the Post-Graduate Council concerned (Art or Science). We have examined the proceedings of a few meetings of the Boards of Studies (e.g. of 1947 and 1949). We find that the recommendations of the Boards of Studies are usually made on the basis of the lists of examiners appointed in the previous year, which are prepared and put up by the Controller's office. From this a fresh list is prepared every year, omitting some names, usually on the recommendations of the head examiners concerned, and adding new names, usually from the lists of new applicants for examinerships. The recommendations of the Boards of Studies are then placed before the Syndicate which ordinarily accepts them, and adds often a considerable number of new names not either considered or recommended by the respective Boards of Studies. For example, in the year 1947, we found that 110 names were recommended by the Board of Studies in History, but actually 175 examiners in History were appointed by the Syndicate, on account, we were told, of the number of Matriculation candidates in that year being unusually large. We are unable to understand why this could not have been foreseen before the Board of Studies met. A good number of these we found to be young graduates with no teaching experience and unconnected with any educational institution, and several of them were found to be closely related to persons of influence in the University (vide specific cases cited in Annexure XIV, pages 56-58). We also found that some of the examiners, head examiners' tabulators, etc., have been holding their appointments from year to year for the past ten years and more, although these appointments are made in other Universities, as a rule, for a period not exceeding three years at a time. (Some typical cases are cited in the Table attached to Annexure XIV, pages 56-58.)

3. *Question papers and their moderation.*

The present practice is that question papers in manuscript are sent by the paper-setters in sealed covers to the Controller of Examinations. As the Controller does not sit in the University building at College Square and is away at the Press building at Hazra Road, the sealed envelopes containing manuscript question papers are received by the Additional Controller and sent to the Controller at the Press building. The latter then arranges for the meeting of the moderators and sends the manuscript question papers to the Additional Controller to be made over to the moderators. The moderators usually meet in the Additional Controller's room and after their work is finished, they return the manuscript question papers with their amendments to the Additional Controller. The question papers are supposed to be put in sealed covers by the moderators. The Additional Controller sends the sealed covers to the Controller at the Press building for editing and final printing. It will be seen that the procedure indicated above is unnecessarily round-about and cumbrous, and the procedure obviously lends itself to chances of leakage of information regarding the questions and other abuses. The moderators, although they are supposed to return the moderated question papers to the Controller in sealed covers, generally do not do so. Apart from this, the fact that the moderation work is done in the Additional Controller's room where other people have free access, is a sufficient condemnation of the existing practice. It also appears in evidence that the moderators although they are required to do their work in consultation with the paper-setters do not generally do so. The reason for this transgression of the regulations is not quite clear.

4. *Printing and proof reading of question papers and their despatch to different centres.*

The printing of question papers (except in a few subjects) is carried on under the supervision of the Controller assisted by his confidential assistant in the Press building at Hazra Road. The reading of proofs is usually done by the controller with the help of his confidential assistant and the Press Superintendent. In respect of question paper on technical subjects and such vernacular languages as Urdu, Arabic, etc., the proof copies of the question papers are sent to the Additional Controller to arrange for the proofs being read either by the paper-setter concerned or by some other person who may be conversant with the language and is trustworthy. The printed question papers are then despatched to different centres by Controller with the help of his assistants.

The practice of proof copies being sent to the Additional Controller for getting them corrected by paper-setters or other persons in the Additional Controller's room is open to the same objection as the present method of moderation. This should be done by persons selected for the purpose under the direct supervision of the Controller in his confidential room.

5. *Distribution of Answer scripts: Tabulators' lists.*

A distribution list is prepared well in advance of an examination, showing the centres of examination allotted to examiners and head examiners. According to the present practice, the distribution is suggested by the assistant-in-charge of the answer paper section and approved by the Controller of Examinations. Information about this distribution is required to be kept strictly confidential and is intended to be confined only to these two persons. As a matter of practice, however, we find that no serious attempt is made to keep the matter secret. The distribution list is frequently called for by the Superintendent or the Additional Controller, and changes are made sometimes without the knowledge of the Controller. The Superintendent has stated in his evidence,—“whenever the Registrar or the Controller wants anything from the distribution book, I send for it.....the distribution list, although it should be confidential, does not as a matter of fact remain confidential.....this is the principal source from which the names of examiners become known to the public and this practice must be stopped.”

As regards secrecy of tabulators' lists, things are no better. A senior assistant in the Controller's Department deposed as follows :—

“Tabulators' lists, which should be a confidential document is not kept confidential as I saw a complete typed list of tabulators (containing information about distribution of centres amongst them) outside the University precincts.”

(Other defects in connection with the Distribution List are dealt with in our report on the Accounts and Audit Section of the University.)

6. *Rules for securing the secrecy of examination results.*

Rules have been framed by the University for the conduct of examinations. These include rules for the appointment of examiners, head examiners, tabulators, etc., rules for the meeting of examiners, delivery of answer papers, examination of papers and re-examination.

There is an express rule in these terms :—

“Examiners and head examiners shall treat the marks assigned to the candidates as *strictly confidential* and shall co-operate with the University in securing the secrecy of examination results.”

Non-observance of the Secrecy Rule has been largely responsible for the abuses and malpractices which have taken root.

Several officers of the University were questioned as to the observance of secrecy and the following is a brief summary of their evidence. Rules 20 and 21 provide for marks to be forwarded to the Controller in sealed covers. The Superintendent, Controller's Department, stated in his evidence:—

“Sometimes some head examiners bring personally marks in unsealed covers. If I so desire and if I am so inclined, I can very well see the marks sent in unsealed covers.”

An assistant in the Controller's office said:—

“Secrecy in regard to marks and results is not strictly observed in the department. The system of work in this department has ample scope for abuses, e.g., names of paper-setters and examiners are typed in an open space by a typist. The despatcher has a list of paper-setters with their addresses. He also has a list of tabulators with their addresses. The list of tabulators is kept in a register which is kept on the despatcher's table. Even when the despatcher goes home the papers are left on his table. He sits in a hall where outsiders have a free and easy access. The general atmosphere in the office is not one of secrecy. I am called for frequently by the Additional Controller and Superintendent.

I have seen them on several occasions studying mark sheets. On account of the head examiner's not observing the rules regarding despatch of mark sheets, these packets have quite often to be opened in the Controller's office by the Additional Controller or the Superintendent. This surely furnishes a good scope for abuses of all sorts. I know that outsiders actually come to know marks of candidates, names and addresses of tabulators, etc., but I cannot point to the source.”

One of the confidential assistants in the department said:—

“There is very often a large gathering of examiners, head examiners, outsiders and even ladies in the Superintendent's room. Mark slips are as a matter of fact opened by the Superintendent. Mark slips remain open on the tables both of.....the Superintendent andthe Junior Assistant. I do not think they are opened as a general rule, but I have seen some covers being opened and mark slips brought out. These copies of mark slips are sent by the examiners to the Additional Controller as soon as they send mark slips and answer papers to the head examiners. It is an open secret that marks or results are known by the candidates much in advance of the publication of results.”

The Additional Controller was also examined closely on this matter. His answers are given below:—

Q. Did it ever come to your notice that Officers and even Assistants of your department send slips to examiners and head examiners and tabulators to know results of examinations?

A. Not to head examiners. They are usually sent to the tabulators when the results are almost ready.

He volunteered:—

“When tabulation work goes on, if you happen to go to the residence of any tabulator, you will find many people coaxing and threatening tabulators to let them know the results.”

Rule 21 prescribes:—

“Such sealed covers (containing mark slips) shall be transmitted to the head examiner or tabulator, as the case may be, by the office *without their seals being opened.*”

We are satisfied that this rule is often violated by the Additional Controller and the Superintendent.

7. *Access to mark slips.*

There is general laxity prevailing in regard to the maintenance and disposal of mark slips, which gives opportunities for various abuses like manipulations of marks and leakage of information regarding marks. Some of the assistants and tabulators have deposed that "sealed packets containing mark slips are often opened either by the Superintendent or the Additional Controller. Head examiners sometimes send two sets of mark slips intended for the two tabulators not in separate sealed packets, but all together in a single sealed packet, necessitating their being opened in the Controller's office for despatch to the respective tabulators."

A senior assistant in the Controller's Department stated that he had seen a junior assistant in the office dictating to two girls' marks in the presence of the Superintendent and that he complained about this to the Additional Controller. He also stated that he had seen the Head Master of a local school, who is also an examiner, sitting by the side of the above junior assistant in the presence of the Assistant Controller and the Superintendent for hours and hours day after day, some time after the last Matriculation Examination, and that he complained about this also to the Additional Controller. The Additional Controller admitted that the senior assistant had spoken to him about the latter incident, but that he took no action other than that of making enquiries from the Superintendent. When pressed as to why he did not take any steps to stop the evil, he stated that he thought his speaking to the Superintendent would have the desired effect. He had to do this two or three times, and it is clear from his evidence that although he suspected that something wrong was taking place, he did not intervene in the matter.

8. *Delay in the publication of the results of examination.*

At each examination there are dates fixed for the submission of results by examiners, head examiners, tabulators, etc., and in Calcutta, as elsewhere, there are conditions penalising delay in the submission of results by examiners, by deducting from their remuneration, amounts proportional to the days of such delay beyond the due date. There appears to be considerable laxity in the observance of these rules here. The non-receipt of marks from examiners, etc., by the fixed date causes corresponding delay in their tabulation and hence in the results being passed by the Syndicate for final publication. If the rules had been rigorously enforced, this practice of results being submitted after the due date would have disappeared long ago or become the exception rather than the rule that it seems now to have developed into.

9. *Preparation of tabulation books in the Controller's Office and the submission of mark rolls by head examiners to tabulators.*

The proper procedure is for the tabulation books to be sent to the tabulators soon after the examination is over and for the head examiners to submit to the tabulators through the Controller mark slips in instalments of 100 or 200 each time.

We are told, however, by one of the gentlemen who has been serving as a tabulator for the Matriculation Examination for the last five years, that "sackfuls of mark slips come to the tabulators in big batches at one and the same time and tabulators are overworked. The proper procedure should have been for examiners to send up to the head examiners mark slips and answer scripts in easy instalments as the work of examination progresses. Similarly, head examiners should send up their mark slips to the tabulators through the Controller in easy instalments. It is said that at the present time tabulation books are not got ready by the Controller's Department till about 6 weeks after the examination is over. This is obviously wrong—the books should be ready within a week of the end of the examination, so that marks coming in convenient instalments may be posted immediately and correctly.

10. The new practice of examiners in the Matriculation Examination being required to send their copies of mark slips to the Controller.

An examiner prepares four mark slips for the papers examined by him : one is intended to be kept by him in his possession, and the others to be sent to the head examiner, one for the head examiner himself and the other two for the first and the second tabulators, respectively.

For the last two years, the examiners' copies of the mark slips in the case of the Matriculation Examination, are being brought to the Controller's Department about the time when the examiners send the answer scripts and the three other sets of mark slips to the head examiner. The ostensible purpose for which this new procedure has been introduced is that since the time it became necessary to appoint more than one head examiner in a particular subject, the marks of certain candidates could not be intimated to the tabulators on account of a confusion in the transmission of marks. We were given to understand that sometimes one examiner noted the marks of a certain candidate in the wrong head examiner's copy of mark slip. We have been left with the impression that whatever the confusion that might arise in this way, it should not be difficult to clear up, since, if one head examiner's copy of mark slip does not contain the marks of a particular candidate, it should appear in the copy of mark slip of the other head examiner. The argument for demanding for this purpose all the mark slips of examiners loses, therefore, much of its force. The necessity, on the other hand of maintaining strict secrecy in regard to the marks obtained by the candidates, particularly at this stage, is imperative. The bringing away of the examiner's mark slips by the Controller's office definitely imperils this secrecy, as it affords further opportunities for manipulation of marks and removes incidentally the last check for detection of manipulation. The Additional Controller told us that this practice was introduced without the sanction of the Syndicate and only with the verbal permission of the then Vice-Chancellor. It is a pernicious practice and there is a danger of its being extended to other examinations as well.

11. Examinations for the Post-Graduate Degrees of the Calcutta University.

The Board of Examiners in each subject for the M.A. and M.Sc. degree examinations consists of (a) Internal Examiners, and (b) External Examiners. The rules regarding paper-setting for the M.A., and M.Sc. Examinations are as follows :—

Each paper will be set jointly by an external examiner and also by one or two internal examiners, as the case may be, who have actually taught the subject. The external examiner will set the complete paper and send it directly to the Controller of Examinations. The internal examiners will also set the papers as a whole jointly and send it directly to the Controller of Examinations. The Controller of Examinations will send both the papers to the Moderators appointed for the purpose of compiling the paper. The Moderators will see that at least 50 per cent. of the questions set by the external examiner are retained in the paper. In the alternative, if the paper is divided into two halves one half may be set by internal examiners and the other half will be set independently by the external examiner only.

It is desirable that the rule followed in other Universities in India should be introduced also in Calcutta, and the papers set entirely by external paper-setters, to whom syllabuses or courses of studies should be sent for guidance, the papers being finally revised by the Chairman of the Board as usual, in consultation with the members.

Similarly, in the case of examination, according to the existing rules, each paper is supposed to be examined jointly by one internal examiner and one external examiner. The scripts are first sent to one of the examiners, who returns them after examination, forwarding the marks at the same time, in a separate cover. The marks are then sent to the tabulators and the scripts to the

other examiner for his marking. The tabulators are required to accept the mean of the two sets of marks in each case. If the marks awarded by two examiners for the same paper or the same half-paper differ by 15 per cent. or more, the script is referred for revaluation to the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, or to a third examiner selected by the Chairman.

The two examinations, one by the internal and the other by the external examiner, should be done entirely independently. This rule is, however, not observed strictly. In order to ensure that the examination by the two examiners is done independently, it is necessary that the marks awarded by one should not be seen by the other. No marks should, therefore, appear on the scripts which are sent by one examiner to the other, the marks being forwarded separately in a sealed cover to the Controller.

Under the existing rules candidates for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations of the Calcutta University, who are graduates with Honours in their subjects are permitted to offer a thesis in lieu of two theoretical papers in the case of Arts subjects, or one theoretical paper and one practical paper in the case of Science subjects, the remaining portions of the examinations being taken by the candidates along with the others. One or more external examiners are usually appointed to examine the thesis along with the internal examiner, has actually supervised the work of the candidate. This practice has been found to introduce many difficulties and complications. There is often a wide divergence of opinion between the internal examiner, who has supervised the work of the candidate, and the external examiner, both on the merit of the thesis and of the *viva voce* examination of the candidate. This is a potent source of embarrassment, if not of unpleasantness, and the external examiner often finds it difficult to judge the merit of the candidate impartially. Sometimes, the marks awarded by the external examiner and the internal examiner differ so widely that the taking of the mean of the marks awarded by the two becomes meaningless. It would be a distinct improvement on the present system to abolish this method of having part of the examination for the M.A. and M.Sc. degrees by thesis, which has caused general dissatisfaction, and award these degrees solely by examination.

With regard to the examination of theses submitted for such Research prizes as Premchand Roychand Studentship, etc., since the prizes are competed for by candidates in different subjects, the present practice of the award being made by the Syndicate on the basis of reports from the examiners is not satisfactory. A Board of experts in the different subjects other than those who may have been actually supervising the researches of the candidates themselves, should be appointed for the purpose of making the final selection.

12. Medals and Prizes awarded by the University.

A medal section is attached to the Controller's Department. Work in connection with the award, manufacture and distribution of medals is in a bad state of arrears. The explanation given to the Committee is firstly, that the old staff of two part-time assistants cannot cope with the work involved which has increased greatly during some years past, and secondly that the scrutiny of the preliminary list of eligible candidates by responsible persons is neglected or done only fitfully, which is the chief cause of delay in the final award of the Syndicate. The tremendous increase in the price of gold and silver and the marked fall in the rate of interest on Government securities have presented another serious problem before the University Authorities, who have not able to come to a decision yet, as to what the size, value, etc., of medals in the present circumstances, should be. Medals in respect of examinations in 1947 onwards have not been prepared yet.

Four hundred and ninety-four medals of the years 1919 to 1945 are still pending distribution and are in stock with the assistant-in-charge. The stock is seldom verified by a responsible officer of the University. Indeed the stock accounts register revealed the strange fact that from the year 1931 to date, the stock had

been verified only once, viz., in 1948, by a special officer with the help of the Additional Controller. The reason for the accumulation of this large stock of medals was said to be non-receipt of application by the recipients, although intimations had been sent duly to the heads of the institutions concerned. A further account of this section is given under Annexure III, pages 39-40 and our suggestions for improvement of work of this section are given under "Recommendations."

13. Controller's office and its staff.

The Controller's office which is the nerve centre of every examination held by the University at all stages from the setting of question papers to publication of results seems to be diseased and the malady has permeated the entire examination system. There is practically no discipline and no serious attempts are made to observe secrecy. The absence of the Controller from the main office is undoubtedly responsible to a large extent for the present state of affairs in his office. The Additional Controller who is supposed to be in charge of the office and to look after its work and to maintain discipline amongst the staff, does not appear to possess the necessary fitness to perform such duties and the Assistant Controller is a useless official on all accounts. The Superintendent who was a re-employed retired assistant of this office, appeared to be a clever officer but from the evidence before us it is clear that neither the Additional nor the Assistant Controller was able to keep him under their control. The Superintendent was on terms of easy familiarity with the present Registrar of the University as well as with the Additional Controller. It cannot be denied that all this, coupled with his ability and knowledge of the office, had given the Superintendent a dominating position which outsiders, including examiners and their friends and influential persons in the University, were not slow to exploit. The Superintendent deposed in his evidence—"when any member of the Syndicate or any higher officer wants it, I produce the roll before him, or if he wants, I take down marks and give them to him" . . . "When the results are almost ready people connected with the University send slips to me to know the results of candidates in whom they are interested. I then send slips to the tabulators concerned to get results from them. This is generally done after the re-examinations are complete, or about a week or ten days before the announcement of the results. By 'people connected with the University', I mean members of the Senate, members of the Syndicate, Principals and Professors of Colleges, Lecturers of the University and Assistants of the University". He admitted later that "things have grown slack day by day during the past many years. It has now come to such a stage that things which were considered out of the ordinary are now done in the normal course of events; for example, when a request comes from a superior officer, I cannot very well disregard it, although it goes against my conscience."

The result is that interested parties, either examinees or their guardians, would have no difficulty in knowing the names of examiners, head examiners and tabulators concerned and also the marks obtained by the candidates in good time, so that influence might be brought to bear upon them with a view to manipulating marks as required or desired by them.

We consider it necessary to refer in this connection to a junior assistant in the Controller's Department, who became the right hand man of the Superintendent. This man started life as a peon, and was promoted to the post of literate duftty, now styled junior assistant. The assistants and menials of the Answer Paper Section have deposed that this particular person often went down to the Answer Paper Section with or without authorising slips, searched for answer scripts and took them away without even informing the assistant-in-charge who stated that he had often complained about this practice to the Additional Controller. It is also in evidence that mark slips were often found on the tables of this assistant and of the Superintendent even when the room where both of them sat was crowded by outsiders. He was also seen dictating marks from mark slips to outsiders.

We have found that the atmosphere of indiscipline and general laxity in the Controller's Department is largely due to the fact that the Controller of Examinations, who is in charge of the department, works in his confidential section in the Press building and has failed to exercise proper supervision over the department. He does not even know what is happening in the department in the main building and he is seldom consulted even in vital matters. The Additional Controller appears often to ignore his superior, and it is he who is virtually in charge of the office. We are satisfied that he, not being a strong officer, is unable to control his staff and has to look to the Registrar on the one hand and his own subordinate, the Superintendent, on the other, for guidance in all matters. The Registrar himself knows little about the Controller's Department. The Superintendent who knew well the work of the department, had naturally attained an important position in the administration of the department. This he had fully exploited, both by virtue of his efficiency and by his agreeable temperament and manners, which made him a *persona grata* with all people connected with the University. To take the most charitable view, it was his anxiety to please everybody which started him on a course that opened the door wide for all kinds of abuses and malpractices in the department. The Registrar and the Additional Controller were not only incapable of controlling the Superintendent but in many cases, they co-operated with him in his unwholesome activities. The Superintendent found an able lieutenant in his junior assistant and there is enough evidence on record to prove that both had been guilty of disclosures of information and other acts which facilitated abuses and malpractices of various kinds.

Notwithstanding the defects mentioned in our report, we do appreciate the work of the majority of the employees in the Controller's Department. To make arrangements for the examinations, starting with the collection of fees and ending with the publication of results, of over 1,00,000 examinees every year from all parts of Bengal, is a gigantic task which could not have been accomplished without the wholehearted co-operation of the employees of the department.

Allegation of Abuses and Malpractices in Examinations and complaints against the University Authorities and Teachers and Examiners.

We have in the course of our investigations come across several instances where examiners and head examiners have awarded higher marks to candidates than they deserve even on a liberal marking. There are definite rules (Chapter XXV of the University Regulations, 1945) regarding the procedure to be followed by examiners in awarding marks to the candidates. Further, detailed instructions are laid down at the meeting of the head examiners, moderators and examiners, which are circulated to every examiner before the examinations. Yet we have it in evidence that in many cases these rules are not observed and examiners are often induced either by persuasion, undue influence or sometimes even by coercion to award more marks to candidates than they deserve. In specific cases of complaints where answer scripts were available, they were examined by us, and in many of these cases, we found the marks increased, often without valid grounds either by the examiner himself or by the head examiner or sometimes, in specially favoured cases, by both. Under the existing rules, each head examiner is required to re-examine 5 per cent. of the answer scripts received from the examiners taken at random, with a view to satisfy himself that the method or the standard of valuation as laid down has been followed by the examiners. The head examiners can raise marks up to anything below 10 per cent. in each paper, but if there is a greater divergence than this, he has to draw the attention of the Syndicate to such cases. This salutary rule, however, appears to have been systematically violated. As a matter of fact we have been informed by several head examiners that only the "border-line cases", i.e., those getting 5 or 6 marks below the pass mark are taken up for re-examination; even then, all border-line cases are not taken up, as the head examiner cannot go, and, as one head examiner remarked to us "are not paid to go" through all border-line cases. They also re-examine cases where specially high or distinction marks are

given, in order to ascertain whether the examiners have conformed in these cases to the standard laid down for giving marks. We do not find any rules authorising this procedure which, in our opinion, had led to abuses.

There is a system of head examiners selecting a number of persons from amongst the experienced examiners under him as 'scrutineers' whose duty, *inter alia*, is to put up answer scripts to the head examiners for re-examination. Besides, head examiners of their own accord also select papers at random. There is sufficient evidence to show that the scrutineers are sometimes influenced by outsiders (friends and relatives of the examinees) to press to the notice of the head examiners cases of particular candidates in whom they are interested. Picking out a number of cases with a particular head examiner, of candidates failing, say, by 6 marks, we found that some had been re-examined, and made to pass by adding the needed number of marks or even more, while others had been left untouched. There is no uniformity of practice, resulting in grave injustice being done, sometimes to deserving cases, while others, who might be less deserving, are made to pass. We confronted in this connection a number of examiners and head examiners with answer scripts of candidates whom they had first given certain marks which were later increased by them. Their evidence showed the deplorably low levels to which, in some cases, their standards of moral conduct had fallen. On examination a teacher in a local institution, when asked to explain why he increased the marks of a particular candidate, stated bluntly. "Perhaps his father or somebody came to me and pleaded and pleaded saying that unless I gave him a few marks, he would fail and would not be able to go up for higher education: he said he was a very poor man and would be ruined—he pleaded like that and I did this." Another head examiner, on his attention being drawn to the paper of a particular candidate whose original mark, 19, was raised by the examiner himself, to 25 and again increased from 25 to 30 by the head examiner, stated—"We are generally liberal in examining these papers: Marks are not given strictly on merits, but simply to pass the candidates." These sentiments were echoed by another head examiner in Bengali who said—"It is true that we have to look more to the percentage of passes than to the quality of the answers given to the questions." An examiner in Bengali had 286 papers to examine. Out of this, we found 211 had originally passed, so that the percentage of pass was very nearly 74. In this connection the head examiner concerned stated "Our desire was to raise the pass to at least 80 per cent. and therefore, in a few cases, marks had to be increased." The same person had said that it was the practice that the head examiners should examine most of the border-line cases:—

Q. Why not all the border-line cases ?

A. There is no time.

Q. Then, you agree that great injustice is done to those examinees who though on the border-line, yet do not get their papers examined for want of time.

A. Yes.....It is quite possible and very likely it is so, that scrutineers may be influenced to take out papers of some examinees in whom they are interested and offer them for re-examination by the head examiner. Sometimes a brother examiner may invite the attention of the head examiner to a particular paper."

The Principal of a large institution in Calcutta who has been a head examiner for many years deposed as follows:—

"I am in-charge of one of the biggest colleges in Calcutta, and I feel that both students and examiners here in this University have not got that finer sense of sanctity of the examinations, and examination results are never kept confidential: enquiries are freely made of head examiners and examiners making their life impossible in the course of examinations and interfering materially with the proper adjudication of answer papers, and considerable influence and force are brought to

bear upon examiners to increase marks in order to change failures into passes. The committee will be helping the University greatly if penal measures are recommended for putting down moral delinquencies of examiners and examinees. The system of conducting examinations in this University is the root of our troubles. Duress, undue influence, either openly or covertly, have been exercised on all of us, examiners and head examiners. Some yield and some do not. When the examination season again approaches, we actually are in dread. . . .”

A professor of another college when asked to give his opinion about the present standard of examination and examinees, said “with regard to the standard of examinees, it is at present very poor and this has a repercussion on the standard of examination too, as the examiners and head examiners have to stretch the standard to a great extent in order to increase the percentage of passes. The moral values both of the examiners and examinees have considerably deteriorated.”

A teacher in Commercial Geography in a College in Calcutta who was also an examiner in the subject in Hindi script disclosed several interesting facts regarding teachers and examiners in Hindi in his evidence before the committee. Many of them, according to his experience, had never been to a college, having taken their degrees as private students or obtained bogus degrees which were not recognised by a University. They know nothing of the tradition or discipline of academic life and were neither competent nor qualified to teach Hindi in a college. Several of them were not interested in education at all and had come to Calcutta only to earn money in other business. As a consequence, abuses and malpractices in examination in Hindi were very common. Making allowances for possible exaggerations in this evidence, we are inclined to think that there is a substratum of truth in these allegations.

We have examined all the cases of complaints received from the public. For reasons stated at the beginning of the report our enquiries have been concerned largely with the Matriculation Examination and that, too, of 1949 only, as the answer scripts of candidates for other examinations and other years are, with a very few exceptions, not available.

We have also examined complaints regarding the methods of appointment of examiners, the raising of marks by examiners and head examiners of particular candidates, manipulation of marks with the object of securing the awards of special distinctions and prizes for candidates related to persons in authority in the University, and also complaints against a number of teachers in the University. We have also interviewed the persons complained against wherever possible.

The allegations fall mainly into three groups—firstly those in which the allegations have been substantiated, secondly those in which positive conclusions could not be arrived at, and thirdly those which appeared to us to be without foundation.

Cases in the first group in which marks had been unjustifiably manipulated, though not large, show that the virus is there.

Influence has taken various shapes—kinship, friendship and we strongly suspect, graft. It is difficult to prove receipt or payment of money and we did not pursue the matter. Although for reasons stated at the beginning of this report it is difficult to measure the range of the corruption, we are morally convinced that it is widespread.

Apart from the low ethical standard of erring examiners and head examiners, the laxity in the observance of secrecy by the higher officers in the Controller's Department is largely responsible for the vile practice of manipulation of marks. There is an express rule in the University Rules for Examinations :—

- “ 26. Examiners and head examiners shall treat the marks assigned to the candidates as *strictly confidential* and shall co-operate with the University in securing the secrecy of examination results. Any disclosures of the results will be seriously regarded.”

Again—

28. The functions of the head examiners are—

“(a) to draw the attention of the examiners at the first meeting to the provision in the Regulations for maintenance of secrecy of results and explain to them the absolute necessity of adhering to it.”

We have no doubt that there is a section of examiners and head examiners, the number of which is not inconsiderable who not only make no serious efforts to observe these rules, but who succumb either to direct or indirect pressure from persons in authority or to the persuasion of friends and relatives or even to graft, for altering the marks of candidates. The most important correctives for this canker in the present University examination system are in our opinion a general improvement of moral standards of the intelligentsia, and the growth of a strong and healthy public opinion, which can exercise its influence only if the University, realising the baneful effects of all such misdeeds ultimately on the nation, ruthlessly puts down all cases of delinquencies.

General Observations.

Although it may not be strictly within the terms of our reference, we believe it would be useful to offer a few general observations regarding the University.

The University of Calcutta is perhaps the biggest examining body in India. It holds no less than 62 different kinds of examinations in the year for candidates within its jurisdiction which numbered approximately 106,000 in 1947, the figures having gone down last year (1949) to approximately 78,000. Of these, the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations accounted for nearly 61,000 and 20,000 in February-March 1947, and 7,600 and 4,000, respectively, for the Supplementary Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations in August-September, 1947. Thus about 70 per cent. of the total number of examinees appear at the Matriculation Examinations. The University has been an unwieldy collection of affiliated schools and colleges, too large for efficient working. No University can properly control conditions of study and examinations in such a large assemblage of schools and colleges. An effective remedy which commends itself on its merits appears to be for an entirely separate organisation being set up by the University for the conduct of its admission examination.

As indicated by the Radhakrishnan Commission, the administration of the Calcutta University is not satisfactory and under the existing conditions it is difficult to effect any improvement. Its constitution is still governed by the old Indian Universities Act of 1904 under which 80 per cent. of the members of the Senate are nominated by the Chancellor, while the remaining 20 per cent. are elected by the Faculties and the Registered Graduates. It is the Senate, which after it has been constituted, proceeds to form the different Faculties out of the own members. An obvious criticism is that academic interests are likely to suffer under this system, nomination being often based on considerations other than academic. Further this system of nominations has for obvious reasons led to the concentration of power and patronage in the hands of a few, with most unfortunate consequences. Measures for the reform of the University including reconstitution of the different University bodies were suggested by the West Bengal University Teachers' Association who, realising that the amendment of the Indian Universities Act might not be readily acceded to, advocated certain changes in the Regulations which could be made for the purpose within the limitations of the Act. They submitted their memorandum, dated the 27th February 1947, to the Reconstruction and Development Committee set up by the University but we are not aware if any action has been taken on this.

While the constitutions of the Universities in other provinces were changed with the transfer of the Education portfolio to popular Ministers under this Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, nothing was done in Bengal with the result that the constitution of the Calcutta University today is without a parallel in India. The voluminous report of the Calcutta University Commission, known popularly as the Sadler Commission, dealing with practically every aspect of Secondary

and University Education, was published in 1919, and although other Universities in India have profited by many of its recommendations, no steps have been taken during the last thirty years by the Calcutta University itself, to implement the recommendations of its own commission. As a result, both the organisation and management of colleges in this University have suffered greatly. The University has no means of exercising control over the appointments of teachers either in private or Government Colleges affiliated to it, or of improving the standards of efficiency and discipline in them.

The University and most other educational institutions in Calcutta are located in congested areas where disorders and distractions are rampant. The spirit of indiscipline has become almost a fixed habit among students, and the horrible overcrowding in the city due to war conditions and the recent influx after partition of refugees from East Bengal have greatly worsened the conditions of education of boys and girls in the city. In this connection the comments of the University Education Commission, in its report published last year on the subject of growth of numbers in the Calcutta University, are significant: "In 1947 there were 241,794 students in the 20 Universities in India taken together, and of these nearly 20 per cent. was the enrolment of the Calcutta University alone. The partition of the province did not lead to any substantial decrease in the number of students, as in 1948, the University still had 41,000 students and today it has 74 affiliated colleges of which 36 are in the city of Calcutta. Five of the Calcutta Colleges—Vidyasagar College, Surendranath College, Asutosh College, City College and Bangabasi College—have between them an enrolment of 30,492 students."

The advent of the last world war and its aftermath brought about a steady deterioration in the efficiency and morale of the people, including the educated middle classes, and the most important problem facing the country today is that of finding men of integrity and character with a high sense of responsibility and duty, without whom it is idle to expect even the most efficient system that the ingenuity of man can devise, to work successfully. This, in our view, is the crux of the problem and deserves the earnest consideration of our educated countrymen.

The Committee has been concerned mainly with the system of examinations in this University that has been in vogue for the past many years. The number of examinees has been steadily increasing through the years until today with the refugee students pouring in from Eastern Pakistan, schools and colleges are overflowed, and admissions are being made into schools and colleges without proper arrangements being made for their accommodation and teaching. Classes in schools and colleges have become so unwieldy that it is impossible to impart any knowledge to the boys, much less to inculcate a sense of moral standards and discipline. The inevitable consequence is that the boys and girls learn little in their classes and we are confirmed in our opinion by the very low standard of education exhibited by the majority of the candidates in their answer papers in all examinations beginning from Matriculation to the highest degree examination. As if to pay a premium to the ignorance of the examinees, we find examiners and head examiners of the University entering into a sort of tacit understanding amongst themselves to lower considerably the standard of efficiency that it should be reasonable to expect from examinees. A few examiners and head examiners, whom we had occasion to examine, frankly confessed that their aim was to pass as many examinees as possible. Unless such unworthy methods and principles of examination are given up immediately, the prospect of improvement of education in the province is dismal indeed! It is the lack of discipline and of moral training of the students, for the reasons stated before, which have led them to resort frequently to unfair and foul means, and sometimes even to coercion of examiners and tabulators to enable themselves to pass in their examinations.

We are of opinion that no time should be lost by the University of Calcutta in considering the suggestions made in the report of the University Education Commission.

Recommendations.

1. No application from candidates for examinations should be entertained after the date fixed for the purpose has expired so that the scrutiny of the applications and the issue of "Admit" cards from the Controller's office might be made in good time before the examinations. The practice of issuing provisional "Admit" cards should cease.
2. Question papers should be received and handled only by the Controller and his staff of confidential assistants, who would be solely responsible for their secrecy, and no one else should have access to the papers. Question papers should on no account be accepted unless they were in the standard double sealed covers. As regards moderation, this should be done jointly with the paper-setters in strict secrecy in a securely guarded room in the Controller's office. The reading of proofs which the Controller cannot do himself, should also be done under his supervision in strict secrecy.
3. In many Universities in India today, instead of appointing moderators, there is appointed for every Board of paper-setters, a Chairman, whose duty is to collect the papers from the individual members, scrutinise them and add to or alter the questions as may be found necessary, in consultation with the individual paper-setters themselves. Further, many Universities insist on holding a final meeting of the Board of paper-setters, which it is compulsory for every member to attend, for passing the papers before submitting them to the University—Registrar or Controller, as the case may be. This method is in our opinion superior to the system ruling in the Calcutta University of appointing moderators. We suggest that this system of moderation be replaced by that of appointing Chairman of Boards of paper-setters who would be empowered to moderate the papers.
4. It is essential that the "distribution list" containing the names and addresses of examiners, head examiners and tabulators, and showing the centre or centres of examination allotted to each examiner should be prepared by the Controller subject to the direction of the Vice-Chancellor and should be kept strictly confidential by all concerned. We have no doubt that it is leakage of information in regard to this list that has led in the past to leakage or manipulation of marks and all kinds of corrupt practices. No one else, not even the Additional Controller, should have the right to call for this list, much less to make any change therein. It is suggested in this connection that Special Confidential Section should be organised which should work under the immediate supervision of the Controller.
5. Mark rolls from head examiners to tabulators are always sent at present through the Controller. The reason for this practice is not obvious. Mark rolls should be sent directly by the head examiner to the tabulators. This will seal up an important source of malpractices, viz., the Controller's office. As a further precaution, the head examiner should make alterations in the marks awarded, only in consultation with the examiner and the alterations should be jointly initialled by both. Where this is not possible, the head examiner should communicate to each examiner the alterations made by him. The examiner, if he finds that the marks of a particular candidate have been unjustifiably altered, should take the matter up with the head examiner or the Controller of Examinations. In this connection it should be made clear that the existing rule requiring the attention of the Syndicate to be drawn to cases of alterations of marks by 10 per cent. or more applies not merely to re-examination in one subject failure cases but also to all alterations made by the head examiner at any stage.
6. The individual examiners should not be required to return their original mark slips to the Controller but should retain them in their custody till they are called for by the Controller under the orders of the Syndicate, after the publication of the results. The University authorities should consider the advisability of retaining a permanent record of these marks.

7. The paper-setters, examiners, head examiners, moderators and tabulators should be selected with particular care. At present selections are made by the Syndicate generally on the recommendation of the Boards of Studies. It does not appear, however, that either the Boards of Studies or the Syndicate have been particularly careful in scrutinising the merits and claims of the candidates for selection. Influences are often at work in favour of particular candidates and the same set of persons have been selected year after year without any change. Persons have sometimes been appointed examiners who have had no connection with educational institutions. Contractors, homœopathic practitioners, men employed in offices and similar people not engaged in academic activities, have been appointed examiners and have been continuing as such for years. This is not a desirable practice.

8. We are of opinion that there should be a rule debarring a person having a near relative appearing as a candidate at a University examination from accepting an appointment as examiner or paper-setter in that examination. The following rules should be adopted and enforced :—

- (1) Every paper-setter and examiner must sign in his letter of acceptance of the office, a printed declaration that he has no near relative among the candidates. Further he should state if he had undertaken the private tuition of any candidate or candidates for the examination in question, and disclose their names.
- (2) If any examiner or tabulator is approached on behalf of any candidate, he must report the case in writing to the Controller of Examinations.

9. The practice of letting examiners, head examiners, etc., holding their appointments for long periods exceeding even 20 years in some cases, is not desirable. These appointments should ordinarily be not extended beyond three consecutive years, so that about a third of the number of examiners in a particular subject go out every year, and their places taken by fresh men, without any violent or abrupt change in the standards of examination.

10. We recommend that all confidential work in the Controller's Department should be concentrated in a place, where effective supervision would be possible and secrecy ensured.

11. Under the existing arrangements, the Registrar is supposed to exercise supervision over the work of the Controller and his office. This supervision is, however, purely, nominal and might as well be dispensed with. The Controller's post is a very important one and there is no reason why, as before, the holder of this post should not be entrusted with the fullest responsibility regarding the management and supervision of his own department. In any case, the fact remains that in actual practice, the Registrar has not exercised any real supervision over the Controller's office and he could not possibly do so in addition to his numerous other duties. The sooner, therefore, this myth of the Registrar's supervision over the Controller's office is done away with, the better.

12. In view of the widespread prevalence of malpractices and corruption among the examiners, it may be desirable to introduce a system similar to that adopted by the Civil Service Commissioners in U. K. by which the identity of the candidates could be suitably masked before the answer scripts were sent to the examiners. One method would be to remove the top cover of the answer book or a portion thereof containing the roll and registered numbers of the candidates, and put a figure on the top cover so removed as also on the answer paper itself for the future identification of the candidate, the covers removed being kept in a safe in the custody of the Controller. It is suggested that the practicability of working some system on these lines may be examined by the University.

13. Instead of sending loose blank forms for entering marks as is the present practice, we recommend that bound books of markslips with machine-numbered pages on each foil should be supplied to the examiners, who must submit their marks only in these forms and return the bound books containing unused forms to

the Controller. The latter should keep an account of the books issued to each examiner. This should prevent the fabrication of mark slips.

14. It is desirable that the Board of paper-setters for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examination should be appointed from outside the University.

15. At the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations the answer books should be examined by the two different examiners independently of each other and without knowledge of their respective markings. No mark should therefore be entered in the answer script or on its cover, but each examiner should enter his own marks for each question and the total on a ruled and tabular sheet supplied to him, and send it under sealed cover to the University.

When the marking of a paper by the two examiners shows a difference of 10 per cent. or less, the average of the two should be accepted. When the difference exceeds 10 per cent. the paper should be sent to a third examiner preferably outside the University whose decision must be accepted as final.

16. The system of permitting some of the candidates for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations to offer theses in lieu of part of the examination should be discontinued.

17. A Board of experts other than the teachers under whom the candidates have worked in the different subjects for competition for the awards of scholarships and prizes like the Premchand Roychand Scholarship, Griffith Memorial Prizes, etc., should be appointed for making the final selection for the award.

18. After each examination, the University should prepare a list of examiners against whom there has been a report, or who have neglected to observe the prescribed rules of examination, and place the list before the Boards of Studies in the relevant subjects and the Syndicate, for necessary action.

19. There should be a clause in the letters of appointment of all external examiners inviting their opinion on the standard attained by the candidates in their papers, and after the results have been announced, the remarks of the external examiners should be printed in a brochure and circulated to the teachers concerned and to the examiners of the succeeding year.

20. A whole-time and responsible officer should be appointed for dealing with the work in the Medals and Prizes Section. This work has nearly doubled in the course of the last twenty years as would be evident from the following figures :—

Year.	Number of examinees.	Number of medals, prizes and scholarships.
1931	35,000	373
1949	78,000	514

21. The scrutiny of preliminary lists of eligible candidates for medals and prizes should be completed as speedily as possible and in good time before the Annual Convocation. Heads of Institutions should be intimated as soon as the Syndicate's awards are known, and, at the same time, a list of the awards should be published and hung up on the University Notice Board.

22. A full enquiry should be made into the reasons for the non-distribution of the large number of medals, numbering nearly 500, during the years 1919 to 1946, and the person or persons responsible for this should be suitably dealt with. Definite rules for regulating the award and distribution of University medals and prizes in future should be framed and strictly enforced.

23. Examiners, head examiners, teachers in schools and colleges and in the University referred to in the annexures, against whom evidence has been obtained of malpractices or abuse of their positions of trust and responsibility should not, in our opinion, be retained in the service of the University or be given any appointments in future.

24. In view of our findings we now record our recommendations regarding the individual officers of the Controller's Department :—

- (i) The Controller has not realised the responsibilities of his position as the Head of the Department and failed to exercise proper supervision. He should be warned.
- (ii) The Additional Controller has proved himself unworthy of his position of trust and responsibility and should not continue in his present office.
- (iii) The Assistant Controller is inefficient and should be retired.
- (iv) The junior assistant, Kartick Chandra Ghosh, is thoroughly untrustworthy and should be removed from the office.

25. As regards the Superintendent of the Controller's office, Mr. R. C. Sen, his conduct deserves severe condemnation, but in view of the fact that his services have terminated, we do not consider it necessary to recommend any disciplinary action against him.

26. As regards the Registrar, Mr. S. C. Ghosh, we propose to defer our recommendations until our Report on "Audit and Accounts" is complete.

I have been authorised by my Colleagues to sign this report for and on their behalf.

S. M. BOSE,
3rd March 1950.

Annexure I.

Organisation of work in the Controller of Examinations' Department.

Up to the year 1917 the Registrar of the University was in charge of examinations. After the leakage of questions in that year the Senate appointed a Committee to enquire into the sources of this leakage and to suggest adequate safeguards for the prevention of such scandals in future. On the recommendation of this Committee the post of the Controller of Examinations was first created and the conduct of all examinations was entrusted to this officer. The Controller was thus in independent charge of all examinations and was of the same rank as the Registrar of the University. In 1932 the Reorganisation Committee of the University suggested a unified control under the Registrar and the Controller was made a branch officer under him. In practice the Registrar exercises only a nominal supervision over the department and the conduct of examinations is still a responsibility of the Controller.

The need for an Additional Controller began to be felt about the year 1942 when the Calcutta University started to print their question papers at their own Press under the personal supervision of the Controller (Dr. B. B. Dutt). Previously the question papers used to be printed in England. On the outbreak of the second World War the practice had to be stopped and in 1941 the University arranged for printing their question papers in some reliable presses within India. In 1942 the question papers were partly printed at the Calcutta University Press under the personal supervision of the Controller. The Controller was placed on special duty for the purpose and the Assistant Controller was appointed to act as officiating Controller. The disposal of all confidential work was still a major responsibility of the Controller although he was working for most of the time in the Press where arrangements were made for the confidential printing of question papers. When the post of the Additional Controller was created in 1945 the present unsatisfactory arrangement of placing him virtually in complete charge of the Controller's Department in the main office and confining the Controller's activities to the special work of printing question papers and arranging for their moderation, despatch, etc., was introduced. The same system is continued even now and the main work of the Controller who works most of the time at the Press is to supervise the printing of question papers and to do sundry other work of confidential nature while remaining nominally in charge of the department. Besides printing, package and despatch of question papers the Controller deals with the opening or renewal of centres for examinations, corresponds with paper-setters, arranges for moderators' meeting, issues letters of appointment to paper-setters, examiners and head examiners and signs a large number of certificates. He also deals with some files every day which are sent to him from the main office, e.g., those relating to theses for doctorates, etc. He is also supposed to exercise general supervision over work in his department, but it is really the Additional Controller who is in charge of the department in the main building. The Controller attends the main office twice a week and obviously the supervision he exercises is of an extremely nominal character.

The duties of the Controller of Examinations are set out in detail in Appendix "E" of the University Regulations (Edition of 1945, pages 695-98). The duties are divided broadly under (A) work preceding the examination, and (B) work during and after the examination. Appendix "E" gives a formidable list of the duties which the Controller has to perform. For the discharge of these duties the Controller is assisted by the Additional Controller and Assistant Controller, a Superintendent and 42 assistants. Appendix "A" is a tabular statement showing the organisation of the department into 13 sections and the functions allotted to each section. Although definite functions are allotted to each section on paper, at times of stress, e.g., when examinations are held, or when admit cards, certificates, diplomas have to be written out, or when a particular heavy programme has to be seen through expeditiously, all Assistants

of the different sections lend a hand. For example, when we visited the Department we found almost every assistant in each section busy writing out certificates. We were told that as the writing of certificates has to be completed within a prescribed time everybody lends a hand and has to do special work for about an hour every day. The result of this is, that assistants have to be transferred frequently from one section to another according to the requirement of the situation and it is ultimately difficult to fix responsibility of any particular assistant for laches in his work or for wilful neglect of duty.

Appendix "B" is a printed note written by the officiating Controller of Examinations about the volume of work in the department, which gives in a tabular form details about 62 different kinds of examinations which are held in a year, the number of papers and paper-setters for each examination, the number of examiners and candidates for each examination in 1947 and 1948. The Statutory Rules which govern the conduct of examinations are laid down in Chapter XXV of the Calcutta University Regulations and in Chapter XXIV of the Calcutta University Calendar, Part I (1942 Edition, pages 1325-1365). The important items of work that have to be undertaken in the Controller's Department both before and after the examination are summarised below :—

I. Work Preceding the Examination.

1. *Printing of Application forms for admission to examinations according to estimates obtained from Heads of Institutions, printing of admit cards forms, despatch of Application forms to respective institutions in accordance with their estimates.*

Printed Application forms are received from the Press about November each year and are sent out later.

2. *Appointment of Paper-setters, Examiners, Head Examiners, Moderators.*

(i) A circular is issued generally in July every year to all Fellows of the University and Heads of Colleges requesting them to send their recommendations for appointment of examiners.

(ii) By the 15th of August, usually applications for examinerships are sent in. They have to be arranged alphabetically, and according to subjects and examinations (Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., B.A., B.Sc.), qualifications stated in the applications have to be verified.

(iii) Registrar convenes meetings of the Boards of Studies concerned. Meetings are usually held in November or December when recommendations are made for the appointment of examiners for the next year and for appointment of paper-setters for the year following.

(iv) Recommendations of the different Boards of Studies are then consolidated and sent to the Press for printing.

(v) Usually in January a special meeting of the Syndicate is convened to consider all these recommendations and other applications received direct.

Moderators are also appointed at this meeting.

(vi) For M.A., M.Sc., and other Post-Graduate Examinations recommendations come from the respective Boards of Higher Studies for appointment of examiners, paper-setters about six months before the date of the examination. Dates are fixed and examiners are appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Post-Graduate Executive Committee, (Arts or Science). This body of examiners constitute a Board of Examiners for Post-Graduate Examinations who apportion the paper-setting and examining work among themselves. Controller calls the meeting of the Board of Examiners.

Letters of appointment of examiners and paper-setters in the case of M.A., and M.Sc. examinations are then issued.

3. *Scrutiny of application forms and preparation of Manuscript Rolls and printing of Rolls and Slips Rolls.*

(i) Applications in printed forms from candidates for the Intermediate Examinations are usually received by the first week of January (7th January is usually the last date for such receipt). Applications from Matriculation candidates are received in the Controller's Department about 10 or 12 days after the last date for receipt of applications from Intermediate candidates.

(ii) Applications from Heads of Institutions and individual candidates with the fee money sent along with the applications are received in the Accounts Department where adjustment of fees is made. Applications after adjustment are sent to the Receiving Section where they are serially numbered and entered in a book.

(iii) Application forms are then sent on to the Statement Section where under proper scrutiny a statement of the number of candidates, subject by subject and centre by centre is prepared and entered in a register. Roll numbers of the candidates are also put on the application forms at this time. The applications and the statement prepared are then sent on to the Checking Section for checking of figures. They are then passed on to the Scrutiny Section for scrutiny of all particulars relating to each candidate, e.g., permission, affiliation of the Institution concerned, age of the candidate concerned, etc. After scrutiny of the applications, the preparation of manuscript rolls is taken up. Manuscript rolls when prepared are sent to the Press for printing rolls and slip rolls. The slip rolls or mark rolls are prepared in quadruplicate in parallel columns (one for head examiner, two for first and second tabulators and the other for examiner). Admit cards are also written out about this time and despatched. The scrutiny of a large number of application forms received particularly from Matriculation candidates proves an almost impossible task and very often admit cards have to be sent out before the completion of scrutiny. This practice may sometimes result in the allowing of a candidate to sit for the examination for which he has not received the requisite permission from the Syndicate or who is discovered later on to be ineligible for sitting at the examination.

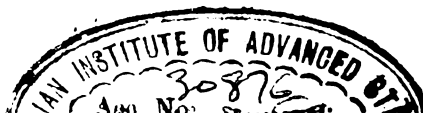
4. *Question Papers—Handling of—*

(i) Question papers are received from the paper-setters by the Controller in double sealed covers. When the Controller is away in the Press they are actually received by the Additional Controller who hands them over or sends them in sealed packets to the Controller.

(ii) The Controller enters the sealed packets in his own book, issues reminders, where necessary, and then calls the Moderators' meeting. It is usually held in the Additional Controller's room in the main office.

NOTE: There is no separate room provided for holding the Moderators meetings. We have it in evidence that many people come to visit the Additional Controller during office hours and if Moderators' meetings are held in his room, as they are done now, it is obviously very difficult to maintain secrecy in the proceedings of the meeting of the Moderators. We have it in evidence also that when after moderation the question papers are handed back to the Additional Controller, who usually attends such meetings, they are not sealed by the Moderators themselves but are handed over in unsealed covers to the latter who then seals them and sends them back to the Controller at the Press. This practice, apart from the question of the room being accessible to outsiders during meetings, is open to serious objection as it leaves plenty of scope for abuses or malpractices.

(iii) The Controller on receipt of moderated question papers edits them and gets them printed at the Press. Proof reading is usually done at the Press. For some papers like Arabic, Persian or some technical papers, proofs are sent to the Additional Controller who gets the proof reading done by one of the Moderators or a paper-setter. Despatch of the question paper to the centres is done by the Controller from his confidential office in the Press.



5. *Preparation of blank answer books.*

Covers are printed at the Press. Orders for printing are placed before the Pujas. Answer books are made up in the Answer Paper Sections and serially numbered and stocked in the godown, entries being made in the stock book kept by the section. Entries in the stock book have to be attested by the Controller or Additional Controller or some other officer. Blank answer books are issued to the different centres before the examinations are held. The issues to different centres are entered in a separate book kept in the Answer Paper Section.

NOTE: During our inspection we noticed that a large supply of paper required for preparation of answer books is kept in the Answer Paper Section godown. The paper is indented for this purpose by the Press on the requisition of the Answer Paper Section and then sent to this section, where answer books are made up by the dufftries of the department. The covers are printed in duplicate on large size paper which have to be cut up into two before answer paper books are made up. We hold that when paper has got to be indented by the Press and covers have to be printed there, the whole work of making up the answer books may very well be done at the Press and the prepared answer books then may be sent on to the Answer Paper Section on their requisition. This may reduce the scope for leakage of blank answer books.

6. *Distribution of answer scripts.*

Arrangement for this has to be done in advance of the examination. Distribution is suggested in Answer Paper Section and this is to be approved by the Controller.

NOTE: The distribution list is to be kept secret, but evidence so far taken suggests that no attempt is made to keep the matter secret. As a matter of fact, the distribution list is very often called for by the Additional Controller or the Superintendent and sometimes changes are made without even the approval of the Controller. Due to the laxity in the department information about allotment of answer scripts to the different examiners is not always kept secret. This may easily lead to many abuses.

II. **Holding of examination.**

(i) Arrangement of examination halls in Calcutta and opening of centres in mofussil areas. This work has to be done by the Controller. For the latter, he has to make arrangements for the safe custody of question papers, constitution of local centre committee and other cognate matters.

(ii) Appointment of Invigilators for examinations held in the University Buildings.

(iii) During each examination one or two assistants of the department have to be sent to each centre of examination held in the University Buildings. Lecturers and Professors of the University and the constituent Calcutta Colleges are requested to conduct the examinations by turns.

(iv) Meeting of examiners in each subject is called by the Controller in which rules for award of marks are prescribed and the general standard of examination is laid down. A memorandum is prepared, cyclostyled and circulated to the examiners.

(v) Sealed packets of answer scripts are collected from the centres and sent to the Controller's Answer Paper Section. They are then arranged and sent on or delivered to the examiners concerned according to the distribution list already approved. Receiving of packets of answer scripts and delivery of despatch of these books to examiners is a huge task as both have to be done simultaneously.

III. Work after the Examination.

1. Disposal of Answer scripts and mark slips.

(i) After the examination of papers the local examiners usually deliver the scripts together with the mark slips in triplicate (examiner's copy being retained by him) to the head examiner concerned direct. Mofussil examiners send their scripts to the Controller and the mark slips direct to the head examiner. In exceptional cases some of the examiners send the mark slips together with the scripts to the Controller.

(ii) The head examiner appoints a set of scrutinisers from amongst the examiners to help him in the scrutiny of answer scripts sent by the examiners. The appointment of the scrutinisers is approved by the Vice-Chancellor. After checking and making necessary alterations in the marks with the help of scrutinisers the head examiner sends the mark slips to the tabulators in two separate sealed covers addressed to the tabulators concerned—all enclosed in a bigger cover addressed to the Controller. The Controller has to come in, we understand, as the head examiners are not supposed to know the names of tabulators nor the tabulators the name of the head examiner concerned. The Controller also has to maintain a despatch book of marks to answer queries from the tabulators. The Controller opens the outer cover and forwards the sealed packets of marks to the tabulators concerned. He is not to open the sealed cover addressed to the tabulators.

NOTE : As a matter of practice, it is the Superintendent of the Controller's Department and the Additional Controller who handle these sealed covers containing mark slips. We have it in evidence that in many cases the sealed packets are as a matter of fact opened either by the Superintendent or the Additional Controller. It has been admitted that in some cases, at any rate, mark slips meant for two tabulators are not sent in two separate packets but are placed together in a single sealed packet which has necessarily to be opened in the Controller's Department for despatch of the two sets of mark slips to the two tabulators. We do not see why rigid instructions to the head examiners and strict supervision in the Controller's Department should not put a stop to malpractices in regard to manipulation of marks for which the system described above lends ample scope.

(iii) When the preliminary tabulation is nearly complete the Controller holds a meeting of the Examination Board concerned. There is a separate Examination Board for each of the major examinations, Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., B.A., B.Sc. A general survey of the results is made at this meeting and "compensation" rules are laid down. These rules are then placed before the Syndicate for approval. After approval the rules are forwarded to the tabulators who give effect to them.

2. Re-examination of paper and Announcement of Final Results.

(i) Re-examination slips are then issued by the Controller to the head examiner, the list of cases being supplied by the tabulators.

(ii) Re-examination marks are received from the head examiner by the Controller and forwarded to the tabulators.

(iii) After tabulation is complete another meeting of the Examination Board is called by the Controller when the final results are considered. Their report is placed before the Syndicate for approval.

(iv) The Controller pursues "incomplete" cases, i.e., cases in which marks in all the subjects have not yet reached the tabulators and been tabulated. There is usually a large number of such incomplete cases at the time of announcement of results. When incomplete cases are completed results are communicated to the persons concerned.

NOTE :—There is often a fiasco over the incomplete cases. There is often a great deal of delay in completing such cases and we found that when the covers of the Intermediate script this year were torn off during the last Puja Holidays, there were a few “incomplete” and “scrutiny” cases still pending. It is difficult to understand how in the circumstances the pending incomplete and scrutiny cases will be completed.

(v) A “Malpractice Committee” is constituted by the Syndicate for Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., B.A., B.Sc. Examinations. They are required to go thoroughly into all such cases and submit a report which is placed before the Syndicate.

(vi) The result of the examinations are then announced and later published in the *Gazette*.

The statement in Appendix C which has been furnished by the Controller's Department shows at a glance the dates of examinations of the different major examinations (Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., and B. Com.) and the dates of announcement of the results in 1949 and during the preceding four years.

After announcement of the results usually a large number of applications are received for marks, crossed lists and for scrutiny. These have to be attended to very expeditiously.

Appendix A.

Office of the Controller of Examinations.

SECTIONS.

I. ENQUIRY—

Assistant .. 1. Sri Niharranjan Banerji.
Peon .. 1. Sri Kasi Rauth.

- (1) To attend to all queries of the public.
- (2) To communicate results.
- (3) Writing out admit cards or certificates, whenever possible.

II. RECEIVING—

Assistants .. 2. Sri Sudhirschandra Chaudhuri (Temporary).
Sri Sambhunath Chatterji (Junior Assistant).
Peon .. 1. Sri Nirmal Basak.

(1) To receive and distribute to different sections after entering in Registers all letters, telegrams, parcels, etc. (exempting registered parcels containing scripts sent from Centres or Examiners in connection with the major examinations which are to be received direct by the Answer Paper Section).

(2) To receive insured letters and registered or ordinary letters addressed by name to Controller, Additional Controller or Assistant Controller and to distribute them after these are opened by the officers concerned and directions given.

(3) To receive files from Registrar's office and distribute to sections concerned.

(4) To receive applications for admission to examinations sent by Post and making them over to Accounts Section after entering in a register.

(5) To receive cheques sent by Post addressed to Controller and transmit them to the Cashier duly entered in a register.

III. STATEMENT SECTION—

- Assistants (13)—1. Sri Rajkumar Mukherji (Temporary).
 2. Sri Susilchandra Banerji.
 3. Sri Manmohan Banerji.
 4. Sri Bagalapada Ghosh.
 5. Sri Manindramohan Bagchi.
 6. Sri Dhirendraprasanna Sengupta.
 7. Sri Manoranjan Mukherji.
 8. Sri Santikumar Basu.
 9. Sri Janab Abdur Razzak.
 10. Sri Debaprasad Banerji, II (Temporary).
 11. Sri Satyabrata Raychaudhuri (Temporary).
 12. Sri Bindukumar Banerji.
 13. Sri Mohitkumar Raychaudhuri (Junior Assistant).

Duftry .. 1. Sri Nagendranath Dc.

Peon .. 1. Sri Ganga.

(1) To obtain estimates from institutions for supply of blank application forms and arrange for despatch of the same.

*(1)A Preparation of statements of question papers (vide note at the end).

(2) Checking of these statements.

(3) Preparation of the covers for the despatch of question papers.

(4) Dealing with centre-change cases.

*(5) Writing out press copy rolls and admit cards (vide note at the end).

(6) Correction of proofs of rolls.

(7) Comparing of rolls with applications and printing of additional pages, index and cover pages.

(8) Preparation of allotment of seats.

(9) Preparation of Compartmental Supplementary lists of eligible candidates and necessary communications.

(10) Custody of old question papers and arrangement for sale.

(11) Compilation of Annual Report, etc.

(12) Compilation of other figures when necessary.

IV. CORRESPONDENCE SECTION—

- Assistants (6)—1. Sri Asutosh Bagchi.
 2. Sri Panchugopal Banerji.
 3. Sri Sachinandan Basak.
 4. Sri Akshaymohan Ray.
 5. Sri Barindrakumar Rakshit.
 6. Sri Bijankumar Chatterji.

Peon .. 1. Sri Sudarsan Chakrabarti.

(1) Appointment of paper-setters, moderators, examiners and tabulators.

(2) Arrangement of moderation of papers.

(3) Appointment of scrutinisers.

(4) Dealing with Doctorate Degree cases, P. R. S. Studentship, etc.

(5) Appointment and meeting of Examination Boards.

- (6) Grace and Compensation rules.
- (7) Miscellaneous correspondence.
- (7)A To fix commencing dates of examinations.
- (8) Opening of new centres and renewal of centres and centre committees.
- (9) Dealing with application from candidates for transfer of seats to segregated centres.
- (10) Opening of centres at Calcutta and Bhowanipur in connection with major examinations and arrange for seating arrangements.
- (11) Change from Honours to Pass in connection with B.A. and B.Sc Examinations.
- (12) Checking of T. A. Bills.
- (13) Fee refund cases.
- (14) All matters relating to Regulations and Calendars.
- (15) Breakage and cost of chemicals at practical examinations.
- (16) To draw up items for Syndicate and distribute them with orders after the meeting to different sections.
- (17) Dealing with malpractice cases.
- (17)A Preparation and submission of notes in cases applied for reconsideration.
- (18) To report results to Syndicate.
- (19) Special examination cases.

V. CONFIDENTIAL SECTION—

Assistant .. 1. Sri Rameschandra Sen (Officiating Superintendent).

Junior Assistant 1. Sri Kartikchandra Ghosh.

- (1) Despatch of marks to the tabulators.
- (2) Issue of re-examination slips.
- (3) Assist Controller in despatch of confidential matter, etc.
- (4) To supply tabulators with rolls and stationeries.

VI. SCRUTINY SECTION—

Assistants (4)—1. Sri Debadideb Mukherjee.

2. Sri Haripada Chakrabarti.

3. Sri Birendranath Ghosh.

4. Sri Abhayananda Mukherjee (Temporary).

- (1) Scrutiny of application forms and incidental work.
- (2) Preparation of absentee lists.
- (3) To attend to tabulators' queries.
- (4) To withhold results of incomplete and without Roll number cases and Examination communicate results when in order.
- (5) To issue certificates in the cases of candidates for the Matriculation which had been withheld for age not being certified in their applications.

VII. DIPLOMA AND PROGRAMME SECTION—

Assistants (3)—1. Sri Debaprasad Banerji.

2. Sri Nirmalchandra Banerji (When not engaged by the Controller as confidential assistant).

3. Sri Hariranjana Dasgupta (Temporary).

Peon .. 1. Sri Chhotan.

- ### VIII. ANSWER-PAPER SECTION—

2. Sri Hrishikes Maulik.

2. Sri Hrishikes Maulik.

3. Sri Ajitkumar Pal.

4. Sri Amarendranath Ray (Temporary).

Duftry .. 1. Sri Sareshchandra Sardar.

Duftry .. 1. Sri Sareshchandra Sardar.

Durwan .. 1. Basu Singh.

Peons (4)—1. Sri Deoki Singh.

2. Sri Balaichandra Ray.

3. Sri Sadananda Ghosh.

4. Sri Ramdhani Singh.

- (2) To receive all written answer-papers from Centres and distribute them amongst Examiners.

- (2)A To receive blank rolls and slip rolls from the press.

- (3) Issue of slip rolls to Examiners.

- (4) To prepare statement of remuneration to paper-setters, examiners, moderators, scrutinisers, and tabulators.

- (5) To receive and keep in custody the examined scripts.

- (6) To arrange for scrutiny of answer books.

- (7) Sale of old answer scripts after scrutiny.

- (8) Preparation of blank answer books, keeping account of papers used according to estimates prepared and sanctioned by Syndicate in Annual Budget Estimates.

- (9) Despatch of blank answer books, descriptive rolls, programme, graph papers, etc., to examination centres.

- (10) To receive blank answer books returned from centres and keep an account of the same.

- (11) To supply stationeries to local Centres of Examinations, head examiners (Theoretical and Practical) obtained on requisition from stores.

- (12) Issue of detailed marks-sheets.

IX. MARKS SECTION AND STORE.—

- Assistants (10)—1. Sri Basantakumar Banerji.
 2. Sri Kalidas Mukherji.
 3. Sri Jitendranath De.
 4. Sri Dilipkumar Raychaudhuri.
 5. Sri Bimalkumar Banerji (Temporary).
 6. Sri Nimaichandra Maitra (Temporary).
 7. Sri Kalinath Chatterji (Temporary).
 8. Sri Chittaranjan Chaudhuri (Temporary).
 9. Sri Sureshchandra Chaudhuri (Temporary).
 10. Sri Probodhchandra Bhattacharyya (Temporary).

- Duftries (4)—1. Makbul Hossain.
 2. Sri Gangeschandra Sarkar.
 3. Sri Panchanan Basu.
 4. Sri Santi Majumdar (Temporary).

- Durwan (1)—1. Sri Ramajna Pathak.

- Peons (2)—1. Sri Lakshman.
 2. Sri Nabokrishna Bardhan (Temporary).

(1) To indent and keep in safe custody stationeries including blotting papers for use in examination centres.

(2) To supply stationeries to office staff and keep accurate account of the same.

(3) To enter in a register all applications for examinations when they are received from the accounts section after adjustment.

N.B.—The services of the *store-keeper* are often requisitioned to perform the work of a general office assistant. The work, imposed upon him by the office master who is led to it by the immediate and urgent needs of this office, does not leave any sufficient time for him to keep a detailed and up-to-date account of his stores that may bear the rigid scrutiny of the auditor. The store-keeper has to deposit a substantial security for keeping correct up-to-date accounts in detail. If the man is diverted to other works it renders impossible satisfactory discharge of his primary responsibility as store-keeper.

(4) Distribution of applications for statement work.

(5) Despatch of admit cards for major examinations.

(6) To receive back counter-foils of admit cards after despatch and keep them properly arranged.

(7) Printing of books of marks-sheets and crossed lists for various examinations and keep a correct account of books issued for preparation of marks-sheets and crossed lists.

(8) Issue of duplicate certificates and diplomas, provisional certificates and special certificates.

(9) Preparation of lists of Graduates.

(10) Preparation of marks-sheets and crossed lists and making necessary arrangements in connection therewith, viz., distribution of chalans with entries in a register, and of books of blank marks-sheets and crossed lists, and receive back counterparts with chalans. (Vide note at the end.)

N.B.—For mere shortage of hands, the office has never been able to do any justice to heaps of correspondences about marks and crossed lists that pour in after the Matriculation and Intermediate results are published. It is the general practice

with the students in the mofussil to drop a letter along with their money order remittances for marks and crosses. On receipt of the letter it is very difficult to say, especially at that period of top-most pressure of work, whether the marks-sheets of the correspondent has been despatched or not. Even it is very difficult to find out the assistant to whom his coupon may have been assigned for disposal. As a matter of fact, only the telegrams are attended to and the letters are indifferently laid by. The complaints about non-receipt of marks and errors, thus go completely unheeded, causing great hardship and loss to the students concerned and compromising the office in their eyes. The delay in the adjustment of such fees remitted by post, by the accounts section, in most cases is accountable for such irregularities.

(11) Issue of duplicate admit cards.

(12) Preparation of order of merit cases.

X. MEDALS, PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS SECTION.—

- Assistants (3)—1. Sri Jagannathdeb Ray.
2. Sri Prabhaskumar Mukherji.
3. Sri Pankajkumar Aich.

Peon (1)—1. Sri Deoki Mandal.

(1) Award of medals, etc.

(2) To place orders for medals and pass for payment bills thereof.

(3) Arrangements for presentation of medals in the Convocation.

(4) To note creation of new endowments.

XI. TYPE SECTION.—

- Assistants (3)—1. Sri Surojranjan Biswas.
2. Sri Tejendralal Datta (Temporary).
3. Sri Nagendralal Chakrabarti (Temporary).
Cyclostyle (1)—1. Sri Hirendranath De.
Operators (2)—1. Sri Kanailal Maity (Duftry).
2.

(1) Typing of all letters, proceedings of meetings, instructions to examiners, programme of examinations, notes and lists on miscellaneous subjects.

(2) Comparing of all typed matter.

XII. DESPATCH SECTION.—

- Assistants (2)—1. Sri Narendralal Sen.
2. Sri Anukulchandra Raychaudhuri (Temporary).
Duftry (1)—1. Sri Bhimchandra Bera.
Peons (2)—1. Hardware.
2. Gobin.

(1) Despatch of all letters, notices, telegrams, packets, etc., after entry in registers.

(2) To keep an account of stamps used.

(3) To despatch admit cards for examinations other than the major ones.

XIII. RECORD SECTION.—

Assistant (1)—1.

Junior

Assistant (1)—1. Sri Sukhadaranjan Biswas (Junior Assistant).

(1) To keep properly arranged all letters despatched and other records, theses, etc.

(2) To put up connected papers when requisitioned.

(3) To receive undelivered certificates and keep them for issue on application.

Appendix B.*Examination Department.*

The University of Calcutta is the biggest examining body in India. It has a separate department for the examinations it holds. There are three officers for the department—the Controller of Examinations, the Additional Controller of Examinations and the Assistant Controller of Examinations, an office Superintendent and 42 assistants. This team of workers is responsible for holding no less than 62 kinds of examinations for candidates within the jurisdiction of the University of Calcutta. In 1947 this jurisdiction extended from Asansol in the West to Imphal in the East and from Gangtok in the North to Port Blair in the South. After 1947 the jurisdiction has considerably shrunk, but still continues to be far flung. Sikkim, Cooch-Behar, Agartala, Imphal and the Andamans, still prefer to come under us and difficulties of transport of confidential papers and answer papers have not prevented us from holding our examinations at these places without a hitch. Before 1947 the number of candidates was steadily mounting. The total number of candidates, taking all the different examinations of this University was more than 80,000 in 1946. This figure rose to 1 lakh in 1947. In 1948 the total number went down to 62,000 and the fee income from examinations showed a fall of 4 lakhs. It is expected, however, that the number of candidates in 1949 will be somewhat larger than the number in 1948.

The examination department takes no rest throughout the year. There is a continuous cycle of examinations. In December and January there are the M.B. and B.L. Examinations, the M.L., M.S., M.O. and M.D. Examinations, the D.P.H., Part I and the Diploma Examination in Soap Technology. In February the major examinations commence with the I.A. and I. Sc. In March we have the Matriculation Examination and we start the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations followed by the B.T., M.B., B.E. and B.Com. Examinations in April and May. Simultaneously are held many Diploma Examinations like the D.P.H., Part II, Diploma in Spoken English, Diploma in Social Work, Certificate Examinations in Tanning and in Agriculture. The examination department is kept busy publishing the results of the major examinations in June and July. Even at this time there are the B.L. Examinations and many Certificate Examinations. In August and September we have to hold the Supplementary Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.T. and B.E. Examinations and the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations. When we take into consideration that there are Sundays and other holidays and that examinations are actually held for 262 days in the year, it will be seen that one examination or other is being held on almost every working day of the year.

The following statement will show the different examinations held by the University, the variety of question papers required and the number of paper-setters, examiners and candidates :—

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

EXAMINATIONS.				PAPERS.	PAPER-SETTERS.	EXAMINERS.		NO. OF CANDIDATES.	
						1947	1948	1947	1948
January	..	1. Preliminary Law	..	4	16	16	16	390	309
		2. Intermediate Law	..	4	8	8	8	170	176
		3. Final Law	..	4	8	8	8	163	136
		4. M.L.	..	12	12	12	12		1
		5. M.D.	..	4	4	4		13	1
		6. M.O.	..	4	4	4		1	
		7. M.S.	..	4	4		4	2	2
February	..	8. D.O.G.	..	2	4				
		9. D.O.M.S., I	..	2					
		10. D.O.M.S., II	..	3					
		11. D.P.H., Pt. I	..	2	4	5	5	52	5
		12. Dip. in Soap Technology	..	12	34	36	36	8	8
		13. I.A.		85	85	572	792	11,777	7,029
		14. I.Sc.	..			No Prac. Exam.		8,298	6,657
		15. Junior Military Certificate	..	1	1	10	10	83	143
March	..	16. Matriculation	..	108	83	1,502	1,089	60,841	29,839
		17. D.P.H., Part II	..	3	6	6	6	31	41
April	..	18. B.A.	..	222	222	585	491	3,705	2,337
		19. B.Sc.	..					1,946	1,722
		20. B.Com.	..	29	29	64	59	1,863	1,667
		21. B.T.	..	32	44	54	54	253	188
		22. M.B. First	..					265	301
		23. M.B. Third	..	21	95	95	95	12	3
		24. M.B. Final	..					501	603
May	..	25. I.E. (A)	..	14	22			52	3
		26. I.E. (B)	..					226	288
		27. B.E., Pt. I	..	73	140	100	100	188	236
		28. B.E., Pt. II	..					15	3
		29. B. Met.	..	11	20				
		30. Dip. in Maternity & Child Welfare	..	4	8	8	8	4	4
		31. Domestic Science Training	..	6	6	12	12	11	13
		32. Dip. in Social Work	..	9	10	17	17	17	21
		33. Certificate in Applied Psychology	..	3	3				

EXAMINATIONS.						PAPERS.	PAPER-SETTERS.	EXAMINERS.		NO. OF CANDIDATES.	
								1947	1948	1947	1948
<i>June</i>	..	34.	Pre. Law	4	16	16	16	316	262
		35.	Inter. Law	4	8	8	8	183	162
		36.	Final Law	4	8	8	8	187	166
		37.	Certificate in Agriculture	14	28	28		3	
<i>July</i>	..	38.	M.A.						
		39.	M.Sc.	860	974	974	994	862	823
		40.	T.T.C., General	4	4			248	230
		41.	T.T.C., Science	4	4				
		42.	T.T.C., Geography	4	4	4	4	21	
		43.	T.T.C., English	4	4	4	4	1	
<i>August</i>	..	44.	I.A. Supplementary	38	38	113	156	2,570	1,584
		45.	I.Sc.					1,431	1,129
		46.	Certificate in Tanning	23	23	46	46	3	2
		47.	Dip. in Librarianship	9	9	9	9	13	16
		48.	Art Appreciation (T.T.)	4	4	5	5		3
<i>September</i>		49.	I.E. Supplementary	2	4		4		1
		50.	B.E.	13	26		14		29
		51.	Matric.	34	34	315	150	7,648	4,751
		52.	D.P.H., Pt I	2	4	5	5	45	48
<i>November</i>	..	53.	Dip. in Social Work	9	10	17	17	40	54
		54.	B.A. Supplementary	85	85	79	78	744	540
		55.	B.Sc.					231	419
		56.	D.P.H., Pt. II	3	6	6	6	2	7
		57.	M.B. First	21	95	95	95	153	190
		58.	M.B. Third					3	1
		59.	M.B. Final					682	712
<i>December</i>	..	60.	B.T. Supplementary	13	13		13	26	16
		61.	B.Com.	21	21	28	28	348	335
		62.	Dip. in Spoken English	5	6	4	4	8	2

Number of Candidates for the Doctorate Degrees.

		1947	1948
Ph.D.	..	6	..
D.Litt.	..	5	12
D.Sc.	..	5	10
D.Phil.	16

The magnitude of the work can be realised when one tries to imagine what it means to prepare lists containing statements of qualifications of thousands of applicants for examinership, to prepare papers for the meetings of the Boards of Studies and Syndicate for appointment of examiners and paper-setters, to issue appointment letters to 2,500 paper-setters to collect the 1,850 question papers from them, have them moderated, edited for the press and printed, to enter in the registers and scrutinise applications of a lakh of candidates for admission to the examinations, to prepare statements of the question papers required at each centre, to write out and print the rolls containing the names of these candidates, to write out and send the admit cards to the different institutions, and to pack carefully the question papers required at each of the 180 examination centres and to despatch them with safety, to collect about 8 lakhs of answer papers from the examination centres, to distribute them to the 3,500 examiners and 57 head examiners, to receive the marks and send them to the 50 tabulators, to publish the results of approximately half a lakh of successful candidates, to write out the certificates of these successful candidates, for the Controller to sign them and for the office to despatch them, and to award prizes and medals on the results of the examinations.

All this involves a large amount of correspondence with candidates, members of the public, examiners, head examiners, tabulators and Government Official at examination centres. About 175 letters are daily received in the office and more than 100 letters are sent out daily.

The prompt issue of thousands of marks sheets at the time of admission to the colleges require our utmost exertion every year. The issue of duplicate certificates and diplomas form no insignificant part of our work and two assistants are kept busy throughout the year for this work.

Forty to fifty theses are received every year from candidates for the various doctorates and special medals. Since the introduction of the D.Phil., the number of candidates for the doctorates is likely to go up.

The department also compiles statistics in connection with the examination it holds, the value of which cannot be overestimated.

The examination department is the principal earning department of the University. The total earnings of this department in 1947 was Rs.21,53,266. In 1948, the receipts of the department amounted to Rs.17,49,394.

A. P. DASGUPTA.

APPENDIX C.

	1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	Date of examination.	Results announced.	Date of examination.	Results announced.	Date of examination.	Results announced.	Date of examination.	Results announced.	Date of examination.	Results announced.
I.A. and I.Sc. ..	15-2-1945	26-5-1945	13-2-1945	31-5-1946	12-3-1947	1-8-1947	12-3-1948	11-6-1948	26-2-1949	28-5-1949.
M etric. ..	12-3-1945	29-6-1945	25-3-1946	10-7-1946	2-6-1947	12-9-1947	10-4-1948	14-7-1948	28-3-1949	7-7-1949.
B.A. and B.Sc. ..	21-3-1945	18-7-1945	1-4-1946	17-7-1946	9-6-1947	16-10-1947	3-5-1948	30-7-1948	19-4-1949	26-7-1949.
B. Com. ..	7-5-1945	27-7-1945	6-5-1946	2-8-1946	14-7-1947	18-12-1947	24-5-1948	24-8-1948	9-5-1949	19-8-1949.

Annexure II.

Tearing off of covers of the Answer Books of candidates in the Intermediate Examinations, 1949.

1. After the results of an examination are published, there is naturally an accumulation of answer scripts which are eventually sold as waste paper. But the practice has always been to keep them for some time in case any answer paper is wanted for scrutiny or for rectification of any error. The minimum period is a month, but generally it extends to four or five months, as the table given on next page will show.

2. The normal procedure for tearing off of covers and disposal of the scripts is as follows :—

The assistant-in-charge of the Answer Paper Section puts up a note stating that the work in connection with scrutiny cases and incomplete cases has been completed and that tenders may be called for tearing off of covers and disposal of the answer papers.

Tenders are then called for the tearing off of covers from the bearers and dufties. The tenders are then placed before the Additional Controller. After the tender is accepted, the covers are torn and the menials paid accordingly. Next, fresh tenders are called for the disposal of the answer scripts without the covers and the covers separately.

3. The Additional Controller wanted to give us the idea that the work of tearing off of covers of Intermediate answer scripts used to be done in the past about the time the work was taken up this year. That it is not a fact, will appear from the following table :—

I.A. and I.Sc. Examinations.

Year.	Date of examination.			Date on which results were announced.			Date of acceptance of tender for tearing off of covers.	
1945	15th	Feb.	1945	26th	May	1945	14th	December 1945.
1946	13th	"	1946	31st	"	1946	23rd	November 1946.
1947	12th	March	1947	1st	Aug.	1947	11th	February 1948.
1948	12th	"	1948	11th	June	1948	9th	November 1948.
1949	28th	Feb.	1949	28th	May	1949	No tenders called for but covers torn off on the 25th September 1949 and on subsequent days.	

4. On the 16th September, 1949, a local journal called "Loke Sevak" published some allegations of malpractice in the cases of some candidates in the Matriculation Examination. On the 17th September, 1949, the Syndicate appointed a Committee, with Mr. C. C. Biswas, as Chairman, to enquire into these allegations. The Committee set to work without delay and sat from day to day. The University holidays for the Durga Puja were from the 22nd September to the 11th October, both days inclusive.

5. On the eve of the holiday, i.e., on the 21st September, when the Biswas Committee was holding its enquiry, a strange decision was taken by the Registrar at the instance of the Additional Controller, namely, that the outer covers of the answer books of both the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations should be torn off and separated from the books. The reasons given to us by these two officers are as follows :—

Q. Who first suggested this and why ?

A. (By Registrar)—The Additional Controller asked me what he was to do with all the answer scripts this year. Usually these answer scripts are sold as waste paper on the re-opening after the Puja holidays and they are prepared for sale during the Puja holidays. So when just about the time of Puja closing the Additional Controller asked me what he should do this year, because of the enquiry, I told him that the Matriculation papers would have to be preserved intact and arranged properly because of the Marks Enquiry Committee and I told him that I found old scripts ranging from the year 1947 accumulated, and they are covered with dirt and dust. There was also considerable pressure on space, so it was time that he should make arrangements for cleansing the godown. I told him he could dispose of the Intermediate papers also.

Q. The tearing off of the covers of the Intermediate answer scripts did not give you any extra space in the hall ?

A. Obviously not. But this was a necessary step before disposal of the answer papers by sale. The Additional Controller told me that the work of disposing of these papers used to be done in the past about the Puja holidays. I also advised him not to associate the Answer Paper Section (which is in charge of the answer papers) with this work of preparation for the disposal of answer papers.

Q. Why ?

A. Because I thought that since a relative of the Controller (officiating) was in charge of the Answer Paper Section and since there had already been ugly rumours about the Controller's son's examination scripts, he should not be associated with this work.

Q. Do you know that the usual procedure was not followed in the matter and the business was finished in a great hurry and by persons who never took any interest in the past ?

A. I do not know the usual procedure.....I visited the answer paper godown on several occasions while the work (tearing off the outer cover) was going on.

Q. Did you know that in previous years tearing work was done much later than this year—some time in November, December or January ?

A. I do not know that.

Q. Did you know that some incomplete and scrutiny cases were pending when you ordered the destruction of the Intermediate papers ?

A. I do not know anything about this.

Q. Did you know that in previous years even for tearing off covers, tenders were called ?

A. I do not know the procedure.

6. In answer to further questions he said "It was on Saturday, the 24th, that we decided to tear off the covers after arranging the Matriculation papers and dumping the Intermediate papers elsewhere. The tearing off of covers was taken up by the bearers on the 25th.

7. It is interesting to see how the Additional Controller faced the situation. In reply to our query as to who suggested that the work of tearing off of Intermediate answer scripts should be taken up immediately and who approved of the suggestion, the Additional Controller replied as below :—

"I pointed out to the Registrar that sufficient space was required for the re-arrangement of the Matriculation papers which were ordered to be kept for six months or even more for the Marks Enquiry Committee and this could be done by dumping the scripts for the Intermediate Examination which were no longer required as the scripts of the candidates who applied for scrutiny were already taken out. The Registrar agreed to it."

8. He also stated that he spoke to the Controller about the matter before the Puja holidays and that the Controller had also agreed. The Controller, however, on being asked, emphatically denied all knowledge of this. The Additional Controller proceeded to explain that as the work of dumping was going on, "everybody" there, meaning the menials, suggested that they might as well tear off the covers before dumping the Intermediate papers. Thus, according to him, the question of tearing off of covers was not thought of originally, but was decided upon at a later stage at the suggestion of some menials. This statement was made by him on the 19th December 1949.

9. At his examination on the 17th November, 1949, he had stated that "Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., papers were all mixed up together and lying in a heap in the answer paper godown. It became necessary to separate the Intermediate papers and arrange them so as to secure proper accommodation for suitably arranging the Matriculation papers whose marks were being scrutinised (by the Marks Enquiry Committee).

10. On being further questioned as to how the tearing off of these covers would help in the adequate arrangement of the Matriculation papers and securing extra space from them no satisfactory explanation could be given by him. The absurdity of the plea of economy in space was apparently realised by the Additional Controller who in his later statement gave the ingenuous explanation that the dumping of the Intermediate answer papers was what was really necessary and in the course of the work being done, menials suggested that the covers might as well be torn at the same time.

Q. Supposing the Marks Enquiry Committee had asked for the production of one or two or more Intermediate answer papers ?

A. It did not strike me that Intermediate papers might be called for.

Q. What do you say to the ugly allegation in the newspapers about the manipulation of your daughter's results, the very next day (22nd September)?

A. I saw the Vice-Chancellor who himself came and inspected the place. We explained things to him.

Q. As an honest man and as a responsible officer of the University, was it not up to you to hunt up your daughter's paper from the pile ?

A. It did not strike me and I did not do it.

Q. Is it possible now (20th December) to find your daughter's paper or Iresh Ghosh's paper ?

A. I do not think it is difficult to find out marks from the mark slips.

Q. How do you hope to complete the work (in connection with scrutiny and incomplete cases) now that answer scripts have all been torn ?

A. We shall report to the Syndicate. They will consider their results in other subjects and then they will decide what to do.

Q. Did you tell the assistant-in-charge of the Answer Paper Section not to come on the 25th (Sunday) ?

A. No, I asked him to come on the 25th.

Q. Did he come ?

A. Yes, he came on the 25th.

Q. Does the Attendance Register show his presence on the 25th ?

A. I do not know whether he signed the Attendance Register or not.

(Attendance Register was brought and it was found that he attended office for only two days during the holidays, viz., 22nd and 23rd only.)

Q. Would he have been entitled to any holiday allowance if he had signed the Attendance Register on the 25th ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ask Ajit Pal to come on the 25th ?

A. Ajit was asked to come all the days during the holidays because he was doing some other work. As far as I remember, Ajit Kumar Pal was sent for by me in the Answer Paper Hall and I enquired of him about some papers dumped on the balcony.

Q. Was any other assistant of the Answer Paper Section asked to attend during these days ?

A. No.

Q. Did you not consider it necessary to have some one of the Answer Paper Section in the Answer Paper Hall when such fundamental changes in arrangement and in the matter of tearing off of covers of Intermediate scripts were being made ?

A. Yes. That is why I asked Aparna Babu (assistant-in-charge of the Answer Paper Section) to attend office and be present along with the Assistant Controller.

Q. Do you mean to say that he disobeyed your orders ?

A. Certainly.

Q. Have you taken any step against him for disobeying your orders ?

A. We do not usually ask for explanation in writing but I enquired of him. He gave me some excuses for which he was absent.

11. The Superintendent who was closely associated with the Registrar, the Additional Controller and the Assistant Controller in the task of obliterating all evidence of identity of the answer scripts, said :—

“The Additional Controller spoke to me on the 20th September not only about the dumping of the Intermediate and other papers but also of the tearing off of the covers of the Intermediate papers.”

About the omission to call for tenders, he said “I thought that the tenders had already been called for.”

Q. Why was the hurry and the hush hush policy ?

A. I do not know.

He made a significant confession :—

“Things have grown slack day by day during the past many years. It has now come to such a stage that things which are considered out of the ordinary are now done in the normal course of events. For example, when a request comes from a superior officer, I cannot very well disregard it although it goes against my conscience.”

12. As indicated above in the questions put to the Registrar and the Additional Controller, no tender had been called for and there were pending scrutiny and incomplete cases.

The work of destruction was started on Sunday, the 25th September, and continued on Monday and Tuesday. Then there was a break during the actual Puja days and the work resumed immediately thereafter and completed in two or three days. The assistants-in-charge of the Answer Paper Section, who normally have charge of the Answer Papers and their disposal, were deliberately excluded. The whole business was finished in indecent haste during the Puja holidays, under the direct supervision of the Registrar, the Additional Controller, the Assistant Controller and the Superintendent. They are the top men in the department. For this desperate hurry a plea of need for more space has been made. A son of the Registrar and a daughter of the Additional Controller sat for the Intermediate Examination this year and both passed.

Annexure III.*Work in the Medal Section of the Controller's Department.*

The general complaint is that "the work regarding award of medal is very much in arrears. There are many medals which have not been taken delivery of by the recipients but are lying in office, because they were not ready in time and many recipients had gone abroad for further studies. The stock of such medals is never checked." This complaint was enquired into as also two specific complaints which were verbally brought to our notice, and the results are noted below.

To have a correct appreciation of the position we may detail in brief the work that has to be gone through. The section has to deal with medal, prizes and scholarships. First of all a list of eligible candidates has to be prepared by the office from the Rolls, e.g., Tabulation Registers; this work also involves reference to minutes of the Syndicate and University calendar to know the details of endowments, as also some correspondence. This preliminary list has then to be verified or scrutinised by some responsible person or persons. When this work is completed the final list is prepared and placed before the Syndicate for its final order or award. This done, the Medal Section sends necessary intimation to Heads of Institution concerned, so that they may take action in regard to the actual distribution of awards. So far as prizes and scholarships are concerned this section of the Controller's office considers its duty finished as soon as intimations are issued to Heads of Institutions, who are thereafter expected to correspond with other departments of the University, particularly the Accounts Department. But so far as medals are concerned, this Section is responsible for getting the medals prepared and for their presentation to recipients at the Annual Convocation of the University or for their despatch to the Heads of Institutions or delivery to recipients on proper identification. This certainly means incidental extra work for this section, e.g., placing orders for medals, receipt and verification of medals with chalcans and requisitions, assay, disposal and accounting of medals. Barring medals which must compulsorily be presented to recipients at the Annual Convocation of the University, the usual practice is to despatch medals to Heads of Institutions for distribution to recipients on receipt of applications from the recipients through the Heads of Institutions. Occasionally, however, if recipients apply direct to the University for their medals, they have to be identified by a responsible person, e.g., a member of the Senate, a University Professor or any other responsible University employee; in such cases the medals are made over to the identifiers who deliver them to the recipients.

Attempt is generally made to keep the work in connection with medals for presentation at the Convocation up to date. Whatever delay there may be in the beginning is made up by hasty work as the date of the Convocation draws near; the particular cases are selected from the list and work in connection with them is hurriedly done through all the stages and the medals are got ready for presentation shortly before the Convocation. But on account of the reason mentioned later the preparation of all Convocation medals since the 1947 examinations has not yet been completed.

The other cases are really neglected. We have formed the impression that this work has not been seriously and regularly done for many years past. It may, however, be said that at the moment work is complete only up to 1944. It is true that some special cases (including Convocation cases) of later years were taken up and completed, but it is equally true that complete final lists of awards have not yet been made. There have been some delay in the office in preparing the preliminary lists of eligible candidates. But the real reason for the abnormal and hopeless delay is non-verification of the preliminary lists, and without this verification or scrutiny no final list can be prepared for being put up to the Syndicate for final orders. It appears that since 1942 several gentlemen were appointed from time to time to scrutinise the preliminary lists, but that some of them could not find time at all to take up the work, while the others did some work at their convenience for some time. Realising that the work of scrutiny was

at a standstill, the Additional Controller took upon himself in 1949 the task of checking the preliminary lists. He made some progress, but obviously his multifarious duties leave him very little time for this extra work, with the result that the scrutiny work is still very much in arrears.

Another difficulty has contributed to the practical stagnation of work in this section of the Controller's Department. The value of gold and silver has increased tremendously and income from Government securities has come down. It is not possible to get medals prepared according to old specifications. The Syndicate appointed a Committee (with the Vice-Chancellor, Messrs. R. P. Mukherji and P. C. Mitter and the Registrar) about the middle of 1948 to go into the question of size, value, etc., of medals. Unfortunately, this Committee has not yet formulated its decision. The result is that medals in respect of the 1947 and 1948 (and also 1949) examinations have not yet been prepared.

The number of undistributed medals in stock comes up to 495. One of these relates to the year 1902 and the rest to years from 1919 to 1946. (Medals in respect of later years have not yet been prepared). The explanation is that these medals could not be distributed in the absence of applications for them. Heads of institutions are said to have been duly intimated and reminders are said to have been issued in 1935 and 1938. It seems strange to us that Heads of Institutions, who should take pride in the success of their students, really take so little interest in the matter of actual distribution of medals to their ex-students.

It is true that the stock of medals is rarely checked by a superior officer of the University. The stock used in the past to be kept by the University cashier. In 1931, Sree Jagannath Deb Ray was directed to take charge of the stock. He found that the cashier kept no account of the stock of medals with him. Sree Jagannath Deb Ray, therefore, made out a list of medals in stock then in the presence of the cashier and the Government Auditor. That list forms the basis of the present stock list. The list is brought up to date every year by the assistant-in-charge and we found that only once on 8th May 1948 the stock was verified by the Superintendent, the Special Officer (Mr. Ajit Kumar Banerjee) and the Additional Controller. We are not sure if this verification meant only checking of the last balance shown in the book with the actual stock in hand, or whether in addition to this work the last balance was checked by reference to credits and debits of that year and previous years. If this was not done, the verification was ineffective.

The facts stated above, disclose a deplorable state of affairs, which defeats the very object for which medals were endowed by the University and by the benevolent members of the public interested in the spread and progress of education. It is a great trust and responsibility, the discharge of which has hitherto been neglected but should attract the attention of the authorities of the University at once.

Coming now to the two specific complaints referred to in the beginning of this note, we found that the allegation that Mr. Rabi Das Gupta's Premchand Roychand Scholarship medal was of rolled gold, is not wholly correct. Mr. Rabi Das Gupta is not a Premchand Roychand Scholarship. He was recipient of only one medal, viz., Regina Guha Gold Medal of 1937 which, however, was of 9 ct. gold. Up to 1939 medals were manufactured at the Mint where the respective dies were kept; in cases in which there was no die, Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., were entrusted with the work-medals of the value of Rs.30 to Rs.50 were made by them, with 9 ct. gold (vide their letter, dated the 21st February 1939). Regina Guha Gold Medal is worth Rs.50. Thus no suspicion attaches to the allegations noted above. (Since 1939, the University has been calling for tenders from respectable firms for manufacture of medals. The University has also now certain specifications for the manufacture of medals and also a schedule of terms for the supply of medals).

The other allegation was that Sreemati Basana Sen repeatedly asked for her 1947 medal, but failed to get it. If she is really entitled to a medal, the allegation must be true, inasmuch as no medal for 1947 onwards has been prepared in the absence of a decision of the Medal Committee regarding size and value of medals.

(iii) *Case of Biswanath Mussudi.*

The conduct of the head examiner has already been commented on in our report regarding complaint against Rai Sahib R. N. Singh (vide annexure V). The Hindi Paper II of this candidate was examined by Pandit Bhubaneswar Misra. He gave him 28. This was increased by the head examiner to 38. In the opinion of the examiner this candidate does not deserve more than 28 marks and cannot pass. When the head examiner was confronted with this paper and asked why he gave increased mark to this particular candidate, he said that he did not remember what was in his mind at that time. It might be that he thought that because the candidate had passed in the first paper, he should get pass marks in the other paper also and, therefore, he increased his marks in that paper.

We are convinced that increase in the marks of the candidate in this paper was not at all justified and that the increased mark was given mainly with a view to making the boy pass in this paper.

(iv) *Case of Sudarsan Kumar Birla.*

The allegation in this case is that Professor S. N. Lal, who was head examiner in Hindi at the Matriculation Examination in 1948, increased his marks in Hindi and made him pass in the 1st division.

The boy appeared at a test examination from the Mitra Institution (60-B, Mirzapore Street) and secured the following marks:—

English.	Mathematics	History.	Geography.	Major Vernacular. (Hindi.)	Classical.
112	50	60	20	36+40	50
<hr/> 250	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 100+100	<hr/> 100
				368	III Division.
			Total	800	

His previous record at the Hare School was also not very satisfactory. He was held up for one year in class VIII.

He, however, secured fairly high marks in the Matriculation Examination specially in Hindi as shown below:—

English.	Mathematics.	History.	Geography.	Major Vernacular. (Hindi.)	Classical.
141	53	55	32	78+83	48
<hr/> 250	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 200	<hr/> 100

In view of the past record of the boy and the marks he secured in Hindi in the Test Examination, we are not satisfied that the marks obtained by this candidate in Hindi at the Matriculation Examination were awarded on merits.

(V) *Case of Bhupendra Kumar Ghosh (Howrah 478).*

This was another case in which the head examiner, Professor S. N. Lal, obviously thought that the boy deserved distinction marks and the manner in

which he increased the marks from 70 to 80 in Hindi Paper I deserves condemnation. The total of the marks as originally given by the examiner came up to 69½ or 70. The progressive total given on the top of each page will show that this was so. In the answer to question 3 it was found that the examiner gave him 9½ marks in the margin. This was increased by the addition of 1 at first which was changed to 3 subsequently. The total, therefore, went up from 9½ to 12½. In the answer to question 4, the examiner gave the candidate only 11½. The second digit 1 of this figure 11 was subsequently altered to 4. That this was so would be clear from the fact that the progressive total on the next page is 42½. The head examiner or the examiner had no justification in changing the marking in this way without initialling the corrections.

In the answer to question 6 the examiner originally gave the candidate 8½. This was subsequently increased by 1. In the answer to question 5 on the last Page, the examiner gave the candidate 11. This was subsequently altered to 14 in exactly the same manner as in the case of the answer to question 4. When confronted with these facts, the only explanation that Professor Lal could offer was that the alteration was made by his assistant. When it was pointed out to him that the alteration of the markings could only have been done for the purpose of preventing the attention of people being drawn to it, he denied this and said that this was not his intention. His general explanation that the answer papers in Hindi written by this Bengali candidate were so good that he deserved distinction marks and, therefore, he raised his mark from 78 to 80 in one paper and from 70 to 80 in the other, has no substance in it, and the manner in which the alterations were effected is extremely reprehensible and this clearly shows that the head examiner was abusing his position in a most reckless manner. Another complaint which was made against this head examiner was that he had altered the mark slips originally submitted by an examiner, forged the signature of the examiner in these mark slips and submitted them to the Controller. On an examination of these mark slips in Hindi Paper II of examiner Pandit Kamalakanta Pathak we found that the mark slips did not bear the signature of the examiner. When asked about these mark slips the head examiner admitted that these related to the papers examined by Pandit Kamalakanta Pathak. When he was asked why those slips did not bear the examiner's signature he stated that the University gave him blank slips instead of printed ones and the examiner Mr. Pathak entered the roll numbers as well as the marks in these blank slips and gave them to him along with the answer papers. He further stated that as he had to send the mark slips to the University, he procured printed mark slips and copied out the marks in them and submitted them to the University. When asked to produce the original mark slips signed by the examiner, he said that he had destroyed them.

Pandit Kamalakanta Pathak, when he was examined on the 14th January, 1950, however, gave a different story. This is what he stated—"I signed all the four copies of the mark slips which I handed over to the head examiner along with the answer scripts. I am positive that with regard to the Matriculation Examination, 1949, I did not use blank mark slips; I use in all cases printed mark slips supplied by the Controller's Department." There is no reason, we think, why the examiner Mr. Kamalakanta Pathak should make a false statement, and although there is no evidence of any forgery, as the mark slips submitted by the head examiner do not bear the examiner's signature, the whole thing was highly irregular and the procedure was adopted probably with a view to cover up the manipulation in the marks which had been made by the head examiner in several cases.

It is evident from the facts cited above that the head examiner has been guilty of manipulation of marks in several cases without any justification and that on the whole he has proved himself quite unfit to continue as head examiner in any examination in the Calcutta University.

Annexure VII.

Complaint against Pandit Sudama Sastri.

The complaint against this examiner is that he does not know Hindi or English and does not examine the papers himself but that the papers given to him are examined by the teachers of the Sanatan Dharma Vidyalaya, where he is also employed and that the markings are in their handwriting. There is a further allegation that in the following cases he jointly with one Ramlagan Singh realised money from the candidates and gave them high marks :—

Kharag. F. P. 31	74 marks.
Cal. 62	70 „

The complaint is obviously pseudonymous as the writer Miss Sakuntala of 11, Cross Street, could not be traced. The answer script of Kharag. F. P. 31 was obtained from the Additional Controller of Examinations, but the paper of Roll Cal. 62 was not available.

We examined Pandit Sudama Sastri of Sanatan Dharma Vidyalaya on 12th January, 1950. The answer script in Hindi Paper I of Kharag. F. P. 31 in which he had given her 74 was shown to this examiner. It appears that in answer to almost all questions the Pandit gave excessively high marks which he himself could not justify. When asked to re-examine the papers he himself reduced the total marks from 74 to 60, corresponding reduction being made in the marking of each answer. In some cases the original marks have been obliterated and the increased marks written over. In some cases the marks originally given have been overwritten, the original marking being still decipherable with some difficulty, but in other cases they can be plainly made out. When he was asked to re-examine the answers to question 1 *kha* and 1 *gha* in which he had given her 7 marks, the Pandit stated that he did this under a mistaken impression, viz., that each part carried 16 marks, whereas in fact question No. 1 which had 4 parts and out of which candidates were required to answer only 2, carried 16 marks, as such each part carried only 8 marks. The Pandit admitted that on re-examination he would give the candidate $3\frac{1}{2}$ marks in each part, i.e., the total would be 7 marks out of 16 for the whole question. This is gross carelessness, if not something worse.

Again when he was asked to look to the answer to question 2 which also had 4 parts, out of which the candidates were asked to answer only two, his explanation was exactly similar, namely, that he thought that each part carried 16 marks and therefore in 2 *kha* he had given 6 out of 16 and in 2 *gha* he had given 7 out of 16. On re-examination he stated that the proper marking would be 6 and 4. In the answer to questions 3, 4 and 5 he appears to have increased the mark by overwriting without initialling them, the original figures being rubbed out and increased marks substituted in their places. It is difficult to make out what the original marking was in the answer to question 6. He seems to have rubbed out the previous marking and put down 8 in its place. As stated before the Pandit re-examined the papers in our presence and gave reduced marks in the answers to almost every question. He admitted that he had made a mistake in these cases.

This examiner was then shown several other answer scripts namely those of Roll Cal. 5928, 5929, 5930, 5951 in which marks had been indiscriminately increased and in which some of the markings appear to have been done by others and not by this examiner. He was asked to write out the English digits from 1 to 10 in a slip of paper in our presence. It was obvious by comparison of the specimen writing with the markings in these answer scripts that some of the marks were not in the handwriting of this examiner. In the course of examination the Pandit admitted that in one case he had allowed a teacher of the same institution to examine the papers as he could not see at night; and in another case the markings had been done by one Ram Parikshaw Singh who was present with him and who was an examiner in Hindi. He further admitted that this Ram Pariksha Singh did not give the marks at his dictation but was sitting with him and was fumbling with the papers and he might have made the changes obviously without his knowledge and consent. No reliance can, therefore, be placed on an examiner of this type.

Annexure VIII.*Complaint against Pandit Ramasis Misra.*

The allegations against this examiner, made in a letter addressed to us by one Raghunath Prasad Pandey of 96, Harrison Road, Calcutta, were that the Pandit did not know English nor could he write English digits and that he got the papers allotted to him examined by the sons of one Badri Burman, Corporation Councillor and Secretary of the Kshatriya Vidyalaya, in which he was a teacher, and took money from the following candidates and gave them high marks :—

Roll How. 4	80 marks.
Roll Cal. P. 637	75 „

Raghunath Prasad Pandey was asked to appear before the Committee with evidence in support of his allegations, but no reply was received to our letter, neither did he turn up. The scripts of the two candidates were examined by us and we could find nothing unusual in the markings. There is no evidence of graft in this case. The Pandit who was examined by us, denied having taken the assistance of any outsider, but admitted that he got the papers examined by his son and that some of the marks had been written on the answer scripts by his son.

He is an old man and like Pandit Sudama Sastri he is unreliable, as he does not personally examine the answer scripts allotted to him, but gets them examined by others. He is clearly unfit to continue as an examiner.

Annexure IX.*Complaint regarding Biswanath Mussadi—Roll Calcutta P. 901 (Matric. 1949).*

We had to examine some answer scripts of this boy while enquiring into allegations of malpractices of (among others) Rai Sahib Professor R. N. Singh, an examiner in Hindi. A separate report has been made in that connection (vide Annexure V).

Rai Sahib R. N. Singh told us that Biswanath Mussadi was “a very notorious boy known in the market.” We came to know that although he appeared as a private student, who never studied in any school, he was, as a matter of fact, a student of one of the Hindi High Schools in Calcutta. We then decided to make some further enquiries about him, and the results reveal a disgraceful state of affairs.

In spite of the illegal and dishonest means adopted in his favour, this candidate failed in English, Geography and Commercial Geography (Additional) at the Matriculation Examination of 1949, but being eligible for the Supplementary Examination in English and Geography he sat for it, but was again unsuccessful.

Mr. L. M. Roy, Head Master, Shree Didoo Maheswari Panchayet Vidyalaya, Calcutta, reports as below :—

“Biswanath Mussadi—Admitted in Class V of this school on 5th August 1943; read in classes V, VI, VII, VIII and IX; last read in Class IX up to 31st July, 1948, when his name was struck off.”

Yet Mr. Debi Prasanna Sircar, Head Master, The Bharati Bidyalaya, Calcutta, gave the boy a certificate on 14th December 1948, to the following effect :—

“According to the best of my information and knowledge, Biswanath Mussadi has never attended any school within or outside the territorial jurisdiction of this University.”

This certificate was enclosed with Biswanath Mussadi's application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination in 1949, and on the strength, of this certificate the applicant obtained the necessary permission automatically from the University.

Had the real facts not been suppressed, this boy would not ordinarily have been allowed to sit for the Matriculation Examination earlier than 1950; had there been any special point to be considered, it was only the Syndicate of the University which was competent to consider it and grant the student permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination in 1949, or refuse it. But the correct facts having been suppressed, and a wrong certificate having been falsely obtained, this student's case became a simple one, which had not to go to the Syndicate for orders.

We examined Mr. Debiprasanna Sircar who gave the wrong certificate. He said that he did not know the boy, but that somebody brought him over to him and said that the boy never attended any school anywhere; he added that as he believed that statement, he had no hesitation to grant the certificate. He could not, however, remember at this distance of time who that "somebody" was. We pointed out to him that the occurrence was only a year old and that as many such certificates were not issued by him, he might try to remember who really brought the boy to him. His memory, however, still failed him. More than once he drew our attention to the qualifying phrase in his certificate, viz., "according to the best of my information and knowledge." We had to tell him that the word "information" might have been appropriate but the word "knowledge" was thoroughly inappropriate. His statement and conduct were wholly unconvincing and we do not consider the grant of the certificate at all bona fide.

Next, having crossed the first hurdle on the strength of such a certificate, Biswanath Mussadi appeared at the test examination of Sree Sanatan Dharma Vidyalaya of Calcutta, and sent up his application form duly filled in to the University through the Head Master of the Vidyalaya. In that application form the Head Master noted the following marks as having been obtained by Biswanath Mussadi at the test examination held in his school :—

English	60
Mathematics	31
History	34
Geography	11
Hindi I	36
Hindi II	36
Sanskrit	32

We examined Mr. Ram Govind Ray, Head Master, Sree Sanatan Dharma Vidyalaya on 19th January, 1950. He said that the Mussadi boy did sit for the test examination of his school. We requested him to send us a letter in confirmation of this fact and note in it the marks secured by the boy at the test examination. Accordingly, he wrote a letter to us the same day (19th January, 1950) in which, however, he said "The marks on the basis of which he (Mussadi) was sent up are given below":—

English	18/100
Mathematics	39/100
Hindi	41/100
History	44/100

It will be seen that these marks are quite different from the marks which the Head Master reported to the University on the application form of Biswanath Mussadi. We, therefore, called the Head Master again on 20th January, 1950. He said that the marks reported by him in his letter to us, dated 19th January, 1950 are the correct marks of Mussadi and that the marks shown on the application form of the boy were wrongly noted there by a clerk in his office—they must have been "somebody else's mark." Finally, he stated that "this must have been a clerical mistake. There are so many forms to be signed that he could not verify the marks in all the application forms." He admitted that marks in Geography and Sanskrit were not noted in his letter to us, because the candidate did not appear in these subjects at the test examination.

We were not prepared for this last revelation in respect of the boy's test examination results, and we stumbled on it quite by accident. The complaint was that Biswanath Mussadi spent Rs. 10,000 to get through the Matriculation Examination. There is no evidence whether that is so or not. But the facts are :—

- (a) He was not entitled to appear at the Matriculation Examination before 1950.
- (b) He procured a false certificate from Mr. Debiprasana Sarkar, Head Master, The Bharati Vidyayala, but for which he would not have been qualified to sit for the Matriculation Examination, 1949.
- (c) He did not appear in all the subjects in the Test Examination, but Mr. Ram Govinda Ray, Head Master, Sree Sanatan Dharam Vidyalyaya reported that he did.
- (d) The marks reported by the Head Master to the University were in fact not the marks received by him.
- (e) His marks in Hindi I and Hindi II were increased at the Matriculation Examination.

We cannot help coming to the conclusion that the Head Master and some of the examiners were influenced by the boy or his guardian. The University has been misled, but fortunately the boy did not pass. This is a case in which disciplinary action should be taken against the persons concerned.

Annexure X.

Complaint regarding Sri Sudarsan Kumar Birla.

He was a student of the Hare School and in 1947 was promoted to class IXA. On 29th April, 1947, he left the school on a transfer certificate. On the 12th October, 1947, he applied for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination of 1948, although under the Rules he was not ordinarily eligible to appear at the Matriculation Examination before 1949. In his application he stated that he was away from Bengal and that he had left on account of the disturbed conditions. His application was recommended by a member of the Syndicate, on 16th October, 1947, and he paid the usual fee of Rs.10 on 17th October, 1947. The matter came up in the usual course before the Syndicate on 21st November, 1947, as item No. 128 (altered to item 152 in the printed minutes of Syndicate), and was refused by the Syndicate on the same date. The decision of the Syndicate was conveyed to the student in a letter, dated the 6th December 1947. A few days later, that is, on 13th December, 1947, the original school leaving certificate of this student, which he had submitted with his application and which had been returned to him, was again called for. No reason was given in the letter, but it is clear from the file which we called for from the Registrar, that this was wanted in connection with a move for putting up the case again before the Syndicate. The matter was again brought up before the Syndicate as an item in the agenda for the next meeting, and the necessary permission was granted. The University file shows that this subject was included as item No. 17 in the agenda for the Syndicate meeting of 9th January, 1948 (subsequently altered to item 88 in the printed proceedings). Relevant extracts from the minutes of the Syndicate are annexed hereto and marked "X".

It is difficult to understand on what ground the Syndicate reversed the previous decision and allowed the candidate's application. Under the rules framed under the Regulations the boy could not be admitted to the Matriculation Examination before 1949. There is no doubt that a grave irregularity had been committed.

X.

(TRUE COPY.)

Minutes of the Syndicate for the year 1947.

No. 51

The 21st November, 1947.

Present :

Professor Pramathanath Banerjee, B.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor,
in the Chair.

Bidhanchandra Roy, Esq., B.A., M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.),
F.S.M.F. (Bengal).

Prafullachandra Mitter, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., F.N.I.

Ramaprasad Mookerjee, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Barrister-at-Law.

M. N. Bose, Esq., M.R.C.M. (Edin.), F.S.M.F. (Bengal).

Professor Muhammad Zubair Siddiqi, M.A., B.L., Ph.D. (Cantab.).

Rev. Father A. Verstraeton, S.J.

Subodh Mitra, Esq., M.B. (Cal.), M.D. (Berlin), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.O.G.
(Lond.), F.N.I.

Jatindrakisor Choudhuri, Esq., M.A.

152. Read an application, recommended by Rai K. M. Mitra Bahadur, Member of the Syndicate, from Sudarsan Kumar Birla, stating that he left class IXA of Hare School, Calcutta, on 29th April, 1947, and praying that he may be permitted to appear at the Matriculation Examination in 1948 as a private candidate.

The usual permission fee of Rs.15 has been paid and the transfer certificate from Hare School, Calcutta, and a certificate from Rai Shahib T. P. Datta, Deputy Controller of Patents and Designs, Government of India, have been submitted.

NOTE.—The student is eligible for admission to the Matriculation Examination in 1949.

ORDERED.—That the applicant be informed that he is not eligible for admission to the Matriculation Examination earlier than 1949.

(TRUE COPY.)

Minutes of the Syndicate for the year 1947.

No. 2

The 9th January, 1948.

Present :

Professor Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

Bidhanchandra Roy, Esq., B.A., M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.);
F.S.M.F. (Bengal).

Prafullachandra Mitter, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., F.N.I.

Ramaprasad Mookerjee, Esq., M.A., B.L.

Rai Bahadur Professor Khagendranath Mitra, M.A.

Pramathanath Banerjee, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Barrister-at-Law.

M. N. Bose, Esq., M.B.C.M. (Edin.), F.S.M.F. (Bengal).

Professor Muhammad Zubair Siddiqi, M.A., B.L., Ph.D. (Cantab.).

Rev. Father A. Verstraeton, S.J.

Professor Meghnad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Subodh Mitra, Esq., M.B. (Cal.), M.D. (Berlin), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.O.G.
(Eng.), F.N.I.

Nagendranath Sen, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M. (Lond.), M.I.E. (Ind.).

88. Read an application, recommended by Rai K. N. Mitra, Bahadur, Member of the Syndicate, from Sudarsan Kumar Birla, stating that he left class IX(A) of Hare School, Calcutta, on 29th April, 1947, and praying that he may be permitted to appear at the Matriculation Examination in 1948 as a private candidate.

The usual permission fee of Rs.15 has been paid and a certificate from Rai Sahib T. P. Datta, Deputy Controller of Patents and Designs, Government of India, has been submitted.

The case was placed before the Syndicate on 21st November, 1947 (item No. 128) when it was refused.

RESOLVED.—That in modification of the previous orders, the application be granted subject to the conditions that the candidate must pass the Test Examination of a recognised school.

Annexure XI.

Complaint regarding Sri Santi Kumar Singh Roy (Roll Birb. No. 222, Matric. 1949).

The complaint in this case was that the examinee obtained a favoured treatment from all examiners, particularly examiners in Sanskrit, Bengali and English. We called for the answer papers of the candidate in all subjects. His answer papers in History, Geography and Mathematics do not seem to require much comment. It may be that the marking of these answer papers was very liberal, but the marks, as appear in the answer papers, are the original marks given and do not bear any sign of alternation or overwriting. The boy received 38 out of 100 in History, 25 out of 50 in Geography and 40 out of 100 in Mathematics. It appears to us that in the present day low standard of examination this candidate could secure pass marks on the answers given in these three subjects.

A perusal, however, of the answer papers in Sanskrit, Bengali Paper I, Bengali Paper II, English Paper I and English Paper II unmistakably points to a most unfortunate state of affairs. The statements of the examiners or head examiners concerned fully confirm the view. (In the 3rd Paper in English the candidate secured 13 marks which were left unaltered till the end.)

Sanskrit.—The examiner, Mr. R. N. Chaudhuri, gave the candidate 19 marks. These were successively raised to 25, 26 and finally to 30, which last figure was attested by the head examiner, Dr. Satcowrie Mookerjee. As the examiner is a resident of Cooch Behar, we did not send for him, but we sent for the head examiner, Dr. Satcowrie Mookerjee. He stated that the examiner himself increased the marks from 19 to 25 and that he increased the marks to 30 because this was a "border line case"; by this expression he meant a case in which a candidate got 5 or 6 marks below the pass mark. In the present case the pass marks was 30. He was asked if he really believed that increase of marks to 30 was justified. His reply was that they were "generally liberal in examining these papers" and "marks are not given strictly on merit but simply to pass the candidates." He had, however, the goodness to admit later that he made a mistake in increasing the marks to 30 especially after he had found that the examiner himself had increased the marks from 19 to 25. In reply to a question as to whether anybody had asked him to increase the marks, he stated "I do not remember." Later on his clear statement was "may be somebody had requested me to do so."

The conclusion seems irresistible that both the examiner and the head examiner gave extra marks under extraneous influence, and that the conduct of the head examiner was worse than that of the examiner—though the examiner gave the boy some extra marks he could not pass him, but the head examiner had no compunction to give the candidate further extra marks to pass him.

Bengali Paper I.—The examiner, Mr. Priyalal Bhattacharyya, gave the boy 31 marks, which were raised to 40 under the initials of the head examiner, Mr. Kalidas Ray Kavisekhar. The pass marks in this paper are 36. The examiner had, therefore, failed this candidate. The head examiner Mr. Ray said that after the examiners had examined some papers in the course of the first fortnight they sent in their marks slips and the answer scripts to the head examiners. After perusing the marked scripts Mr. S. N. Mitra, the senior head examiner and he issued instructions to the examiners to assess papers more liberally. Accordingly, “candidates who obtained marks near about 30 (say from 28 to 35) were all given extra marks so that they might get at least the pass mark, viz., 36.” He said that they had “to look more to the percentage of passes than to the quality of the answers given to the questions.”

On a detailed examination of mark slips we found that although in some cases marks near about 30 were raised to 36 or more, there were many such “border line cases” which were left untouched. In this connection, we quote the following startling observation made by Mr. Ray: “I admit that with a view to bringing the percentage of passes to the required figure justice is not always done, as it can never be done, because head examiners cannot personally go through all the papers, nor are they paid for the work even if they do or can go through all the papers.”

He admitted that “there is a terrible rush of relations of candidates for getting intimation about the results of the candidates. Sometimes the candidates themselves take up a threatening attitude.” In reply to the question whether he had increased the marks of this examinee at the request of anybody, his reply was “in this particular instance I can assure you that nobody approached me to enhance the marks of this particular candidate.” The only reason which he mentioned for giving the extra marks was “I wanted to pass more candidates.” He, however, made the significant statement that “it is quite possible, and very likely it is so, that a scrutineer may be influenced to take out papers of some examinees, in whom he may be interested, and offer them for re-examination by the head examiner. Sometimes a brother examiner may invite the attention of the head examiner to a particular paper.”

Thus the statement of the head examiner Mr. Ray makes it clear that although in this case nobody approached him directly, “it is quite possible, and very likely it is so,” that a scrutineer might have been influenced to put up the paper to him for revision, whereupon he gave the candidate extra marks irrespective of the quality of his answers, with a view to passing him, evidently to please the scrutineer, whose interest in the candidate was roused by fair means or foul.

Bengali Paper II.—The examiner, Mr. Kalikumar Dutt gave the boy 38 marks, 36 being the pass mark. Marks allotted to different answers were all badly mutilated and overwritten. The statement of the examiner is that he began examining papers rather strictly when the head examiner Professor Janardan Chakravarti instructed him to assess papers not so strictly. The overwritings were not initialled by anybody, but the examiner admitted that they were all done by him. He had originally marked the answers apparently according to his own standard, but then remembering the head examiner’s instructions he altered the marks, which, he stated, were all cases of “instantaneous alterations.”

He was asked to compare the answers to question No. 1 given by this candidate with the answer given by another candidate (Roll Birb. No. 2), whom he had given 8 marks out of 10, although there was no mistake in his answer, whereas he gave the candidate we are now concerned (Roll Birb. 222) 9 out of 10, although there were mistakes in his answer. The examiner confessed that it was his mistake to award 8 marks to Roll Birb. 2.

In our presence he revalued the paper (of Roll Birb. 222) and allotted a total of 28 marks (against 38 actually given by him). He finally stated that it was difficult for him to explain everything, but as far as he could see now his instantaneous alterations and re-marking in the case of Roll Birb. No. 222 were meant only to enable the candidate to pass. It was not the case, he said, that

anybody had made any request to him on behalf of the candidate, it was on the general principle that those candidates who got near about 28 or 29 should be ordinarily made to pass, that he gave this examinee a total of 38 marks.

Head examiner, Janardan Chakrabarti, stated that he had no occasion to go through this paper before. He re-assessed the answer in our presence, and gave the candidate a total of 31 marks. He said that if he had erred, he had erred on the side of leniency. He was definite that this candidate "could by no means get 38 marks." As to the awarding of 24 marks by the examiner Mr. K. K. Dutt on re-examination in our presence, the head examiner observed "that this was also the result of under-marking." Having seen Mr. K. K. Dutt's original marking and subsequent alterations, and knowing him as he did, he thought that "it is most unlikely that he should have done it without any extraneous influence. He is a strict examiner and gave me a lot of trouble."

We have no doubt that in this paper the candidate was not given 38 by the examiner in the usual course of examination; his answers do not deserve a pass, but he was made to pass by examiner, Mr. Kalikumar Dutt under some sort of outside influence.

English Paper I.—The cover of the answer paper shows that the boy was awarded 38 marks originally. Thirty-eight was later scored through and 44 substituted under the initials of the examiner, Mr. Sarojkumar Mukherjee. He left blank the space on the cover meant for showing marks allotted to individual questions and the total mark. Inside the answer book there were lots of over-writings and alterations. The examiner on being questioned said "Yes, perhaps his (the candidate's) father or somebody came to me and pleaded and pleaded saying that unless I gave him a few marks he would fail and he would not be able to go up for higher education. He said that he was a very poor man and would be ruined—he pleaded like this and I did this (i.e., increased his marks to 44). I do not know the candidate. I cannot explain anything more. I am guilty and I am prepared to face the consequence."

Further comment is unnecessary.

English Paper II.—Examiner Mr. Kumud B. Ray gave the boy 24 marks, which were raised to 29 under the initials of the head examiner, Mr. Suhas Chandra Ray. The following relevant observations of the head examiner throw a flood of light on the manner in which examiners and head examiners deal with answer papers: "This year and last year the standard has deteriorated and we have got to pass the students," "because otherwise there would be a hue and cry in the newspapers and all sorts of criticisms would be levelled against us and the University. The understanding between the head examiner and the examiner is that if the candidate shows some sense he may be given pass marks." "We have to look at the paper as a whole. After reading the whole answer we give marks on impression." "It is common knowledge that people approach examiners and head examiners. What usually they do is that they do not ask directly to increase the marks but they just give us the roll number and say 'would you kindly personally look at this paper,' because the particular examiner had not done justice to the candidate." "In such cases we try and find out if we can add a few marks, e.g., 2, 3 or 4 marks. I may say in literature 3 or 4 or 5 marks can easily be given it is so elastic." In this particular case I do not exactly remember if anybody had approached me. But finding that the total mark in this paper is 24, I think that unless there was some request I would not have re-examined the paper."

The fact and circumstance detailed above leave little room for doubt that this candidate or his guardian was able to influence the examiners or head examiners in Sanskrit, Bengali and English, and got the candidate's marks in these subjects increased. If he had not done so, the candidate would have failed in these subjects, and, therefore, would not have been declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination. As a result of the success which attended him or his guardian in the matter of influencing some of the examiners and head examiners in the subjects mentioned above he was at the preliminary scrutiny

declared to have passed in all subjects except English. The boy obtained $44+29+13=86$ in English, while the pass marks were 90. His case, therefore, became a one subject failure case; and this ordinarily entitled the tabulators to issue a requisition slip for the re-examination of this candidate's answer paper in English. But in this particular case such re-examination was apparently not considered necessary. The total marks of the candidate came up to 297, 288 being the minimum pass mark. His deficiency of 4 marks in English was condoned as he had secured 9 marks more than the minimum total mark of 288 required for a pass.

We have not been able to know who this boy really is. But his is a very bad case, in which a candidate, who should by no means have been declared to have passed, was made to pass. The candidate or his guardian had availed himself of all the advantages that must accrue to interested persons on account of laxity in respect of control, discipline and secrecy in the Controller's Department, and on account of, to say the least, weakness on the part of examiners and head examiners.

Annexure XII.

Complaint regarding Srimati Priyambada Birla.

The complaint in an anonymous petition, dated the 6th October, 1949 addressed to the Vice-Chancellor was to the effect that Professor S. N. Lal, who has been a private tutor to various girl students in the Birla family for the last five or six years was instrumental in increasing the marks in all the subjects of this girl at the Matriculation Examination of 1949 and that as a result she got distinction in several subjects: as a reward Professor Lal was alleged to have received Rs.2,000 from the Birla House and Rs.1,000 from Tapuria House to which she belonged before she was married in the Birla family.

We called for the answer scripts of this candidate and scrutinised them. The marks awarded to her are shown below:—

English Paper I	50	
English Paper II	64	
English Paper III	33	
	Total	..	—	147
Arithmetic	14	
Domestic Science	32	
	Total	..	—	46
Hindi Paper I	82	
Hindi Paper II	81	
	Total	..	—	163
Commercial Geography	67	
	Total	..	—	67

The girl passed in the first division.

It will appear from the above that the candidate got distinction marks in both the Hindi Papers and in no other subject. The markings in the papers in other subjects do not call for any comment; but scrutiny of Hindi Paper I shows that the candidate was originally awarded 70 marks in this paper which was increased to 82 by the examiner himself at the request of the head examiner Professor Lal. When Professor Lal was confronted with the answer scripts he said that he might have read the paper and found that it was a very good paper and so he asked the examiner to re-examine it. When asked why it was not done by himself he could not assign any reason for this. This was a most unusual procedure. The Committee is of opinion that the head examiner Professor Lal who was obviously interested in the girl students of the Birla House, deliberately influenced the examiner to increase her marks in this paper so that she might get distinction in Hindi.

Regarding the allegation that Professor Lal was handsomely rewarded by the families of the father and father-in-law of the girl, it was not possible to obtain any evidence in support of it.

Annexure XIII.

Complaints regarding (A) Sri Balavadra Das Bangur (Roll Cal. 131) and Sri Jyoti Lal Khettri (Roll Cal. 124)—Candidates for Matriculation Examination, 1949, and (B) Sri Mohan Lal Daga (Roll Cal. 2178) a candidate for Matriculation Examination, 1947.

In an anonymous letter, dated the 6th October, 1949 addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of the University some complaint was made against Mr. Lalit Mohan Roy, Headmaster of the Sri Didoo Maheswari Panchayat Vidyalaya, and one Professor Shib Narain Lal of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta. The allegation was that the marks of one Balavadra Das Bangur, a grandson of Mr. Govind Lal Bangur, who appeared at the Matriculation Examination in 1949 from Mr. L. M. Roy's School (Roll Cal. 131), were unduly increased, especially in Sanskrit, Hindi, Mathematics and Commercial Geography ; and that this was done by Professor Lal at the instance of the Headmaster Mr. L. M. Roy. Another allegation was that the marks in certain subjects of another candidate Jyotilal Khettri (Roll Cal. 124) of the same institution were unduly reduced as he was not in the good graces of the Headmaster.

Marks obtained by the two candidates in the Matriculation Examination together with their answer scripts in Hindi Papers I and II and Sanskrit, were called for from the Controller's office. The attached statement A shows the marks obtained by the two candidates at the last Matriculation Examination in the different subjects.

The answer scripts of Roll Cal. 124 in Hindi Papers I and II, and Sanskrit, and the answer scripts of Roll Cal. 131 in Hindi Papers I and II only, could be obtained from the Additional Controller. In spite of several reminders the answer scripts of the latter candidate, namely, Balavadra Bangur (Roll Cal. 131) in Sanskrit, could not be obtained.

The examination of answer scripts of Roll Cal. 124 in Hindi and Sanskrit showed that his marks were not reduced as alleged. His previous record in the school in classes VI, VII, VIII, IX and X also appeared to be quite good. At the Matriculation Examination this boy passed in the first division, his marks aggregating 539.

The previous record of Balavadra Das Bangur in the upper classes of this institution also showed that he was a good student. At the annual examination in classes VI, VII and VIII, this boy secured the top place. At the annual examination class IX he secured the third place. At the Matriculation Examination this year (1949) he passed in the first division with a total of 541 marks. The examination of the answer script in Hindi Paper II showed, however, that the examiner gave him 62 which was raised to 78 by the head examiner Professor Lal.

Professor S. N. Lal was called and examined on the 4th January and 9th January 1950. On examination of the answer paper in Hindi Paper II, we found that in answer to question I this boy had originally been given 16. The head examiner increased it by adding 5 more marks. Similarly, in answer to question 2(ga) he made an addition of 5 marks, the original mark given by the examiner being 14. The candidate's answer to question 6(kha) was not marked by the examiner and the head examiner gave him 4 marks on this question. The total was wrongly shown by the examiner, Mr. K. Pathak as 62. The total of the mark originally given by him in the different answers came up to $63\frac{1}{2}$, i.e., 64, and not 62, as shown on the cover.

When the head examiner Professor S. N. Lal was questioned about this increase of 14 marks (and not 16 as would appear from the cover at the first sight) he propounded a curious principle, viz., that if he found that in one paper a candidate secured distinction marks (i.e., 80 per cent. or above) he always examined the other paper as well. In this particular case the candidate secured 82 in Hindi Paper I, and this is the reason the head examiner gave : "as there was no spelling mistake and no gram matial mistake I gave the candidate this increase. I added 5 marks because I found that it was not a very bad answer." This was with reference to increase of 5 marks in the answer to question I.

On the second day (on the 9th January 1959) when Professor Lal was examined he was asked to look at the answer script in Hindi Paper II of another candidate (Roll No. 71) in which he reduced the total marks from 64 to 62. He was asked to compare the answer to question 1 (*kha*) of this candidate with that of Balavadra Das Bangur, and say why in the case of the latter he increased the marks by 5, whereas in the case of the former he left the marking as 15, although there was very little to choose between the two answers. His answer was "I might not have compared the two papers then." When asked to compare the two answers in our presence and tell us what his opinion now was he stated "15 should have been increased to at least 20."

The answer script of another candidate Bansilal Bahetry (Roll Cal. 5703) in Hindi Paper II was then shown to the head examiner. This boy had secured 77 marks in one paper and 76 in the other paper. The witness was asked why he did not re-examine these two papers and try to give him distinction marks in both. His answer was that "possibly I did not see this paper." His signature on the cover of the paper, however, showed that he had examined this paper. When this was pointed out to him and he was asked "why were you so liberal in the case of Balvadra Das Bangur and not in this case" his reply was "I do not remember." When pressed further as to whether he thought that this candidate was fit to get distinction marks, he had to admit "yes, he should have got distinction marks. In the answer to question 1 (*kha*) I am prepared to give him 5 more marks and increase it from 16 to 21."

It is clear from the above that the head examiner was grossly careless in his work of overlooking the answer scripts. The reason given by him for increasing the marks of this particular candidate (Balavadra Das Bangur) in Hindi paper II by 14 is wholly unacceptable, although it is difficult to prove that there was any dishonest motive behind it.

The Sanskrit answer script of this particular candidate is still untraced.

II. Another allegation which appeared in this anonymous letter was that one Mohan Lal Daga, a student of this institution, who appeared at the Matriculation Examination of 1947 (Roll Cal. 2178), was similarly treated by the Head Master and Professor S. N. Lal, and he was made to occupy a high position at the examination. The enclosed statement (B) will show the marks obtained by him at the Matriculation Examination in 1947 in different subjects. The school records of this boy show that he was a very good student of the institution throughout. In any case, it is not possible to enquire further into this allegation as the scripts of the Matriculation Examination of 1947 are not available.

Statement A.*Cal. 124 Sri Jyoti Lal Khettri—*

English	48+48+32	=	128	
Mathematics	42	
History	70	
Geography	31	
Hindi (Major Vernacular)	82+68	=	150	
Sanskrit	78	
Science (Additional)	70	(40 addable marks).
Total	..		531	1

Cal. 131 Sri Balavudra Das Bangur—

English	44+36+29	=	109	
Mathematics	72	
History	61	
Geography	27	
Hindi (Major Vernacular)	82+78	=	160	
Sanskrit	68	
Commercial Geography	74	(44 addable marks).
Total	..		541	1

Statement B.*Cal. 2178 Sri Mohan Lal Daga—*

English	75+57+20	=	152	
Mathematics	98	
History	81	
Geography	42	
Hindi (Major Vernacular)	87+75	=	162	
Sanskrit	87	
Commercial Geography	90	(60 addable marks).
Total	..		682	1

Annexure XIV.*Complaint regarding Irregularities in the appointment of Examiners.*

One of the complaints received by us was that young graduates of "families in authority in the University were made examiners though they were not attached to any Educational Institution and were generally unemployed." As instances of jobbery, the following five names were given :—

1. Monotosh Mookerjea, son of Mr. Justice R. P. Mookerjea.
2. Subhendra Banerjea, son of ex-Vice-Chancellor, Mr. P. N. Banerjea.
3. Pratima Mukerjea, daughter of ex-Vice-Chancellor, Mr. P. N. Banerjea.
4. Anima Chatterjee, daughter of ex-Vice-Chancellor, Mr. P. N. Banerjea.
5. Aruna Pal, daughter of Mr. Brojen Pal, Librarian of the University Law College.

The annexed statement obtained from the Registrar gives detailed particulars of these five persons. It will be seen that of the five persons, only one was appointed on the recommendation of the Board of Studies concerned and the rest were appointed direct by the Syndicate.

Another statement giving some typical cases of examiners and tabulators continuing to be employed for many years is also enclosed.

Statement.

Name.	Examination and subject in which appointed Examiner.	Year of first appointment as examiner.	Qualifications.	Teaching experience.	Present position.	Remarks.
1. Mr. Monotosh Mukherji.	Matriculation, History	1947	First Class, First in M. A., 1948 in Ancient Indian History and Culture.	Not known	Not known	Not included in the list recommended by the Board of Studies. The Syndicate while considering the list at the time of annual appointment of examiners also appointed some additional examiners, as required due to increase in the number of candidates.
2. Mr. Subhenddu Banerji.	Ditto	1947	First Class, Second in History, M.A., 1948.	Not known	Not known	Ditto.
3. Srimati Pratima Banerjee.	Ditto	1949	First Class, First in B.A., History (Hons.) 1939.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4. Srimati Anima Chatterji.	Matriculation, Bengali	1947	B. A., 1941	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5. Srimati Aruna Pal	Matriculation, History	1949	First Class, Third in M.A., 1949, in History.	Ditto	Ditto	Appointment was made on the recommendation of the Board of Studies at the time of annual appointment of examiners.

List of Head Examiners, Chairman, etc.

	Name.	Examination.	Subject.	Year, etc.
1.	Mr. Soimeswarprasad Mcokerjee, M.A., B.L., Asutosh College.	Matric.	English	(1940-49.)
2.	Mr. Harihar Banerji, M.A.	Matric. ..	Sanskrit	(1932-49.)
3.	Mr. Sailendranath Mitra, M.A.	Matric ..	Bengali	(1940-49) and earlier.
4.	Professor Sunitikumar Chatterji, M.A., D.Litt., Post-Graduate Depart- ment in Arts.	Matric.	Bengali	(1940-49) and earlier.
5.	Professor S. P. Chatterji, M.Sc., Ph.D.	Matric. ..	Geography ..	(1940-49) with one year's break.
6.	Mr. Anathnath Chatterji, M.B., B.S.	Matric. ..	Hygiene ..	(1940-49) and earlier with break in one year.
7.	Professor Mohinimohan Bhattacharyya, M.A., Ph.D., Post-Graduate Department in Arts.	English, Matric., Inter, and B.A. (1940-49) and earlier.		
8.	Mr. Debendranath Ray, M.A.	Sanskrit B.A. (1940-49) and in I.A. and Matrics in earlier years.		
9.	Professor Khagendra- nath Mitra, M.A.	B.A. ..	Bengali ..	(1940-49) and I.A. Logic in earlier years.
10.	Professor Pramathanath Banerji, M.A., B.L.	B.A. ..	History ..	(1940-49.)
11.	Professor Nikhilranjan Sen, Ph.D., D.Sc.	Inter. ..	Mathematics	(1940-47) and earlier
		B.A.	Mathematics	Since 1948.

List of tabulators.

1. Mr. Praphullachandra Banerji, M.A., B.L. (1937-49) with break in 1940, Vidyasagar College.
2. Dr. Brajendranath Chuckerbutti, D.Sc., Post-Graduate Department in Science (1932-49).
3. Mr. Manoranjan Dasgupta, M.Sc. (1937-49), City College.
4. Mr. Ramendramohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L., University Law College (1940-49).
5. Dr. Debiprasad Raychaudhuri, D.Sc. (1940-49).
6. Mr. Bibhutibhusan Ghosal, M.A., Asutosh College (1936-49).
7. Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A., Ph.D. (1940-49).
8. Mr. Priyanath Biswas (1939-49), Vidyasagar College, with break in 2 years.

Annexure XV.*Irregularities in tabulation.*

(a) One complaint was that 3 girls, Roll Cal. Nos. F. 14, F. 15 and F. 16 were declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination of 1949 on the strength of notes to that effect made by the tabulators in their respective tabulation registers although in accordance with (the alternative provision of) section 9 of Chapter XXX of the Regulations of the University they should have been declared to have failed at the examination.

We had the two tabulation registers brought to us ; we examined the relevant entries in the two registers ; we also studied the relevant provisions of the Regulations. Our conclusion was that the complaint was quite correct.

The vernacular of these 3 girl candidates is a language other than a major vernacular (which means Bengali, Urdu, Assamese or Hindi—vide section 8 of Chapter XXX of the Regulations). Such candidates must pass in (i) a Classical Language (Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, Tibetan) or (ii) an Indian Vernacular recognised by the Syndicate (Bengali Hindi, Uriya, Assamese, Urdu, Khasi, Nepali, Telegu, Marathi, Gujrathi, Maithili, Tamil, Kanarese, Malayalam, Garo, Manipuri, Lushai, Modern Tibetan, Modern Armenian, Sindhi, Sinhalese, Santali or Panjabi (Gurumukhi) or (iii) a Modern European Language other than English (French, German, Italian or Portuguese) (vide section 9 of Chapter XXX of the Regulations).

Apart from compulsory English and Additional English, the other subjects taken by these 3 girl candidates included only one language, viz., Hindi, and all of them failed in Hindi. In order to have been rightly declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination the candidates must have passed in Hindi under the provisions of section 9, Chap. XXX of the Regulations, and the rules framed by the Examination Board for interchange of marks should not have been applied to this case. Thus the pass marks obtained by these 3 girl candidates in Sewing and Needlework (Additional subject) should not have been “interchanged” with the marks obtained by them in Hindi in order to declare them to have passed the Matriculation Examination (in the 3rd Division).

We examined the Additional Controller who said that the tabulators made a mistake. About one of the tabulators, Professor D. P. Roy Chaudhuri, the Additional Controller said that he was “a very good and old tabulator, but perhaps there was some confusion in understanding the Regulation on the subject.”

We also examined both the tabulators, Professor D. P. Roy Chaudhuri (1st tabulator) and Professor Narayandas Basu (2nd tabulator). Both confessed, after examining the Regulation concerned and the relevant entries in the tabulation registers, that these were cases of bona fide mistakes. Mr. Basu explained that he was a new tabulator and acted on the advice of the senior tabulator, Mr. Roy Chaudhuri, whom he had consulted. Mr. Roy Chaudhuri frankly stated that there was evidently some confusion in appreciating the complicated Regulations and Rules. As one acted on the advice of the other, both committed the same mistake.

We have no doubt that these three are cases of bona fide mistakes and nothing further need be done at this stage.

(b) Another complaint was that Roll Cal. No. N680 was absent from the Geography Practical Examination at the last I.A. Examination. But although he had passed in all other subjects, he was “not shown as eligible for Supplementary Examination in Geography.” The Additional Controller informed us that “the case was fully considered by the Syndicate on 18th November 1949. Under orders of the Syndicate a special practical examination in Geography was held for the candidate on 19th December 1949”.

No further action is called for.

(c) Yet another complaint was that the mark roll of tabulator Mr. Sachindra Nath Banerjee for M.A. 1945 was still written in pencil. We had the marks roll (tabulation register) brought to us, and found that the totals of each subject were noted in pencil but the marks of each paper of a subject were written in ink and that the grand totals were also inked up. Although it would have been best if the total marks of each subject were also noted in ink, in this case there is, of course, no risk of the figures being tampered with.

Annexure XVI.

Case of a candidate for M.A. Degree Examination in Ancient Indian History and Culture.

In response to an announcement in the public press that we would welcome information, supported by evidence, relating to irregularities or malpractices in examinations, we received some of the answer papers of this candidate, who came out at the top in the first class, earning a gold medal and other rewards some year ago.

The complaint in this case was that this candidate's marks had been manipulated in order to give him the top place.

In the absence of other scripts of other candidates for the same examination (same subject) it is not possible to come to any conclusion in this case.

Annexure XVII.

Case of Role Cal. F. 171—I.A. Examination, 1948.

Some of the answer papers of this female candidate, namely, those of History Papers I and II, Civics Papers I and II and English Papers I and II came into our hands in response to our announcement in the Press that the Committee would welcome information supported by evidence relating to malpractices or abuses in the examinations.

The allegation in this case was that the candidate had failed in certain subjects but the examiners or head examiners gave her additional marks and made her pass. We found from the answer scripts that this particular candidate secured 47 in English Paper I which was increased by the head examiner to 57 and in English Paper II the candidate secured 45, but it does not appear that the marks were increased in this paper by the head examiner.

In History Paper I the candidate got 50 from the examiner which was increased to 56 by the head examiner; in History Paper II the candidate got 38 from the examiner which was increased to 44 by the head examiner.

In Civics Papers I and II the examinee did not secure pass marks and was given 27 in each paper, i.e., a total of 54 out of 200, the pass marks being 60. The head examiner increased the marks in each paper from 27 to 36 and made the girl pass.

We have examined the head examiners concerned, viz., Prof. P. K. Guha, Dr. Indubhusan Banerjee and Prof. Durgagati Chattoraj. As regards the increase of 10 marks in English Paper I which appeared to us to be rather unusual, the head examiner Prof. P. K. Guha explained that this was one of the papers examined by a new examiner (S. K. Chatterjee of Bankura) whose standard of examination of papers was very stiff and who had to be given special instructions to examine his papers on a more liberal basis. It is not possible for us to verify this by reference to other answer papers examined by this particular examiner, as the answer scripts of 1948 are not available now. The increase in marks in English I by 10 per cent. by the head examiner should have been reported to the Syndicate under the rules.

As regards Civics, the head examiner stated that he had treated both the papers as border line cases. When asked whether he considered the increase as justified in this case, he said—"it is more or less mechanical in border line cases. If a candidate falls short of the minimum aggregate by a few marks we generally make him pass by giving a few more marks." When definitely asked whether he received any request from anybody to increase the marks in this case, he said that he did not remember. Even on his own statement the head examiner might have been justified in giving the candidate six additional marks in order to make her pass, but he gave her a total of extra 18 marks in the two papers. Having regard to the answers which we carefully examined the awarding of 18 extra marks by the head examiner appeared to us to be quite unjustified—although it is difficult for us to come to any definite conclusion in the absence of other answer scripts in the subject for this year.

In History the head examiner Dr. Indubhusan Banerjee increased the marks in each paper by the addition of 6. This, in itself, may not be very unusual. But it is significant that in all the papers that came into our hands (except English Paper II), the marks were increased by the head examiners concerned.

[Annexure XVIII.]

Case of Roll of Bhow. 420, Matriculation Examination, 1949.

The complaint is that though he "could not compete at the test examination", he "passed the Matriculation Examination with distinction." It further says that "one Pradip Kumar Chaki stood first in the test examination from the same school—the marks obtained in the two examinations deserve comparative scrutiny."

We have made all possible enquiries in this connection. The test examination result of the candidate shows that he obtained only 470 marks in the total as detailed below :—

English Paper I	46
English Paper II	57
English Paper III	30
			—
		Total	133
Mathematics	23
History	51
Geography	21
Bengali I	70
Bengali II	70
Sanskrit	70
Commercial Geography (Additional Subject)			62*
			—
		Total	470

*(Addable 32).

It will be seen that this student failed in Mathematics at the test examination.

His marks at the final Matriculation Examination were :—

English I	71
English II	59
English III	40
<hr/>	
Total	170
Mathematics	64
History	81
Geography	42
Bengali I	78
Bengali II	73
Sanskrit	85
Commercial Geography (Additional) .	82*
<hr/>	
Total ..	645

*(Addable mark 52.)

The school records show that it is not Pradip Kumar Chaki but Arun Kumar Bhaduri who stood first at the test examination having obtained 563 marks, the minimum first division marks being 480. The marks obtained at the Matriculation Examination by Pradip Kumar Chaki came up to 551. Arun Kumar Bhaduri did not actually sit for the Matriculation Examination.

The candidate joined the Mitra Institution only a few months before the test examination of the school was held. Not being a student of the school, he may have had certain disadvantages in the first examination which he sat for at the Mitra Institution. He had all along been a student of the Kalidhon Institution and the records of that school show that he was the first boy in the Matriculation class and at the annual examination for promotion from class IX to class X he obtained the first place with a total of 505 marks having secured 57 out of 100 in Mathematics. At the annual examination for promotion from class IX to class X he obtained the first place with a total of 505 marks having secured 57 out of 100 in Mathematics. At the Annual Examination for the promotion from class VIII to class IX he secured 51 out of 100. His failure in Mathematics at the test examination must, therefore, have been due to some accident. At the University examination he obtained 64 out of 100 which does not seem to be an unlikely result.

The father of the candidate was examined by us and he explained that his son had to be brought from the Kalidhan Institution because of a strike in the school and certain conflict between two sections of teachers for which, he said, studies in the school were suffering badly. He also added that the Headmaster of the Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch, suggested that as his school was a good school he might be brought there.

We obtained the names of 4 students of the Kalidhan Institution who stood below this candidate at the annual examination for promotion from class IX to class X. The marks obtained by them and the candidate concerned at the annual examination are shown below :—

Names.			Annual examination marks.	Matriculation examination marks.
1.	The candidate concerned		505	645
2.	A student	503	446
3.	A student	490	424
4.	A student	484	404
5.	A student	472	491

The table above will show that whereas the candidate concerned greatly improved during the one year of study in class X the others generally deteriorated more or less. Only one student obtained a few marks more at the Matriculation Examination than at the previous annual examination. This may be due to their continuing in the Kalidhan Institution where, as the father of the candidate said, studies suffered badly.

The explanation of this gentleman for bringing his son from the Kalidhan Institution to the Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur Branch, may be correct. It is also clear that his son was not altogether a bad student and could reasonably be expected to have passed easily in the first division. His actual position at the final examination (which was 11th), however, shows a remarkable progress during his last year in school and particularly after the test examination was over. The answer scripts do not show anything particularly unusual for note—the answers were generally well-written. In English paper I, the examiner himself added half mark in some places and cut down $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks at one place. There is no other alteration. In English Paper II, the head examiner Mr. Priya Ranjan Sen gave him extra $4\frac{1}{2}$ marks. In English Paper III, head examiner, Mr. Haridas Kar, gave him 3 extra marks. There was no alteration of marks in the Mathematics scripts, though in the last answer, which does not appear to have been completed, the examiner put a cross mark at the first instance and later appears to have given marks. In History, Mr. Surendra Chandra Majumdar, head examiner, deducted marks in one case. In Bengali Paper I, Mr. Sailendranath Mitra, head examiner, gave this candidate 8 extra marks, making small additions at several places. In Bengali Paper II, head examiner, Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, gave this candidate 4 extra marks. In Commercial Geography, head examiner, Mr. Dwijendra K. Das, deducted 3 marks from the marks given by the examiner. The only remarkable thing is that of the 8 papers only English first paper and the answer in Mathematics were not gone through by the head examiners concerned. The other 6 answer papers all attracted the notice of the head examiners, raising the marks of examiners and 2 reducing them. This may have been the usual course of business.

There is no getting away from the fact that the boy did remarkably well at the Matriculation Examination as compared with the results of his test examination at the Mitra Institution and previous annual examinations at the Kalidhan Institution. Beyond this fact, however, there is nothing in this case to justify a claim that the boy secured any unfair advantage.

Annexure XIX.*Case of Roll Cal. F. 893—I.A. Examination 1949.*

The allegation is that she had failed in History at the last I.A. Examination. The History paper was sent for re-examination and it is alleged that on re-examination she got no additional mark but that Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sen, Superintendent of the Controller's office, influenced the tabulator to issue a second re-examination slip and the girl was made to pass. Her father is said to be an intimate friend of Mr. R. C. Sen.

We saw the tabulation register containing the details of the marks obtained by this girl. The following are the marks obtained by her : —

1. English Paper I	..	36	Out of 100.
English Paper II	..	36	Out of 100.
English Paper III	..	41	Out of 100.
		113	(Pass marks 108.)
2. Vernacular Language		36	Out of 100 (pass marks 36).
3. History	..	44	plus 10 out of 200 (pass marks 60).
4. Logic	90	Out of 200 (pass marks 60).
5. Elements of Civics		60	Out of 200 (pass marks 60).
Grand Total		353—6	minus (pass marks 340.)

(Passed in the third division.)

This was, therefore a, one-subject failure case and there was justification for the issue of a re-examination slip for the History answer script. As the figures above will show, she was given 10 additional marks on re-examination raising the total to 54. Even then she required 6 more marks to reach the minimum pass mark of 60. As her total marks in all the subjects came up to 353 and the minimum total marks required for third division were 340, she was declared to have passed in the third division, after the deficit of 6 marks in History was condoned and the total marks shown as "353—6."

Mr. R. C. Sen was examined and as could be expected he denied intimacy with the father of the girl and said that he came to know him casually some time ago and that he never requested any tabulator to issue a second re-examination slip. He added that he never did anything which was against rules and he knew that the issue of a second re-examination slip was against the rules.

We also examined Mr. K. K. Mukherjee, one of the tabulators concerned. He is a Lecturer in Education in the Teachers' Training Department of the University. He categorily denied that he ever issued a second requisition slip for re-examination of any paper of any candidate. He added "I observe rules very strictly and won't in any case allow myself to be influenced by anybody to do anything which the rules do not sanction. My co-tabulator is the second tabulator. If he had issued a second requisition slip for re-examination of any paper of any candidate I would have known it and would have at once objected to it."

We have known that the condonation of the deficit of 6 marks, as was done in this case, was in order, but it may be observed that ordinarily the addition of 10 extra marks in re-examination, when the total at the original examination was only 44 out of 200, seems to be too liberal. The standard observed in examining answer scripts should be invariably maintained in the matter of re-examination also. As a matter of fact, on account of extra 10 marks given in re-examination and the condonation of the deficit of 6 marks according to rules the candidate received extra 16 marks over 44 out of 200 which she had originally obtained. The covers of Intermediate answer scripts have all been torn off and it is impossible to get hold of the History answer script of this candidate. In the circumstances, nothing further can be done to arrive at a definite conclusion.

Annexure XX.*Case of Roll Cal. F. 199—I. A. Examination, 1949.*

The candidate happens to be the daughter of an old Professor. The complaint was that on account of his influence with the various head examiners, particularly those in English Paper I, English Paper II and Civics, the marks of this candidate in these and some other papers were unreasonably increased.

The Professor used to be himself head examiner in Civics for the Intermediate Examination, but as his daughter was appearing at the last Intermediate Examination, he was not appointed head examiner in Civics that year, but was made head examiner in Public Administration for the Matriculation Examination of 1949. He had himself, therefore, nothing to do with the 1949 Intermediate Examination; but it was alleged that he himself, and through friends, brought influence to bear upon the head examiners. The complainant has remained anonymous, the covers of the Intermediate papers having been torn off, the answer papers of this candidate could not be obtained. In pursuing the matter, therefore, we were greatly handicapped.

We, however, secured examiner's copies of mark slips in all subjects relating to this candidate, and found that except in English Paper III and Bengali, of which the head examiners were Messrs. K. B. Roy and Sri Kumar Banerjee, respectively, marks in all the other subjects, were raised by the respective head examiners, as the following table will show:—

		Examiners' marks.	Addition by head examiners.	Total.
English Paper I	..	32	6	38
English Paper II	..	36	4	40
English Paper III	..	36	0	36
Bengali	48	0	48
Sanskrit Paper I	..	53	4	57
Sanskrit Paper II	..	60	3	63
History Paper I	..	33	5	38
History Paper II	..	30	5	35
Civics Paper I	..	48	6	54
Civics Paper II	..	47	6	53
Total		423	39	462

It will be seen that the total marks originally obtained by the candidate in the 3 English Papers came up to 104, but the pass mark was 108. The candidate had, therefore, failed in English and required 4 more marks to secure a pass in that subject. As she had passed in all other subjects, her case would have been a one-subject failure case and would have been entitled to re-examination. There is perhaps no doubt that she might have easily obtained 4 extra marks in the 3 English Papers. All this, however, was not necessary, as the head examiners in English Papers I and II, namely, Messrs. P. K. Guha and A. K. Sen gave 6 and 4 extra marks in the two papers.

On the whole, however, the extra marks given by the other head examiners, namely, Dr. Indu Bhusan Banerjee (History), Mr. Nalini Mohan Mukherjee Sastri (Sanskrit) and Mr. S. C. Chakraverty (Civics), did not really alter the result of this candidate, who had already passed in the second division, even before the additional marks were given and the additional marks did not raise her division finally. But it is significant that this candidate attracted the notice of as many as 5 out of 7 head examiners.

In the absence of the answer scripts, it is impossible to find out how far the head examiners were justified in their action, and whether any influence was brought to bear upon the examiners also. The examiners and head examiners were, therefore, not called for examination.

Annexure XXI.*Complaint against Professor H. C. Ray Chaudhuri.*

The complaint was that he was very liberal in marking the answer scripts of two sons and a daughter of the late Vice-Chancellor, Mr. P. N. Banerjee. These relate to the years 1937, 1939, 1943 and 1945. As the answer scripts are not available now, it is hardly possible to effectively assess the worth of the allegations.

Dr. Ray Chaudhuri is the Carmichael Professor of History in the University and it is said that he is an "Invalid" now and attends classes only once a week, and so his retention in the service of the University is an act of favour. The suggestion seems to be that on account of the favour shown to Mr. P. N. Banerjee's sons and daughter he has been kept on in his posts, although he is in a bad state of health. We think this is a matter for consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate and does not come within the terms of our appointment.

Annexure XXII.*Complaint against Professor Lalita Prosad Sukul.*

1. The complainant in this case is one Mr. B. Ojha and his complaint is as follows:—

(i) That Professor Sukul manipulates things in such a way that irrespective of merit his favourite students always stand first class first in the M. A. Examination.

(ii) That one Mrs. Tewari who appeared at the last M. A. Examination in Hindi borrowed all the rare books in Hindi not available in the market from Professor Sukul, although she was not a regular student.

(iii) That the Hindi speaking students of the University submitted a written complaint to the University in the form of a pamphlet against Professor Sukul and certain other teachers alleging that they had made the University examination a source of income by illegal means.

(iv) That a student who protested against the Professor's failure to take classes, failed thrice in the M.A.

(v) That Professor Sukul gambled in the share-market with the money deposited with him by his former student Professor Bepin Behari Trivedi and lost it; having failed to pay back this money, Professor Sukul entered into a sort of agreement promising to him the degree of D. Phil. on condition that the latter agreed to forego the balance of his dues; the deal was successful.

2. Mr. B. Ojha was called to appear before the Committee to substantiate the allegations some of which were of a vague and general nature. He failed to appear and it is not possible for the Committee to verify the allegations made in the complaint.

3. The complaint in (v) above loses much of its force in view of the fact that Professor Trivedi's thesis had been examined by three outside examiners who recommended the D. Phil. degree.

4. Several attempts were made to contact Professor Sukul and also the informant Mr. B. Ojha. But both of them are reported to be out of Calcutta for a long time and have not returned. In spite of all efforts the written complaint against Professor Sukul, alleged to have been submitted by some Hindi speaking students to the University could not be traced.

In the circumstances, no definite conclusion could be arrived at.

Annexure XXIII.*Complaint against Dr. Indu Bhusan Banerjee.*

We received a complaint to the effect that although Dr. Indu Bhusan Banerjee was appointed Chairman of the B.A. Pass History Examination (in the absence of Mr. P. N. Banerjee in Canada) yet he did not revise the papers personally as he was required to do under the rules. He had them revised by the scrutiniser, Mr. Sukumar Bhattacharyya.

We examined both these gentlemen and we are perfectly satisfied that there is no substance in the complaint.

Annexure XXIV.*Complaint against Professor R. M. Bose.*

The allegation is that Mr. R. M. Bose does not know Hindi and cannot even read printed Hindi books, and that as an examiner in Intermediate Hindi in 1949 he got his papers examined by Professor B. N. Chaturvedi of his college. The allegation went on to say that Mr. Bose become an examiner in Hindi after bribing Dr. Srikumar Banerjee.

We examined both Professor Bose and Professor Chaturvedi, Mr. Bose is a first class M.A. in Sanskrit and is now Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali at the S. A. Jaipuria College. He has been an examiner in Sanskrit for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for a quarter of a century now. Formerly he was employed as a Professor at the Victoria College, Comilla, and thereafter at the Feni College. He came to Calcutta about a fortnight before riots broke out in the district of Noakhali in 1946. He says he is not known to any influential people of the University and felt astonished when he was informed that he was appointed an examiner in Intermediate Hindi for 1949, particularly as he had never applied for it; he added that some of his colleagues made fun of this appointment and suggested that he might one day find himself appointed head examiner in French. He, however, stated that he studied Hindi privately and could read and write Hindi fluently and that he never got his papers examined by any one else, although in a few cases of doubt he verbally consulted Professor Upadhyaya and Chaturvedi of his college. Professor Chaturvedi generally supported the statement of Professor Bose. He, however, thought that Professor Bose was not quite fit to be appointed an examiner in Intermediate Hindi. It is not true that Professor Bose does not know Hindi; he, however, said that he was already an examiner in Sanskrit and would not be sorry if he was not in future made an examiner in Hindi in addition.

Mr. Bose stated that he never knew Dr. Srikumar Banerjee personally, but held him in high regard on account of his brilliance as an English scholar and his excellence as a Bengali writer. He thought that he was made an examiner in Hindi because perhaps some examiner's name had to be removed from the list of examiners at the last moment and a new examiner had to be found, and that his name might have been suggested as he was thought to be proficient in Hindi, being a tutor to boys and girls in some up country families to whom he taught Sanskrit and Mathematics through the medium of Hindi. Professor Chaturvedi said that a member of the Syndicate suggested his name for the appointment adding that Mr. Bose must be proficient in Hindi as he was a tutor of boys and girls of U.P. We found no evidence in support of the allegation that he secured the examinership by paying money to Dr. Srikumar Banerjee.

Whatever the reason for his appointment might be, we are of opinion, however, that although he has acquired a fair knowledge of Hindi by private study he is hardly a proper person to be appointed an examiner in Intermediate Hindi.

Annexure XXV.*Complaint against Sri Asutosh Misra and Sri Sujit Kumar Banerjee.*

The complaint against Sri Asutosh Misra was that he was appointed an examiner in Matriculation Bengali although he was merely an Assistant in the Registrar's office. Our enquiries elicited the fact that he left the Registrar's office and joined the Duplex College, Chandernagore, as a teacher. He is a second class M.A. in Bengali (and also a B.T.). He was appointed an examiner in 1949 on the recommendation of the Board of Studies concerned. There is no substance in this complaint.

As regards Sri Sujitkumar Banerjee the complaint was that he was merely a Homœopathic practitioner and yet he was appointed an examiner in Bengali. We examined him. He is a Graduate and was a teacher for some years in two institutions. He was appointed an examiner in 1947 when a large number of outsiders were taken in on account of the large number of examinees in that year and the introduction of the zonal system. He has a brother who is a Lecturer in the Teachers' Training Department, but there is no proof that the latter influenced the decision to include his brother as an examiner in Bengali in 1947.

Annexure XXVI.*Complaint against Sri Bibhas Chandra Mitra and Sri Narayandas Palit.*

The complaint was that both these gentlemen secured the election of Sri Purnendu Banerjee, son of Mr. P. N. Banerjee, as Fellow of the Calcutta University by enrolling several of their colleagues as registered Graduates of the University on payment of Rs.30 per head and in return they were appointed examiners in the year 1947.

The informant was asked to appear before the Enquiry Committee to substantiate these charges. He came on 19th January, 1950 and was examined. He could not produce any evidence in support of his allegations. He stated that he had no personal knowledge of the fact and refused to disclose the source from which he received the information.

In the circumstances, the Committee is not satisfied that there is any substance in the complaint.

Annexure XXVII.*Complaint against Sri Badri Tewari, Sri G. Kar and Srimati Kamala Devi Garg.*

In all these cases the complaint is that the examiners have taken money and increased the marks of the candidates unjustifiably. The informant in each case was sent for but did not appear. On examination of the scripts nothing out of the common was discovered.

In the third case against examiner Kamala Devi Garg, the informant referred to six candidates. The answer scripts of only two could be had from the Controller's Department and in both these cases the candidates had failed to pass.

The complaints appear to be without foundation.

Annexure XXVIII.*Complaint against Mr. Murlidhar Sukla.*

A complaint was received from one Ladha Singh of Khalsa School, Bhowanipur, Calcutta, to the effect that this examiner Mr. Murlidhar Sukla earns a large amount of money every year by taking bribes from the Marwari and Punjabi students residing in South Calcutta and making them pass in the examination in Hindi. His specific complaint was that in the case of one Kishorisaran Srivastava (Roll How. 483) he took Rs.150 from the boy and gave him 80 marks.

Mr. Ladha Singh was asked to appear in person before the Committee with evidence in support of his rather serious allegations but he did not turn up. It is possible that this is also another pseudonymous complaint. The answer script of the boy (Roll How. 483) in Hindi Paper II which had been examined by Mr. Murlidhar Sukla was produced by the Additional Controller of Examinations and was seen by us. We could discover nothing out of the common in the markings of this paper by this examiner. Mr. Murlidhar Sukla was called up for examination on the 11th January, 1950 and was shown this paper. He adhered to the view that the candidate deserved the mark which he had given him in this paper.

There is no evidence in support of the allegation that he accepted any bribe from this candidate and increased his mark on that account. We are convinced that there is no substance in the complaint against this examiner.

Annexure XXIX.*Complaint against Pandit Bhubaneswar Misra.*

We received a pseudonymous complaint against Pandit Bhubaneswar Misra, an examiner in Hindi Paper II. He is an M.A. in Hindi of the Calcutta University and has been teaching in the Visuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya and latterly in the Corporation School for the last 18 years. He is a part-time Lecturer in Hindi in the evening I.Com. and B.Com. classes of the Asutosh College and is also a Lecturer in Hindi Language at the Netaji Subhas College. He has been an examiner in Hindi since 1939. We were very much impressed at the straightforward manner in which he gave his evidence before us. The complaint against him was that he had unduly increased the marks of two female candidates (Roll Cal. F. P. 222—Sakuntala Bagredia and Roll. Cal. F. P. 223—Krishnakumari Serogi). The answer scripts of these two girls were called for and we found that one of the girls had secured the highest mark, viz., 85 in this paper from this examiner and the other the next highest mark, viz. 82. The standard of examination of Hindi paper is no doubt very liberal but we have no evidence of any malpractice in connection with the examination of these two papers.

There was another complaint by one Jyotiprasad Khetri, probably pseudonymous in respect of the paper of one B. Mussudi (Roll Cal. P. 901). It was stated that Pandit Bhubaneswar Misra had examined the answer script in Hindi Paper II of this candidate and had given him 88 marks. This is clearly a misstatement as on examination of the paper we found that this examiner had given him only 28 marks which were increased to 38 by the head examiner, Professor S. N. Lal. We are definitely of opinion that the complaint against this examiner Pandit Bhubaneswar Misra is without any substance.

Annexure XXX.*Complaint against Sri Revati Ranjan Sinha and Professor Baijnath Chaturvedi.*

We received an unsigned letter purporting to come from one, H. Poddar of 3, Roopchand Roy Street, Calcutta, making allegations against these two examiners to the effect that they are in the habit of taking money from the candidates and passing them and that in the following three cases they demanded money which was refused and therefore they failed them :—

Cal. P.	..	1359
Cal.	..	4888
Cal.	..	2341

We obtained the Geography scripts (in Hindi) of these three candidates from the Controller's Department. They had all been examined by Professor B. N. Chaturvedi. Roll Cal. P. 1359 failed in this paper, having got only 8 out of 50. The other two passed—one (Roll Cal. 2341) in the First Division. The papers appeared to have been very carefully examined, there was no alteration in the markings.

Letter asking Mr. H. Poddar to appear before us came back undelivered. We, however, examined Professor Baijnath Chaturvedi of Jaipuria College—Examiner in Geography (Hindi script) and were very much impressed by the evidence given by him. He is apparently trying his best to improve matters in the Hindi examination in the Calcutta University.

There is no substance in the allegation in these cases.

Another complaint purporting to come from the Managing Director, "Sanmarg," dated the 19th December, 1949, was received against Professor Baijnath Chaturvedi. Some reckless allegations were made against this Professor. It was stated that he took money from the following candidates for raising their marks:—

Roll Cal.	..	2320
Roll Cal.	..	2322
Roll Cal.	..	2325
Roll Cal.	..	2328

We sent for the Managing Director of the "Sanmarg." He came and stated that the complaint was not sent by him and that the signature on it was not his. The answer scripts of these candidates were obtained from the Controller's Department. There are no alterations or additions in the markings. We are satisfied that there is no substance in these allegations.

Annexure XXXI.

Complaint against Sri Ram Parisksha Singh.

The complaint against this teacher is that he takes money from rich Marwaries and guarantees that their wards will either pass or secure high marks. It is also stated that he is very closely known to Mr. L. M. Ray (Head Master of the Didoo Maheswari Panchayat Vidyalaya) and Professor S. N. Lal, head examiner in Hindi; that this year he took Rs.2,500 from one Bangur, and gave high marks in Hindi to two boys, Bangur (Roll Cal. 124) and Padmachand Mohata (Roll Cal. 127).

The informant Mr. P. Jajodia of 150, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, was asked to appear before us, but he failed to appear. The complaint is probably pseudonymous. We had examined Mr. R. P. Singh in connection with certain other complaints against the head examiner. He was called again and examined on 13th February 1950. He denied that he took money from Bangur or anybody. He stated that he did not know the boys personally and that the allegations against him were maliciously false.

We also called for the answer scripts in Hindi of the two boys (Roll Cal. 124 and 127) and on examination found nothing unusual in the markings. These two boys secured, respectively, 82 and 85 from examiner, Mr. R. P. Singh. The papers might have been examined on a liberal standard, but there is no evidence of graft nor can it be said that excessively high marks were given unjustifiably in these two cases. The markings in the papers do not bear any sign of alteration or overwriting. It is necessary to point out that the name of the candidate (Roll Cal. 124) is not Bangur but Jyotilal Khettry.

We are not satisfied that there is any substance in the allegations made in the complaint.

Annexure XXXII.

Complaint against (1) Mrs. P. Gupta, (2) Sri .Sriranga Tripathy and (3) Sri K. Sharma.

1. The complaint against Mrs. P. Gupta is that she cannot read Hindi but gets her papers examined by several examiners Professor L. P. Sukul and Mr. Amulyadhane Banerjee ; also that she takes money and *sharces* from Marwari students to give them high marks.

We were referred to the answer scripts of a female candidate Budge Budge F. P. 2. The History answer paper (in Hindi script) of this candidate was obtained and we found that this had not been examined by Mrs. P. Gupta. She appeared in person and stated that she knew Hindi very well, being a Punjabee by birth and that she never got her papers examined by any other person. We saw no reason to disbelieve her. The complaint against her is obviously unfounded.

2. The complaint against Mr. Sriranga Tripathy is that he took money from the following boys : Roll Cal. 2319 (S. N. Patwari) and Roll Cal. 2326 (R. L. Banka).

We obtained the answer scripts in Hindi of these two boys and found nothing in these papers to show that marks had been raised. There are no corrections and overwritings or additions in the markings. Both the candidates are obviously proficient in Hindi. One of them got 71 in Paper I and 68 in Paper II and the other got 75 in Paper I and 72 in Paper II. There is no evidence of graft and the complaint abviously is without substance.

3. The complaint against Mr. K. Sharma is that he took Rs.900 from Yatindra Ganeriwala of St. Xavier's College (Roll Cal. 2206) and gave him 86 out of 90 (attempted) in Hindi Major Vernacular. It is difficult to prove the allegation about graft and the answer scripts of Intermediate Examination are not available. The tabulator's register shows that this student secured 85 in the Major Vernacular, but in the absence of the answer papers it cannot be said that he did not deserve the marks.

Annexure XXXIII.

Complaint regarding Roll Cal. 4401—Matriculation Examination 1949.

The complaint in this case was that his marks were unduly increased, specially in Bengali Paper I and II. We examined the scripts of this boy in Bengali I and II, and found nothing unusual in them, to warrant the supposition that the marks were unduly increased. In Paper II, the head examiner, Professor S. K. Chatterjee, increased the marks (47) given by the examiner by 5 marks. This call for no comment.

In Paper I, Mr. S. N. Mitra, the head examiner, increased the marks from 42 to 54. We examined Mr. S. N. Mitra and he stated that the increase was justified. At any rate, there is no proof of any dishonest motive behind the increase. We should point out, however, that as the head examiner increased the marks originally given by the examiner by more than 10 per cent. he should have, under the rules, reported the matter to the Syndicate.

Annexure XXXIV.

Complaint regarding Roll Cal. 4373—I.A. Examination 1949.

The candidate obtained the following marks :—

English	36+46+37	=	119 out of 300
Vernacular	40 out of 100
History	118 out of 200
Civics	110 out of 200
Commercial Geography	114 out of 200

Total .. 501 (Minimum for 1st
Division being 500.)

specific complaint that he was taken from the old division to the help of the Press is unfounded.

Annexure XXXV.

Complaint regarding Roll Bhow. F. 472—Matriculation Examin

We obtained the answer scripts of this girl in pursuance of a cor effect that her mark in the Bengali Paper had been increased examiner without any cogent reasons therefor. It has been alleged examiner was influenced.

We have ourselves carefully examined the examinee's answer subjects and we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion t foundation whatsoever in the complaint.

Annexure XXXVI.

Complaint regarding Srimati Pratima Mukherjee.

The complaint in this case was that Mr. P. N. Banerjee's daughter Pratima Mukherjee (*nee* Banerjee) "continued to receive the Jubi for two years, although living with her husband at Asansol." does not appear to be correct. Srimati Pratima Mukherjee got her Degree in 1939. She was awarded a Jubilee Post-Graduate Scholarship by the Syndicate (Minutes of the Syndicate, item 63, dated the 13th of The Secretary, Post-Graduate Councils, reported that she withdrew from the Post-Graduate classes in History with effect from the 7th September 1940 (vide letter No. 1163 P.-G.A., dated the 7th September 1940, to the Controller of Examinations). She had availed herself of the scholarship from August, 1940. From September 1940 the scholarship was transferred to Kumar Mitra under orders of the Syndicate (vide item 52 of the Minutes of the 15th May 1941).

Annexure XXXVII.

Complaint regarding two sons of Mr. R. P. Mookerjee.

The complaint was that two sons of Sri R. P. Mookerjee were sent abroad for further studies at the cost of the University. On enquiry it was found that two sons were :—

1. Monotosh Mukherjee who got a First Class First in M.A. in History and Culture in 1946, and
2. Shibatosh Mukherjee who also secured a First Class First in Zoology.

We have got a report from the Registrar of the University that the two boys were sent abroad at the cost of the University. The allegation is false.

SPWB—50/51—160Z—200

