3. Appointment of Chairman and member of the Commission—

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CECC (Constitution Commission Act 1997)
CHAPTER I

Definition

The University Grants Commission Act, 1956

The University Grants Commission Act, 1956 is the act passed by the Parliament of India to provide grants to universities. It was enacted to ensure the promotion of research, the advancement of learning, and the encouragement of the development of higher education in the country. The act also provides for the establishment of the University Grants Commission, which is responsible for the regulation and development of higher education in India.

The act is divided into several parts, each of which deals with a specific aspect of higher education. Part I of the act deals with the establishment of the University Grants Commission, while Part II deals with the powers and functions of the commission. Part III deals with the grants and assistance to universities, and Part IV deals with the grants and assistance to colleges.

The act also includes provisions for the establishment of new universities and the recognition of existing universities. It also provides for the appointment of the commission's members and the conduct of its meetings.

The act is designed to ensure that the universities in India receive the necessary support to enable them to provide quality education and research.

Section 1: The University Grants Commission Act, 1956

The act provides for the establishment of the University Grants Commission, which is a statutory body responsible for the regulation and development of higher education in India. The commission is responsible for providing grants to universities, colleges, and other educational institutions for the purpose of promoting research and the advancement of learning.

Section 2: The powers and functions of the University Grants Commission

The University Grants Commission is vested with the powers and functions to ensure the promotion of research, the advancement of learning, and the encouragement of the development of higher education in India. The commission is responsible for providing grants and assistance to universities, colleges, and other educational institutions.

Section 3: The grants and assistance to universities

The Act provides for the grants and assistance to universities for the purpose of promoting research and the advancement of learning. The grants and assistance may be provided in the form of capitation grants, research grants, and other forms of financial assistance.

Section 4: The grants and assistance to colleges

The Act provides for the grants and assistance to colleges for the purpose of promoting research and the advancement of learning. The grants and assistance may be provided in the form of capitation grants, research grants, and other forms of financial assistance.
University Grants Commission Act, 1956

PART II

CHAPTER II

Section 2

The UGC shall be the authority to frame, amend, and repeal regulations, rules, and orders for the regulation of universities and other educational institutions, and to make appointments to committees and other bodies for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

Section 3

The UGC shall have power to make regulations for the purpose of carrying out its functions, and to regulate the conduct of universities and other educational institutions.

Section 4

The UGC shall have power to investigate into the affairs of any university or other educational institution, and to take such action as it thinks fit in the interest of the institution.

Section 5

The UGC shall have power to summon and record the attendance of any person, and to obtain from any person, any information or documents, which may be relevant to any investigation or inquiry under this Act.

Section 6

The UGC shall have power to make rules for the purpose of carrying out its functions, and to regulate the conduct of universities and other educational institutions.

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Section 26

The UGC shall have power to make rules for the purpose of carrying out its functions, and to regulate the conduct of universities and other educational institutions.
authority shall be applied by him:

(a) in matters of administrative law as may be provided by the Commission;

(b) in matters of professional law as provided by the Commission.

\[\text{Revised 5: 1297, Part 1, Section 4, Subsection (a)}\]
The commission is an independent body responsible for the academic and professional development of the students at the University. It reviews and approves the curricula, sets standards for academic performance, and oversees the disciplinary procedures.

The commission is composed of representatives from various departments and faculties. Their duties include:

- Establishing and reviewing academic policies and procedures
- Approving new courses and programs
- Evaluating faculty performance
- Overseeing student conduct and discipline
- Conducting hearings and disciplinary actions

The commission meets regularly to discuss matters of academic and administrative importance. Minutes of the meetings are kept and distributed to all members.

The decisions of the commission are final and cannot be challenged by the students or faculty. Any appeal must be made through the established channels of the university's grievance procedure.
University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations, 1991

1. **Objectives of the Regulations**

The objectives of these regulations are to provide a framework for the promotion of higher education in the country, to ensure that the institutions promoting higher education are of good academic standing, and to maintain a high standard of teaching and research. The regulations cover a wide range of issues, including qualifications for teaching and research, the appointment of faculty, the maintenance of academic standards, and the provision of resources for the institutions.

2. **Definitions**

- **University**: An institution that provides higher education and conducts research.
- **Institution**: Any educational institution approved by the UGC to conduct academic programs.
- **Professor**: A faculty member holding the highest rank in an institution.
- **Assistant Professor**: A faculty member below the rank of professor.
- **Research**: Any study or investigation that contributes to the advancement of knowledge.

3. **Qualifications for Teaching and Research**

- **Qualification for Professor**: A Ph.D. degree in the relevant field.
- **Qualification for Assistant Professor**: A Master's degree in the relevant field.

4. **Appointment of Faculty**

- **Appointment**: The process of selecting and hiring faculty members.
- **Procedure**: The rules and regulations governing the appointment of faculty members.

5. **Maintenance of Academic Standards**

- **Academic Standards**: The quality of education and research conducted by the institutions.
- **Regulations**: The rules and guidelines governing the academic standards.

6. **Provision of Resources**

- **Resources**: The financial and non-financial support provided to the institutions.
- **Financial Support**: Grants, fellowships, and other forms of financial assistance.

7. **Compliance**

- **Compliance**: The adherence to the regulations and guidelines set by the UGC.

8. **Penalties**

- **Penalty**: The consequences for non-compliance with the regulations.

9. **Review and Revision**

- **Review**: The process of evaluating and revising the regulations.
- **Revision**: The process of updating the regulations.

These regulations are designed to ensure that the institutions promoting higher education are of good academic standing, and to maintain a high standard of teaching and research. The UGC is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the regulations to ensure that the institutions comply with the standards set forth in the regulations.