

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION
CIVIL APPEAL NO. 2316 OF 2006

ALONG WITH

CIVIL APPEAL NOS. 2286, 2861, 2320, 2321, 2319, 2317 & 2318 OF 2006

IN THE MATTER OF:

Haji Muqet Ali Qureshi

... APPELLANT

Versus

Malay Shukla & Ors.

... RESPONDENTS

VOLUME I-H

**REJOINDER WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS ON BEHALF OF SHADAN FARASAT, COUNSEL
FOR THE APPELLANT**

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NOS.
	Written Submissions on behalf of Shadan Farasat, Counsel for the Appellant	3-14
1	A. A comparison of the statutory provisions of the AMU Act 1920 with the statutory provisions of non-denominational institutions established by the Imperial Government indicates that both ‘establishment’ and ‘administration’ of AMU was by the Muslim minority.	3-5
	B. The Muslim minority was legally entitled to and did administer the AMU from 1920 to 1950	5-12
	C. Entry 63 has the effect of constitutional recognition of both the denominational/minority status of AMU and the Parliament’s power to enact law in respect of it	10-12
	D. The validity of the 1981 Amendment should be only decided once the Executive, which is constitutionally	12-14

	mandated to defend the Amendment, is directed to defend it	
2.	Annexure A: Comparison Chart of AMU's parent act with the acts incorporating other universities	15-60
3.	Annexure B: Analysis of the 'officers' and 'authorities' of AMU as per the 1920 Act	61-63
4.	Annexure C: Grants received by DU, BHU, and AMU in FY 2021-22	64

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**Rejoinder Written Submissions on behalf of Shadan Farasat,
Counsel for the Appellant**

1. At the stage of rejoinder, it is evident that the relevant question that this Hon'ble Court has to answer in this reference on the correctness of *Azeez Basha* includes the following two crucial questions:
 - a.) Whether the Muslim minority established the Aligarh Muslim University within the meaning of 'establish' under Article 30 of the Constitution; and
 - b.) Whether the Muslim minority administered the Aligarh Muslim University ('AMU') from 1920 till 26.01.1950 when the Constitution came into being?
2. If this Hon'ble Court were to find in the Petitioners' favour on both these aspects, then any amendment post-26.01.1950 will have to be tested on whether it violates the minority community's right to administer under Article 30 of the Constitution.
 - A. A comparison of the statutory provisions of the AMU Act 1920 with the statutory provisions of non-denominational**

institutions established by the Imperial Government indicates that both ‘establishment’ and ‘administration’ of AMU was by the Muslim minority.

3. The Respondents have tried to argue that, by agreeing to have a Statute and the provisions of supervision and control therein, the Muslim minority surrendered its right to administer the institution and has neither established nor administered it.
4. It is submitted that the fallacy of this argument becomes immediately evident when one compares the provisions of the AMU Act which was a denominational University, with the provisions of non-denominational Universities established by the Imperial Government, namely University of Allahabad, University of Madras, University of Patna, University of Calcutta, and University of Bombay.
5. As the annexed Chart (enclosed herewith as **Annexure A**) shows, in the non-denominational Universities, on all aspects of administration and control, the Imperial Government or its named officials were in charge. However, in the case of AMU, the power lay with the authorities of the Universities, namely the Court, the Executive Council, and the Academic Council.
6. Further, in the non-denominational Universities, the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor were also named officials of the Imperial Government, and this also applied to the inaugural Chancellor/Vice-Chancellor. However, in case of AMU, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor were to be elected by an all-Muslim Court, and even the inaugural

Chancellor/Vice-Chancellor were not named and were to be appointed by the Governor General. This was to facilitate the appointment of appropriate members of the Muslim community to these posts, albeit by the Governor General. The inaugural Chancellor was the Sultan Jahan Begum of Bhopal, and the inaugural Vice-Chancellor was Mohammad Ali Mohammad, Raja Mahmudabad.

7. A detailed examination of the Chart enclosed as **Annexure A** shows beyond any manner of doubt that, while incorporating AMU as a denominational University, through an enactment, the Imperial Government did not follow the template of a non-denominational University, and was instead conscious that it was only incorporating an institution established and meant to be administered by the Muslim minority through the authorities and officers of the University, namely Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Court, Academic Council, and Executive Council.

B. The Muslim minority was legally entitled to and did administer the AMU from 1920 to 1950

8. In fact, an analysis of the ‘officers’ and ‘authorities’ of AMU as per the 1920 Act reveals that because of the all-Muslim composition of the Court, which was a feeder body as per the Act itself for the Executive Council, the Academic Council, as well as the Vice Chancellor, and since the Chancellor was to be an ex-officio member of the Court, by necessary legal implication, both Chancellor and Vice Chancellor had to be from the Muslim minority and a majority of both the Councils

had to either be from the Muslim minority or chosen by them.

This is evident from the Table enclosed in **Annexure B**.

9. The legal position stated above in para 8 continued right till 1950, as has also been recognised in *Azeez Basha* (@ pg. 12, Vol. 3A).
10. The funding of AMU between the period of 1920 to 1950 was also primarily carried out by the University through its own resources and the amount given by the Imperial Government annually was Rs. 1 lakh for most of this 30-year period, which at no point of time was more than 25% of the University's expenditure requirements.
11. Further, there is nothing to indicate that the overall supervisory powers which the Imperial Government retained with itself (which according to *Azeez Basha* is determinative of the fact that the Muslim minority did not administer the institution), were regularly exercised so as to actually constitute 'administration' of the University between 1920 to 1950.
12. An examination of the various proceedings of the Court between 1920 to 1950 indicates that the various supervisory powers/powers of interference were almost never exercised, leave alone with a frequency so as to amount to administration. The Respondents herein have also not demonstrated that the Imperial Government had any tendency to frequently exercise these powers between 1920 and 1950. This practice for a period of over 30 years indicates that the supervisory provisions were really in the nature of retention

by the colonial Government of nominal control if the situation/eventuality arises.

13. In *TMA Pai (2002) 8 SCC 481*, an 11-judge Bench of this Hon'ble Court has considered the essential elements of the 'right to administer' and held as follows:

“50. The right to establish and administer broadly comprises the following rights:

- (a) to admit students;
- (b) to set up a reasonable fee structure;
- (c) to constitute a governing body;
- (d) to appoint staff (teaching and non-teaching); and
- (e) to take action if there is dereliction of duty on the part of any employees.”

[Pg. 552 @ pg. 613 Vol. 5A]

14. Although the above test was laid down in the context of non-minority private Universities, in principle it could also be applied to a minority educational institution. Based on this test, it was the Court of the AMU that had the power to carry out each of the five functions of administration mentioned in *TMA Pai*. And this position indisputably continued till 1950. This is explained in detail through the Table below:

Area of administration	Relevant provisions of the AMU Act 1920	Pg. Nos. (Vol. No.)
1. Constitution of governing bodies	Under Sections 27(c)-(e), read with Sections 22 and 16, the 'Court' through its power to enact Statutes, was empowered to constitute the 'authorities' of the University and determine the	@pg. 80, Vol. 4A

	<p>terms and conditions of the appointments of the ‘Officers’ of the University.</p> <p>Further, under Sections 24 and 25, the ‘Court’ was empowered to prescribe the constitution and the powers of the Academic Council as well as the Executive Council.</p> <p>As per the First Statutes of the AMU, the Treasurer of the University as also its Registrar were directly appointed by the Court on such conditions as the Court deemed fit (<i>ref</i> Rules 5, 6).</p>	<p>@pg. 80, Vol. 4A</p> <p>@pg. 83, Vol. 4A</p>
<p>2. Appointmen t of Staff and Taking Disciplinary Action</p>	<p>Under Section 27(f), the Court through its power to enact Statutes is empowered to provide for the classification and mode of appointment of teachers of the University, for Provident Funds for the benefit of the University’s staff.</p>	<p>@pg. 80, Vol. 4A</p>
<p>3. Admission of students</p>	<p>Under Section 29(c)-(d), the admission of students to the University and the conditions under which students may be</p>	<p>@pg. 81, Vol. 4A</p>

	<p>admitted are to be governed by Ordinances.</p> <p>The Ordinances are subject to Statutes approved by the Court and are brought by the Executive/Academic Councils (<i>ref</i> Section 30(1)).</p>	
<p>4. Fee Structure</p>	<p>Under Section 29(f) and Section 29(h), the matter of fee is required to be prescribed by Ordinance by either the Executive Council or the Academic Council.</p> <p>The Ordinances are subject to Statutes approved by the Court, and are brought by the Executive/Academic Councils constituted by the Court (<i>ref</i> Section 30(1)).</p>	<p>@pg. 81, Vol. 4A</p>

15. Therefore, it is clear that the Court, the Executive Council, and the Academic Council:

- a. each, *de jure* as well as *de facto*, consisted of, exclusively or dominantly, members from the minority community or persons elected/appointed by the minority community; and
- b. they were vested with each of the aspects of administration recognized by this Hon'ble Court in its judgment in *TMA Pai*.

16. Therefore, the administration of AMU did, as a matter of law and fact, vest in the minority community that established it, as of the moment of adoption of the Constitution. Thus, AMU became, categorically, a minority educational institution with the introduction of Article 30.

C. Entry 63 has the effect of constitutional recognition of both the denominational/minority status of AMU and the Parliament's power to enact law in respect of it.

17. The Respondents have tried to argue that the presence of AMU by name in Entry 63 is a constitutional recognition of the legal position that AMU being an Institution of National Importance is not a minority institution.

18. At the outset, the presence of AMU in an Entry in the List of Schedule VII can not at all be determinative of its legal character. It is settled law that entries are only indicative of fields of legislation and the substantive power to legislate is derived from the provisions of the Constitution itself, such as Article 246 in the case of the Parliament. Therefore, the formulation in an entry of any matter cannot be determinative of its constitutional/legal character.

19. Without prejudice to the above, it is submitted that Entry 63, in fact, is clearly suggestive of constitutional recognition of the minority status of AMU and the Parliament's ability to legislate in respect of AMU. Entry 63 reads as follows:

“63. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University; the University established in pursuance of article

371E; any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance.”
(emphasis supplied)

20. Entry 63 has two parts. The first part refers to three institutions by name and the fourth institution by reference to the Article of the Constitution under which it is founded. The second part refers to Parliament’s competence to declare any other institution as one of national importance.
21. The common theme through both these parts is that it is the Parliament alone as opposed to any Provincial/State Legislature which has the legislative power in respect of the named/declared institutions. The essence of this provision, therefore, is to emphasise the national character of the institution in contradistinction to the provincial character of such an institution.
22. The Entry is not at all a comment on the type or nature of institutions which can be declared by Parliament to be of national importance. As the Constituent Assembly Debates about this Entry, in particular, the statement of Dr. Ambedkar clearly emphasises that the declaration of an institution to be of national importance is meant to support the existence of that institution by the Parliament and the Central Government rather than to change its character. The relevant part reads as follows:

“Sir, I find my honourable Friends, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad and Dr. Deshmukh, running at cross-purposes. One wants to enlarge the scope of the article by adding the word “academy”. The other wants to limit the scope of the article by dropping the word “Delhi

University and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national interest...

*With regard to the subsequent part of the entry relating to any other institution declared by law by Parliament, it seems to me, that it is desirable to retain those words, because there **might be institutions which are of such importance from a cultural or from a national point of view** and whose financial position may not be as sound as the position of any other institution **and may require the help and assistance of the Centre**. In view of that, I think the last part of the entry is necessary and I am not prepared to accept his amendment.”*

(@ Volume VB, pg. 118)

23. It is clear from the above quotation that far from changing the character of the institution its declaration as one of national importance is for the purpose of providing the central government’s support for it to thrive in its existing form and character.

D. The validity of the 1981 Amendment should be only decided once the Executive, which is constitutionally mandated to defend the Amendment, is directed to defend it

24. Whenever the *vires* of a parliamentary enactment or a constitutional amendment is challenged, it is the Union of India alone that is made a defending respondent. The Parliament itself is never before the court. This is because the Executive is constitutionally expected and obligated to defend all acts of the Parliament whenever they are challenged in any constitutional court.
25. It is unimaginable that the Executive can leave the Parliament voiceless before a constitutional court, when the acts of the

Parliament are in question before such a court. This is for a whole host of reasons that go to the very core of the functioning of a constitutional set-up. These reasons are enumerated and explained hereinafter:

- i. The Executive does have a limited say while bringing into force a legislation/constitutional amendment under Article 111 of the Constitution of India, which is a power of the President to give assent to a Bill on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. Further, the legislation itself may provide the power to the Executive to bring into force whole or part of a statute. Once this power is exercised, the Executive has no further discretion to either not enforce the law or to not defend the law. The power to give assent/notify a law does not, within it, have the power to withdraw assent or denotify a law. Thus, when a law is assented and notified, the Executive has no constitutional choice but to enforce or defend it, unless the Parliament itself repeals/amends it.
- ii. The power to declare a law unconstitutional is the exclusive prerogative of the constitutional courts.
- iii. An Executive, even if it believes a law/amendment to be unconstitutional, is constitutionally obligated to defend the law right up till the Supreme Court [for a detailed discussion on 'duty to defend', see, Gregory F. Zoeller, *Duty to Defend and the Rule of Law*, INDIANA LAW JOURNAL y othe @ Volume III-K @ pg. 2].
- iv. Any other view which gives the Executive any discretion in order to pick and choose which laws/amendments to

defend or not to defend is open to great constitutional mischief by appending the structure of political power itself which underpins Parliament's power to pass a legislation/constitutional amendment. An Executive can easily undo a law/constitutional amendment even though it does not have the support of appropriate numbers in both Houses of Parliament by simply not defending such a law/constitutional amendment and by the same logic even challenging such a law/constitutional amendment in court.

v. There is a presumption of constitutionality for parliamentary actions and the Executive by its actions does not have the power to give up this presumption of constitutionality.

26. Therefore, it is necessary that this Hon'ble Court first finds that it is constitutionally incumbent on the Executive to defend the 1981 Amendment, and only thereafter, examine its validity. An adjudication on the constitutionality of a parliamentary amendment, without its constitutionally mandated defense will not be a constitutionally proper adjudication of the Amendment.

Drafted by:
Shadan Farasat, Gautam Bhatia,
Hrishika Jain, Natasha Maheshwari, Aman Naqvi,
Harshit Anand, & Abhishek Babbar, Advs.

Place: New Delhi
Date: 31.01.2024

ANNEXURE A

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
Provisions related to 'establishment'							
Long Title and Preamble	An Act to establish a University at Allahabad. Whereas it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1887. (2) It shall come into force at	An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Madras. Whereas, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras	An Act to establish and incorporate a University at Patna. Whereas it is expedient to establish and incorporate a University at Patna, to be known as the Patna University; It is hereby enacted as follows: 1. This Act may be called the Patna University Act, 1917.	An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta Whereas, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subject of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has	As Act to establish and incorporate an University at Bombay Whereas, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have	An Act to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh. WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh, and to dissolve the Societies registered under the Societies'	The Allahabad Act uses the expression 'establishment' in its long title, but has not used the term 'incorporation'. Further, the Allahabad Act, University of Calcutta Act and University of Madras Act use the expression "all classes and denominations". Furthermore, Allahabad, Calcutta and

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
	once.	for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows:	2. It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.	been determined to establish an University at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academically Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto: and whereas, for effecting, the purposes	acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; it is enacted as follows:	Registration Act, 1860, which are respectively known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the Muslim University Association, and to transfer to and rest in the said University all properties and rights of the said Societies and of the Muslim University Foundation Committee; It is hereby enacted as follows :	Madras Acts use the expression "determined to establish", which signifies that the Act not only incorporated, but also established the Universities. The AMU Act does not use any of the above terms , except the term of the Article i.e. establish and incorporate.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
				aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: it is enacted as follows: .			
Establishment and incorporation	Section 2 Governor General shall be the patron of the University. The University shall consist of Chancellor, Vice chancellor and such number of fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided. The	Section 1. Incorporation The following persons, namely. The Eight Honorable George Francis Egbert, Lord Harris, Governor of Fort St. George. The Honorable Sir Christopher Kawlinson, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras. The Right	Section 3. 1. The first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the first members of the Senate, and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or	Section I Incorporation The following persons, namely, The Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning, Governor General of India. The Honorable John Russell Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of The North-Western Provinces. The Honorable	Section I Incorporation The following persons, namely, The Right Honorable John, Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay. The Honorable Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay. The Right Reverend John Harding, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, Ex-	Section 3 Incorporation The First Chancellor. Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor who shall be the persons appointed in this behalf by a notification of the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India: and the persons specified in the	In the incorporation provision itself, the Acts of Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad mention the names of high dignitaries including the Governor General of India as first Chancellor the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, in

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
	University shall be body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad.	<p>Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>The Honorable Sir Patrick Grant, Lieutenant-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>The Honorable Walter Elliot, Member of the Council of Madras, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>The Honorable Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p>	<p>members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Patna University.</p> <p>2. The Patna University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by the said name.</p> <p>3. The</p>	<p>Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.</p> <p>The Honorable sir James William Colvile, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.</p> <p>The Right Reverend Daniel Wilson Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta.</p> <p>The Honorable George Anson, General, Commander-in-Chief of the Force in India.</p> <p>The Honorable Joseph Alexander Dorin, Member of the</p>	<p><i>officio</i>.</p> <p>The Honorable Sir Henry Somerset, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>The Honorable James Grant Lumsden, Member of the Council of Bombay, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>The Honorable Arthur Malet, Member of the Council of Bombay, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>Edward Irvine Howard, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p>	<p>Schedule as the first members of the Court and all persons, who may hereafter become, or be appointed as, such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Aligarh Muslim University and shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal and shall sue and be sued by that name.</p>	<p>Madras and Allahabad as Vice-Chancellor and other Fellows as one body corporate of respective universities.</p> <p>On the contrary, AMU Act does not mention any of the above high functionaries as Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the incorporation provision.</p>

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		<p>Alexander John Arbuthnot, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>Eyre Burton Powell, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>Henry Fortey, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>James Kellie, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>The Honorable Sir Henry Bayison, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of</p>	<p>University shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of making provision for imparting education, of promoting original research, of examining students and conferring degrees, of admitting educational institutions to its privileges, and of supervising and</p>	<p>Supreme Council of India.</p> <p>The Honorable John Low, Major General, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Member of the Supreme Council of India.</p> <p>The Honorable John Peter Grant, Member of the Supreme Council of India.</p> <p>The Honorable Barnes Peacock, Member of the Supreme Council of India.</p> <p>Charles Allen, Esquire, Member of the</p>	<p>Robert Haines, Esquire, M.D., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>C. Morehead, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>John Harkness, Esquire, L.L.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>The Reverend James McDougalli, Acting Principal of the Poona College, <i>Ex-officio</i>.</p> <p>Philip William LeGeyt, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of</p>		

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		<p>Judicature at Madras.</p> <p>Thomas Pycroft, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government. Edward Maltby, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government. James Dewar Bourdillon, Esquire, Secretary to Government.</p> <p>Henry Forbes, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government. Colonel Charles Alfred Browne, Secretary to Government.</p> <p>James Blair Preston, I</p>	<p>controlling the administration of colleges of the University in all matters of education and discipline, and of inspecting and supervising external colleges,</p>	<p>Legislative Council of India.</p> <p>Henry Ricketts, Esquire, Provisional Member of Supreme Council of India.</p> <p>Charles Binny Trevor, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.</p> <p>Prince GholamMuhamud</p> <p>William Ritchie, esquire, Advocate General in Bengal</p> <p>Cecil Beadon, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India.</p>	<p>India.</p> <p>The Honorable Sir, Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.</p> <p>Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Knight.</p> <p>Metcalfe Larken, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education.</p> <p>Juggonauth Sunkersett, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education.</p> <p>Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esquire, Member of the late</p>		

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		<p>squire, Physican General.</p> <p>The Reverend Robert Halley, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College.</p> <p>J. Townshend Fowler, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School.</p> <p>P. Soobroyooloo Naidoo, President of Patcheapah's Institution.</p> <p>William Ambrose Moreiiead, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras.</p> <p>Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esquire, Accountant General.</p>		<p>Colonel Henry Goodwyn of the Bengal Engineers, Chief Engineer in Bengal.</p> <p>being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and</p>	<p>Board of Education.</p> <p>BhaoDajee, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education.</p> <p>Matthew Stovell, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education.</p> <p>Claudius James Erskine, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction.</p> <p>William Edward Frere, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the</p>		

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		<p>Colonel Arthur Thomas Cotton Commandant of Engineers.</p> <p>Colonel Charles Edward Fabier, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Townsend Pears, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel George Balfour, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.</p> <p>The Reverend John Richards, Master of</p>		<p>declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of East India Company</p>	<p>Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay.</p> <p>Major General Charles Waddington, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works.</p> <p>The Reverend John Wilson, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.</p> <p>The Reverend Philip Anderson, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment.</p> <p>Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Esquire,</p>		

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		<p>Arts.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Conysrs Cotton, Acting Mint Master. Chittur Runganabum Sastry, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature.</p> <p>John Emelius Mayer, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College.</p> <p>The Reverend Robert Kerr Hamilton, Master of Arts.</p> <p>The Reverend George Hall, Master of Arts.</p>			<p>Commissioner in Scinde.</p> <p>Lieutenant Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, Indian Navy.</p> <p>Mohamed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.</p> <p>James John Berkley, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company.</p> <p>Henry Lacon Anderson, Esquire, Secretary to Government.</p>		

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		<p>The Reverend Peter Sorenson Royston, Bachelor of Arts.</p> <p>James Sanderson, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army.</p> <p>The Reverend John Braidwood, Master of Arts.</p> <p>John Dawson Mayne, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic, in the Presidency College.</p> <p>Richard Burgass, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes.</p>			<p>being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue</p>		

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		<p>Lieutenant-Colonel John Joseph Losh, Military Auditor General</p> <p>William Judson Vansomeren, Esquire, Doctor his Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College.</p> <p>Samuel Jesudasen, Native Surgeon.</p> <p>Major John Maitland, Superintendent Gun-carriage Manufactory.</p> <p>The Reverend A. Burgess, The Reverend W. Grant,</p> <p>being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said</p>			and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company		

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and					

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.					
Provisions related to 'administration'							
Constitution of Body Corporate		Section 3. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published		Section III The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor and such members of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor General of India in Council had already appointed or shall hereafter appoint.	Section III Constitution of Body Corporate, Senate, Office vacated by leaving India - The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any		No such provision in AMU Act.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		in the <i>Fori St. George Gazette</i> , hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University.			order published in the <i>Bombay Gazette</i> , hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.		
Senate				Section III The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the senate of the said			No such provision in AMU Act. The University Court, and University Executive

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
				university. The Chancellor who is the Governor General of India shall if present preside over the Senate.			Council did not have the Governor General or government dignitaries as its members.
Chancellor	Section 3. The Lt. Governor of North West Province for the time being shall be the chancellor of the university and the first chancellor shall be Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comnys Lal	Section 4. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Eight Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.	Section 5. 1. The Chancellor shall be the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa for the time being. 2. The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University, and shall, when present,	Section IV. The Governor General of India for the time being shall be the Vice-Chancellor of the said University and the first Chancellor shall be Right Honorable Charles John Viscount	Section IV Chancellor The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable John, Lord Elphinstone.	Section 17. The Chancellor (1) The successors to the first Chancellor shall be elected by the Court. (2) The Chancellor shall hold office for three years. (3) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the	The Chancellor under the AMU Act, 1920 was elected by the University Court consisting of all Muslim members. This is as opposed to the Acts of the Universities of Madras, Allahabad, government dignitaries as its members.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
			<p>preside at Convocation of the University convened for the purpose of conferring degrees and for other purposes.</p> <p>3. Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.</p> <p>4. The Chancellor shall finally decide any dispute with regard to the</p>			University.	All Vice-Chancellors have been Muslims.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
			election of any person to be a member of the Senate or Syndicate. 5. The Chancellor shall have the right of inspecting the University and of visiting and inspecting the colleges, both generally and for the purpose of seeing that the proceeding of the University are in conformity with this Act and the Regulations. The Chancellor				

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
			<p>may, by order in writing, annul any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the Regulations:</p> <p>Provided that, before making any such order, he shall call upon the University to show cause why such an order should not be made, and if any cause is shown within a reasonable time, he shall consider the same</p>				

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
Vice-Chancellor	<p>Section 4.</p> <p>The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may appoint.</p> <p>4(4) Hon'ble Sir John H., Chief Justice of High Court of judicature for the North West Provinces shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor.</p>	<p>Section 5. Vice-Chancellor</p> <p>The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor herein-before nominated shall go out of Office on the first day of January 1859.</p>	<p>Section 6.</p> <p>1. The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Local Government and shall hold office for three years from the date of his appointment,</p>	<p>Section V</p> <p>The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colville Knight, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,</p> <p>The Governor General of India in Council to nominate a fit and proper person as a Vice-Chancellor.</p>	<p>Section V Vice-Chancellor</p> <p>The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir William Yardley, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor herein-before nominated shall go out of Office on the first day of January 1859.</p>	<p>Section 19 The Vice-Chancellor</p> <p>(1) The successors to the first Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its members. Every such election shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.</p> <p>(2) The vice-Chancellor shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.</p>	<p>The Acts of the Universities of Allahabad, Madras etc, appoint government functionaries, judges of high courts, etc.</p> <p>On the other hand, no such provision exists in the AMU Act, 1920. The Vice-Chancellor was to be elected by the University Court from amongst its members subject to Lord Rector's approval.</p>

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
Fellows	<p>Section 5</p> <p>The following persons shall be Fellows, namely:- (a) all persons for the time being holding such offices under the Government as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf; (b) Persons whom the Chancellor may from time to time appoint by name as</p>	<p>Section 6. Fellows</p> <p>The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor</p>	<p>Section 7.</p> <p>The Senate shall consist of not less than sixty and not more than seventy-five Ordinary Fellows in addition to the following ex-officio Fellows, namely: - the Vice-Chancellor; the Members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa; the Chief Justice of the High Court of</p>	<p>Section VI.</p> <p>The Lt. Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Members of the Supreme Court of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said</p>	<p>Section VI Fellows</p> <p>The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-</p>		NO provision of Fellows in the AMU Act, 1920.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
	being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science or Art, or for services to the cause of education; and (c) such persons as may from time to time be elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor:	for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the, number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such	Judicature at Patna; the Bishop of Chota Nagpur; Director of Public Instruction in Bihar and Orissa; and the Principals of all colleges in which instruction to a degree standard is given.	University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive, be reduced below thirty, the Governor General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette as with the then Fellows of the said University, shall	Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the <i>Bombay Gazette</i> , nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of		

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		<p>Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.</p> <p>Section 7. The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled</p> <p>The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow</p>		<p>make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But no thing herein contained shall prevent the Governor General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.</p>	<p>Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.</p>		

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the <i>Gazette</i> , the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.					
Administration		<p>Section 8. Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University</p> <p>The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time beings shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said</p>		<p>Section – VIII</p> <p>The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and the property of the said University.</p>	<p>Section VII Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University</p> <p>The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by</p>	<p>Court of the University was the supreme governing body.</p> <p>The Executive Council was under the control of the University Court.</p> <p>Both Executive Council and the Academic Council had assured Muslim presence/.</p>	<p>Governor General as Chancellor, Chief Justice of High Court of Judicature as Vice-Chancellor and Fellows nominated by the Governor General had the total control of administration.</p> <p>AMU on the other hand was administered by</p>

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.			this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.	Control	the Court, Executive Council and Academic Council. Therefore, administrative control vested with the Muslims.
Bye Laws/ Statutes/Ordinances		Bye-laws. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and	Section 14. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Regulations--- (i) shall provide for the following matters: - (a) the	The Said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall have full power to make and alter bye laws and Regulations. So as the same be not repugnant of the law or to the general objects of	Bye-laws The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions	27. Power to make Statutes Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the	The Acts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay provide the Governor General, who is the Chancellor of the University, and the Chief Justice, who is

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the	election and all matters connected therewith of Ordinary Fellows or members of the Senate and Syndicate and so as to include provisions for the adequate representation of all the Faculties of the University among the Fellows to be elected by the teaching staff of the colleges; (b) the inclusion of persons-permanently	the provision of this Act. Provided such bye laws and regulations shall have been submitted first to and shall have the approval of the Governor General Council in	of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever	following matters, namely:- (a) the conferment of honorary degrees and the appointment of Rectors; (b) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes;. (c) the terms of office, and the method and conditions of, appointment of the	the Vice Chancellor of the respective university, as well as the Fellows nominated by the Governor General, with the power to create bye-laws. However, any changes to the bye-laws and regulations cannot be made without the prior approval of the Governor General in Council. The AMU Act, 1920 gives power of making

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after, the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall,	resident in the Orissa division among the nominated and elected Fellows of the Senate:		regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.	officers of the University; (d) the designations and powers of officers of the University; (e) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University; (f) the classification and mode of appointment of teachers of the University; (g) the institution and maintenanc	Statutes and Ordinances to the University Court and Executive Council subject to approval of Lord Rector.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		have been first submitted, to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.				<p>e of Halls;</p> <p>(h) the constitution of provident and pension funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers and servants of the University;</p> <p>(i) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates;</p> <p>(j) the instruction of Muslim students in the Muslim religion and theology;</p> <p>(k) the</p>	

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
						<p>establishment of Intermediate colleges and schools; and all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by Statutes.</p> <p>Section 29 Ordinances</p> <p>(1) The Executive Council or, in academic matters, the Academic Council may make Ordinances.</p> <p>(2) The first Ordinances shall be framed as directed by the Governor</p>	

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
						<p>General in Council, and shall receive such previous approval as he may direct.</p> <p>(3) No new Ordinances, or amendment or repeal of an existing Ordinances shall have any validity until it has been submitted through the Court and the Visiting Board (which may record its opinion thereon) to</p>	

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
						<p>the Governor General in Council, and has obtained the approval of the latter, who may sanction, disallow or remit it for further consideration</p> <p>If any question arises between the Executive and the Academic Council as to which has the power to make an Ordinances, either Council may represent the matter to the Visiting Board who shall refer</p>	

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
						the same to a tribunal consisting of three members, one of whom shall be nominated by the Executive Council, one by the Academic Council, and one shall be a judge of a High Court nominated by the Lord Rector.	
Appointment & Removal of Examiners and Officers		Section 10. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and		Section X The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall have full power to appoint or remove all Examiners, Officers and servants of the	Section X Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers - The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion to		No comparable provision in the AMU Act, 1920.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		servants of the said University.		said University.	remove, all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.		
Power to confer degrees	Power to confer degrees after examination: Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on persons who have passed such examinations in the University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under this Act	Section 11. Power to confer degrees The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the		Section XI The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall have power after examination to confer several degrees.	Section XI Power to confer degrees The Said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in	The power to confer degrees is with the University bodies.	The Lord Rector did not have any power to confer degrees.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
	-	said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.			the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.		
Qualification for admission		Section 12. Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a	Section 9. (1) No educational institution shall be admitted as a college unless the following conditions are	Section XII Except by Special order by the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree unless he shall present to the said	Section XII Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be	Section 32 of AMU Act, 1920 authorizes admission committee consisting of PVC, the Principal of Intermediate College who	AMU Act, 1920 gives the university's admission committee power to give admissions. This as opposed to the

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master, of Arts, Bachelor of Laws,. Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the	compiled with, namely: -- the admission of the institution as a college has, on application made, and after the Syndicate has recorded its opinion on such application, been approved by the Senate and the Local Government; and all provisions of the Regulations relating to the admission of educational	Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, certificate from one of the institution authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the said University.	admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.	shall be selected by the Vice-Chancellor and such other persons as may be decided by the Academic Council to give admissions. The University ofcourse cannot recognize any course of degree of other institutions without the prior sanction by the Governor General in Council	Acts of the other universities where the permission of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, et al is required.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.	institutions as colleges have been substantially complied with. (2) No educational institution shall be admitted as a college of the University, unless the following conditions are complied with, namely: - (a) the buildings of the institution are situated within the area which has been, or may hereafter be, acquired for the purposes of the				

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
			<p>University: (b) all provisions of the Regulations relating to the admission of educational institutions as colleges of the University have been substantially complied with.</p> <p>(3) No educational institution shall be admitted as an external college, unless the following conditions are complied with, namely: -</p> <p>(a) in the case of an educational</p>				

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
			institution teaching to a degree standard, the buildings of the institution are situated in one of the following towns, namely Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, or Hazaribagh: Provided that this condition may be dispensed within particular case if the Governor General in Council so directs; (b) all provisions of the				

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
			Regulations relating to the admission of educational institutions as external colleges have been substantially complied with.				
Examination of degrees		Section 13. Examination for degree The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners		Section XIII The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined	Section XIII Examination for degrees – The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by	Examinations (1) All arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made, and all examinations shall be appointed by the Academic Council in	No comparable provision in 1920 Act. The powers of examining is with the University's authority.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.		either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall	the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree, or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.	such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. (2) At least one examiner who is not a member or a teacher of the University shall be appointed for each subject in a Department of Studies forming part of the course which is required for a University degree. The Academic	

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
				appoint.		Council shall appoint Examination Committees, consisting of members of its own Body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.	
Grant of Degrees		Section 14. Grant of degrees At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the		At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name	Section XIV Grant of degrees At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the		No comparable provision in 1920 Act. Powers given to University Bodies to

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 185709 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		Examiners shall declare the name of 3 very candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other Candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which		of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degree..... he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University	Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.		decide conditions of award of degrees etc.

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
		the particulars so stated shall be declared.					
Fees	<p>Section 16</p> <p>(1) The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance into the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and</p>	<p>Section 15. Fees</p> <p>The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose.</p>		<p>The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows ... have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them.....</p>	<p>V. Fees</p> <p>The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose.</p>		

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
	for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the rules for the time being in force under this Act. (2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fees Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.						
Annual Accounts.	Annual Accounts and audits thereof: (1) The accounts of the income and	Annual account Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University under the directions and regulations of the			Annual accounts Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the	Section 35 Annual Accounts (1) The annual accounts and balance sheet of the University shall be	The accounts and expenses of the Universities of Allahabad, Madras and Bombay are submitted to the government

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
	<p>expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as that Government may direct.</p> <p>(1) For the purposes of the examination and audit the auditor appointed by the Local Government may by letter require the production before him of</p>	<p>Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.</p>			<p>Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.</p>	<p>prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall once at least every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months be audited by auditors appointed by the Visiting Board.</p> <p>(2)The annual accounts when audited shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette and a copy of the accounts,</p>	<p>functionaries such as the Governor, local government etc. On the other hand, AMUs accounts are to be submitted to the Lord Rector and are to be considered by the Court.</p>

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
	any books, vouchers and other documents which he deems necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, vouchers or documents to appear before him at the examination and audit or adjournment thereof and to answer all questions which may be put to him with respect thereto or to prepare					together with the auditor's report, shall be submitted through the Visiting Board to the Lord Rector. (3) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.	

	University of Allahabad ACT No. XVIII OF 1887 (Volume 4I @ p. 168)	University of Madras ACT NO. 27 OF 1857 June, 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 148)	University of Patna ACT No. XVI of 1917 (Volume 4I @ p. 324)	University of Calcutta Act No. 2 of 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 131)	University of Bombay ACT No. XXII OF 1857 (Volume 4I @ p. 140)	Aligarh Muslim University (Volume 4A @ p. 77)	Remarks
	and submit any further statement which the auditor considers necessary in explanation thereof.						

ANNEXURE B**Officers of the University**

Section 16 - Officers of the University (@pg. 80 Vol. 4A)	
<p>The following shall be officers of the University :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Chancellor, (01) <i>De jure</i> 2. The Pro-Chancellor, (01) <i>De jure</i> 3. The Vice-Chancellor, (01) <i>De jure</i> 4. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, (01) <i>De facto</i> 	<p>THREE out of the FOUR officers of the University - <u>the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor</u> had necessarily to be Muslims as all three were ex-officio members of the Court which was a purely Muslim body (<i>ref</i> as per section <u>23 of the Act</u> read with <u>Statute 8 (@pg. 80, pg. 84, Vol. 4A)</u>).</p>

Authorities of the University

Section 22- Authorities of the University (@pg. 80 Vol. 4A)	
<p>1. The Court</p>	<p>The composition of the Court has been provided in Section 23 (1) of the AMU Act 1920 as <u>“Provided that no person other than a Muslim shall be a member thereof.” (@pg. 80, Vol. 4A)</u></p> <p>Therefore, the Court was an exclusive Muslim body.</p>
<p>2. The Executive Council,</p>	<p>As per Section 24 of the AMU Act 1920, the Executive Council is the executive body of the University and in accordance with Statute 15 (1) it shall consist of not more than <u>18 members (@pg. 80, 85, Vol. 4A)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Vice-Chancellor, (01) <i>De jure</i> 2. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, (01) <i>De facto</i> 3. Principal of an Intermediate College maintained by the University (01) <i>De facto</i> 4. Treasurer (appointed by the Court) (01) <i>De facto</i> 5. Six members elected by the Academic Council (04) <i>De facto</i>

	<p>6. Twenty elected by the Court (10) De facto</p> <p>If we look at the composition of the Executive Council it is clear that the Vice-Chancellor, who is also ex-officio member of the court and elected amongst themselves necessarily has to be Muslim. Furthermore, <u>10 shall be elected by the Court</u> which is wholly Muslim body. So out of the maximum 18 number of the Executive Council 1 is <i>de jure</i> Muslim, 10 are to be elected by the Court which is a <i>de jure</i> Muslim body, and 1 is to be appointed by the Court. It means out of 18 members, 12 are either themselves required to be Muslims or are to be elected/appointed by a body legally required to be all-Muslim.</p>
<p>3. The Academic Council</p>	<p>The composition of the Academic Council has been provided in Statute 17(1) (@pg. 85 Vol. 4A) and consists of following persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Vice-Chancellor (01) De jure (ii) The Pro- Vice-Chancellor; (01) De facto (iii) The Chairman of the (13) De Departments of Studies facto (iv) The Librarian (01) De facto (v) Two persons elected by the (02) De Court facto (vi) Two persons nominated by (02) De the Visiting Board facto (vii) Five persons co-opted by the (10) De other members of the Council, two of whom at least shall be Heads of Halls, two Professors or Readers, and one a person not

	<p>engaged in teaching in the University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Total 30</p> <p>According to the Statute 8 (7) (@pg. 84 Vol. 4A), 15 members of the Academic Council are elected to the Court from <u>among its own members</u> - which is a <i>de jure</i> exclusive Muslim body. It means all these fifteen members who are to be sent to the Court are to be necessarily Muslims.</p> <p><u>Thus, 16 out of 30</u> are <i>de jure</i> Muslim in the Academic Council.</p>
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FY 2021-22 Grants

1. University of Delhi

Body	Source of Funds	Amount (in Rs Cr)
Delhi University	Central Government	697.28*
51 DU Colleges	Central Government	2446.83 [#]
	TOTAL (Central Government)	3144.11
12 DU Colleges	State Government	305.29*
	GRAND TOTAL	3449.4

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that the University of Delhi has 91 Constituent/affiliated Colleges, out of which UGC provides Revenue Grants to 53 Delhi Colleges only. 12 Delhi Colleges are fully funded by the Government of NCT of Delhi and the remaining 26 colleges receive funds from other sources[#]

(Source: University of Delhi Annual Report 2021-22, p 704; individual college pages of colleges fully funded by the State Government; and, Lok Sabha starred question no. 11 dated 18.07.2022)

2. Banaras Hindu University – Rs 1303.01 Cr**

3. Aligarh Muslim University- Rs 1214.63 Cr**

(Source: Loksabha Starred question no. 131 dated 18.07.2022)