

**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**

**AGENDA & PROCEEDINGS**

**NO. 96**

**3<sup>RD</sup> JULY 1968**

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE 96TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY  
GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 3RD JULY, 1968.

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The following were present:

1. Dr. D. S. Kothari	Chairman
2. Dr. S. Dhawan	Member
3. Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar	"
4. Shri P. Govindan Nair	"
5. Prof. V. K. Gokak	"
6. Dr. D. S. Reddi	"
7. Shri B. Shiva Rao	"
8. Prof. A. R. Wadia	"
9. Dr. F. J. Philip	Secretary

Secretariat

1. Shri R. K. Chhabra	Joint Secretary
2. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	Joint Secretary
3. Dr. R. D. Deshpande	Development Officer
4. Dr. J. N. Kaul	"
5. Shri S. Viswanath	"

Apology for absence was received from Shri G. K. Chandiramani.

Item No. 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the  
Commission held on 1st May, 1968. .

The minutes of the 95th meeting of the University Grants  
Commission held on 1st May, 1968, already circulated, were confirmed.

Item No. 2: (a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.  
(b) To receive items of information.

(a) The Commission approved the action taken on items  
listed in Appendix I\*.

(b) This was noted.

Item No. 3: To approve the statement of grants released after  
the last meeting of the Commission held on 1st May, 1968.

The Commission approved the grants released after the  
last meeting of the Commission (held on 1st May, 1968) as in  
Appendix II\*.

Item No. 4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by  
the University Grants Commission during 1968-69  
(upto 31st May, 1968).

This was noted.

\* Not enclosed.

Item No.5: To receive the report of Professor Yu.V.Novozhilov, Unesco Coordinator for the Programme of Unesco Assistance to the Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities.

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This was noted. It was pointed out that action was being taken on the various suggestions made by Prof. Novozhilov.

Item No.6: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Centres of Advanced Study held on 4th March, 1968.

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This was noted. In this connection the Commission desired that a note may be placed before the Commission, on the basis of the recommendations made by the CAS Committee, regarding assistance to a few selected departments to develop them into "Centres of Advanced Study" in due course.

Item No.7: To receive a note on the establishment of a Centre in Exploration Geophysics at Osmania University under the Indo-USSR Credit Agreement of Economics and Technical Cooperation, 1966.

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The Commission approved the scheme of establishment of a Centre in Exploration Geophysics at Osmania University under the Indo-USSR Credit Agreement of Economics and Technical Cooperation, 1966.

Item No.8: To receive a report on the system of Correspondence Courses for Teacher Training in the U.S.S.R.

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This was noted. It was suggested that the report may be circulated to the universities.

Item No.9: To receive a note on the introduction of Correspondence Courses by the Punjabi University, Patiala.

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This was noted.

Item No.10: To receive a copy of the address delivered by Union Education Minister at the XIX meeting of the AICTE.

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This was noted. It was agreed that the committee on engineering and technical education set up by the UGC may consider the general question of relating the intake in the engineering colleges to requirements of national development.

Item No.11: To receive the conclusions arrived at the Conference of the State Education Secretaries held in New Delhi in March, 1968.

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This was noted.

Item No. 12: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the informal consultative committee of Parliament of the Ministry of Education held on 23rd March, 1968.

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This was noted.

Item No. 13: To receive the report of the Working Group, appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs to study the progress of measures for land allotment to Scheduled Castes and their representation in services.

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The Commission generally agreed with the suggestions made by the Working Group appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, and desired that the report may be circulated to the universities.

Item No. 14: To receive a statement indicating the conditions to be prescribed by the UGC for grants sanctioned by the Commission to affiliated colleges.

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The Commission approved the note; and desired that the conditions, as given in the note, for UGC grants to affiliated colleges be made effective from 1st of August, 1968.

Item No. 15: To receive a note on the wastage of Engineering personnel in Gujarat State.

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This was noted. In this connection the Commission reiterated its earlier view that it would be an advantage if entry into the engineering colleges is made after a first degree in science.

Item No. 16: To receive a note on the utilisation of Foreign Exchange allocated to the UGC for procuring equipment, spares, etc. by universities/institutions for the period 1961-62 to 1967-68.

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It was desired that this may be brought up again at the next meeting of the Commission after discussion with the Central Government.

Item No. 17: To receive a note on the cases of student indiscipline during the quarter January to March, 1968.

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This was noted.

Item No. 18: To consider further the proposal of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for the transfer of its scheme for award of post-doctoral Research Fellowships in science subjects to the U.G.C. for implementation.

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The Commission approved the transfer of the scheme for award of post-doctoral Research Fellowships in science subjects from the Ministry of Education to the UGC on the clear understanding that the

transfer of the scheme would not result in any reduction in the total number of fellowships, and that the additional funds for the implementation of the scheme (100 fellowships) will be provided by the Government.

It was also agreed that the duration of these fellowships now being transferred by the Ministry of Education should be the same as for the corresponding fellowships awarded by the UGC.

Item No. 19: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the proposal of Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad for payment of maintenance grant for Kumar Vinay Mandir.

It was agreed in principle that an experimental school is an essential component of a teacher training college - it serves as a "laboratory" for innovation and practice of teaching methods. The school should be treated as part of the Teachers Training College for purposes of maintenance grant. The Commission desired that Professor A.R. Wadia may be requested to visit the Gujarat Vidyapith and report on the Kumar Vinay Mandir in the light of the above.

Item No. 20: To consider the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies made at its meeting held on 1st June, 1968.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Area Studies and agreed as follows:

- A. (a) The Commission generally agreed with the recommendations made by the Seminar on organisational aspects of the Area Studies Programme held in Delhi University in 1967.
- (b) A brochure on the objectives, scope and organisational framework of the Area Studies scheme may be prepared in consultation with Shri B. Shiva Rao.
- (c) Ten Postgraduate scholarships/Research fellowships (Rs. 120/300 p.m.) may be instituted for Area Studies.
- (d) A provision of Rs. one lakh may be made for the institution of visiting fellowships.
- (e) An evaluation of the progress of the Area Studies Programme may be made in 1969-70.

B. A committee may visit Bombay University to discuss with the University the development of studies on East Africa and the Soviet Union.

C. The Commission approved the following schemes under the Area Studies Programme:

(1) Delhi University: For development of Japanese Studies with assistance from the Japanese Government:

Approved Cost for  
three years

- (a) Accommodation allowance for one Professor of Japanese Economic History and two in Japanese languages and literature @ Rs. 500/- p.m. for each. Rs. 54,000
- (b) One Documentation Officer (Scale Rs. 400-950) Rs. 24,000

	<u>Approved cost for three years</u>
(c) One Steno-typist	Rs. 10,000
(d) Books (Rs.3,000/- p.a.)	Rs. 9,000
(e) Contingency (Rs.1,000/- p.a.)	Rs. 3,000
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Total	Rs.1,00,000
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(ii) Sri Venkateswara University: For development of Studies on the States of Indo-China (Cambodia, Laos, South and North Vietnam).

Books, journals and (N.R)	Rs. 20,000
documents (R)	Rs. 15,000
(Rs.5,000 per annum)	
Field trips for the remaining three years of the Fourth Plan (within a ceiling of Rs.20,000)	Rs. 20,000
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Total	Rs. 55,000
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(iii) Aligarh Muslim University: For West Asian Studies - the conversion of two research scholarships (Rs.200/-p.m.) already approved but not filled to two junior research fellowships (Rs.300/-p.m.)

Item No.21: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to review the working of the Parapsychology Unit at the Rajasthan University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations made by the committee appointed to review the working of the Parapsychology Unit at the Rajasthan University and noted that no assistance will be given to the university towards the scheme after 31st March, 1968.

Item No.22: To consider the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the possibility of recognition of the Department of Sociology Delhi University as a Centre of Advanced Study.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee to recognise the department of Sociology at Delhi University as a centre of advanced study and agreed to provide for the following:

1. Non Recurring

Building (6,000 sq.ft. including all services, fittings and furniture).	Rs. 2,00,000
Equipment	Rs. 15,000
Furniture for existing rooms	Rs. 10,000
Books and Journals	Rs. 50,000
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Total (Non-recurring)	Rs. 2,75,000
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|--------------|-----|
| 1. Professor | One |
| 2. Reader    | One |

(ii) Fellowships and Scholarships

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (a) Jr. Fellowships (Rs. 500 p.m. fixed)                                      | Two  |
| (b) Jr. Fellowships (Rs. 300 p.m. fixed)                                      | Two  |
| (c) Research Scholarships (Rs. 250 p.m. fixed) (including M. Litt. Students). | Four |
| (d) National Scholarships (Rs. 120 p.m. for M.A. students)                    | Four |

(iii) Visiting Fellows and Seminars Rs. 15,000 p.a. ceiling

(iv) Administrative and Technical Staff (including posts of One Documentation Assistant and one Library Assistant). Rs. 15,000 p.a. ceiling

(v) Other Items

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Library Books and Journals | Rs. 10,000 p.a. ceiling        |
| (ii) Field Work                | Rs. 10,000 -do-                |
| (iii) Publications             | Rs. 5,000 -do-                 |
| (iv) Miscellaneous Expenditure | Rs. 5,000 -do-                 |
| Total (iii), (iv) & (v)        | <u>Rs. 60,000 p.a. ceiling</u> |

(Estimated total Recurring p.a. Rs. 1.30 lakhs)

Item No. 23: To consider the following proposals of Aligarh Muslim University:

- (a) revision of the salaries of the Librarians/Library Assistants in the departments and institutions.
- (b) organisation of a seminar on students services and welfare.

(a) The Commission agreed that the revision of salaries of Librarians/Library Assistants in the departments and institutions in the Aligarh Muslim University may take effect from 1.4.1965.

(b) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for organisation of a seminar on student services and welfare and desired that participation in the seminar may be limited to the Central Universities. The Commission also agreed to make a contribution not exceeding Rs. 5,000 towards the organisation of the seminar.

Item No. 24: To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University:

- (a) introduction of Diploma Course in Journalism;
- (b) assistance from the Population Council, New York for the establishment of a Demographic Research Centre at the University.

(a) The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the introduction of a diploma course in Journalism.

(b) The Commission agreed to Banaras Hindu University receiving assistance from the Population Council, New York for the establishment of a Demographic Research Centre at the University, mainly for acquisition of books and award of scholarships. With regard to payment of honorarium and allowances and appointment of non-academic staff, the Commission was of the view that the pattern of utilisation of assistance from the Population Council may be on the same lines as for schemes supported by our research councils such as the CSIR and for schemes under P.L. 480; No honorarium to full time university staff is permissible.

Item No. 25: To consider the following proposals of the Delhi University:

- (a) institution of M.Litt. Courses in English, Hindi, Urdu, Sociology and Comparative Indian Literature;
- (b) revision of scale of pay and special pay attached to the post of Cashier in Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University.

(a) The Commission desired that the proposal of the Delhi University for the institution of M.Litt. Courses be referred back to the committee for reconsideration. It was agreed that Dr. V.K. Gokak and Dr. D.S. Reddi may be requested to join the committee.

(b) The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Delhi University regarding revision of the scale of pay of the post of Cashier in Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University. The Commission however agreed that while keeping the special pay of the Cashier at a minimum of Rs. 25/- per month, however, in case the cash disbursement was higher than Rs. 50,000 p.m., the rate of special pay be as prescribed under the Central Government Rules for special pay of cashiers.

Item No. 26: To consider the following proposals of Visva-Bharati:

- (a) creation of a post of Finance Officer;
- (b) payment of an amount of Rs. 1,21,500 on account of consideration money for the Uttarayana property;
- (c) acquisition of private holdings within the university campus.

(a) The Commission regretted its inability to accept in its present form the proposal for the creation of a post of Finance Officer.

(b) The Commission accepted the proposal for payment of an amount of Rs. 1,21,500 on account of consideration money for the Uttarayana property on the condition that the amount shall be held by the Visva Bharati in trust for the benefit of Rabindra Sadana Museum.

(c) The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Visva Bharati for acquisition of private holdings referred to in the proposal received from the University.

Item No. 27: To consider the following proposals of the Calcutta University:

- (a) financial assistance for continuation of the research scheme in the field of Human Cancer and Protein Biosynthesis undertaken in the Department of Biochemistry;
- (b) naming of the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences as Dr. Bidan Chandra Roy P.G. Institute of Basic Medical Sciences.

(a) The Commission agreed to give a grant of Rs. 30,000/- per annum for the research scheme in the field of Human Cancer and Protein



Biosynthesis undertaken in the Department of Biochemistry, Calcutta University, with effect from 1968-69 and upto 1970-71. The Commission also agreed to the payment of a Non-recurring grant of Rs.50,000/- for equipment.

(b) This may be brought up again at the next meeting of the Commission.

Item No. 28: To consider further the proposal of the Indore University for financial assistance towards the development of its College of Education during the Fourth Plan.

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The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Indore University for the development of its college of education during the Fourth Plan period.

Item No. 29: To consider a proposal from Meerut University, for treating B.Ed. and M.Ed. Degrees at par with M.A. (Previous) and M.A. (Final) respectively.

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The Commission desired that the proposal from Meerut University for treating B.Ed. and M.Ed. Degrees at par with M.A. (Previous) and M.A. (Final) respectively may be referred to the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors.

Item No. 30: To consider the following proposals of Osmania University:

- (a) a personnel exchange programme between its Departments of Economics and Geography and the institutions in U.K. through the British Council;
- (b) holding an International Symposium in Genetics.

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(a) The Commission desired that the proposal of the Osmania University for obtaining the services of one British expert for each of the Departments of Economics and Geography may be taken up with the British Council to find out if the Council could meet the cost of international travel involved.

(b) Consideration of this was postponed.

Item No. 31: To consider further the proposal Patna University for assistance for construction of a Jubilee Hall-cum-Auditorium out of the special grant of Rs.10 lakhs sanctioned on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the University.

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The Commission accepted the proposal of the Patna University for assistance for construction of a Jubilee Hall-cum-Auditorium out of the special grant of Rs.10 lakhs sanctioned on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the University.

Item No. 32: To consider further the proposal of the Sardar Patel University for assistance towards the construction of a hostel under the scheme of Four-Year integrated course for training teachers of Science and Mathematics on a cent per cent basis.

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In view of the special circumstances of the case, the Commission agreed to give cent per cent grant to Sardar Patel University towards the construction of a hostel, provided that this amount could

be met within 70% of the allocation made to the University for the period ending 1970-71.

Item No. 33: To consider a proposal from the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya for financial assistance towards holding the 24th Session of All India Oriental Conference.

The Commission agreed to the payment of a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya towards holding the 24th Session of All India Oriental Conference.

Item No. 34: To consider the following proposals of the Agra University for financial assistance during the Fourth Plan period:

- (a) St. John's College for the development of its post-graduate department of Geography;
- (b) Thakur D.S.B. College, Nainital for the development of its post-graduate departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Geography and Zoology.

(a) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Agra University for financial assistance to St. John's College as detailed below:

	UGC's Share	College State Govt.'s Share	Total
Academic Staff	15,000	15,000	30,000
Equipment	21,000	7,000	28,000
Books & Journals	7,500	2,500	10,000
	<u>Rs. 43,500</u>	<u>Rs. 24,500</u>	<u>Rs. 68,000</u>

(b) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Agra University for financial assistance to Thakur D.S.B. College, Nainital for the development of its post-graduate departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Geography and Zoology as detailed below:

Post-graduate Departments.	UGC's Share	State Govt.'s/ Colloge Share	Total
<u>PHYSICS</u>			
Building	12,500	12,500	25,000
Books & Equipment	63,000	21,000	84,000
Total	<u>Rs. 75,500</u>	<u>Rs. 33,500</u>	<u>Rs. 1,09,000 (1)</u>
<u>CHEMISTRY</u>			
Building	10,000	10,000	20,000
Books & Equipment	75,000	25,000	1,00,000
Total	<u>Rs. 85,000</u>	<u>Rs. 35,000</u>	<u>Rs. 1,20,000 (2)</u>
<u>BOTANY</u>			
Building	5,500	5,500	11,000
Books & Equipment	42,000	14,000	56,000
Total	<u>Rs. 47,500</u>	<u>Rs. 19,500</u>	<u>Rs. 67,000 (3)</u>

Post-graduate Departments	UGC's Share	State Govt.'s Colloge Sharo	Total
<u>MATHEMATICS</u>			
Books & Equipment	30,000	10,000	40,000 (4)
<u>GEOGRAPHY</u>			
Books & Equipment	30,000	10,000	40,000 (5)
<u>ZOOLOGY</u>			
Building	5,500	5,500	11,000
Books & Equipment	54,000	18,000	72,000
Total	59,500	23,500	83,000 (6)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			
: (1)+(2)+(3)+(4)+(5)+(6) = 3,27,500			
	1,31,500	4,59,000	

Item No. 35: To consider the following proposals of the Meerut University:

- (a) financial assistance to S.S.V.College, Hapur for the development of its post-graduate departments of Mathematics, Chemistry and Geography during the Fourth Plan period;
- (b) financial assistance to N.R.E.C.College, Khurja for the development of its post-graduate department of Physics.

The Commission desired that the proposals of the Meerut University for financial assistance to S.S.V.College, Hapur for the development of its post-graduate departments of Mathematics, Chemistry and Geography during the Fourth Plan period and of N.R.E.C.College, Khurja for the development of its post-graduate department of Physics be examined by an expert committee.

Item No. 36: To consider a proposal of Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded(Marathwada University) for assistance for the construction of a Teachers' Hostel.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded for assistance for the construction of a Teachers' Hostel at a cost of Rs.3,27,400/- and agreed to meet 50 per cent of the cost as grant in aid.

Item No. 37: To consider a proposal of Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts Commerce and B.N.Sarda Science College, Sangamner (Poona University) for assistance for the construction of a library building.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts Commerce and B.N.Sarada Science College, Sangamner for assistance for the construction of a library building at an estimated cost of Rs.1,25,612/- and agreed to pay Rs.83,740/- as Commission's share on the basis of 2/3 : 1/3. Including the assistance that may be available to the College during the current Plan period for the construction of the hostel it was noted that the total grant payable to the College during the Plan period would be Rs.1,85,848/-.

Item No. 38: To consider further the proposal of the Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli for financial assistance for the construction of a men's hostel.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli and agreed to pay a grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs towards the construction of the men's hostel.

Item No. 39: To consider the proposal of the Khallikote College, Berhampur (Berhampur University) for naming the Men's Hostel constructed with UGC assistance after late Shri Ram Chandra Maradaraj Doo, President and Trustee of the College.

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Khallikote College, Berhampur for naming the Men's Hostel constructed with the UGC's assistance after the late Shri Ram Chandra Maradaraj Doo, President and Trustee of the College.

Item No. 40: To consider the question of extending the period for the utilisation of non-recurring grant available to Colleges for implementation of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme.

The Commission agreed that the Gokhale Memorial Girls' College, Calcutta be permitted to utilise the non-recurring assistance payable under the three year degree course scheme and that the period may be extended upto 31st March, 1969.

Item No. 41: To consider further the proposal of the Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareilly (Kanpur University) for the extension of library building and purchase of books and furniture.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareilly for the extension of its library building and provision of furniture at an estimated cost of Rs.1.3 lakhs and agreed to meet 2/3 of the expenditure as UGC's share.

Item No. 42: To consider student welfare schemes to be implemented during 1968-69.

The Commission agreed that the universities/colleges be assisted towards (a) improvement of hostel facilities; (b) provision of "Student Study Homes"; and (c) provision of health services under the student welfare programmes for which an amount of Rs.50 lakhs is available.

Item No. 43: To consider the Report of the Committee appointed to visit Colleges affiliated to the Rajasthan University.

Consideration of this was postponed to the next meeting.

Item No. 44: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to review the problems of the Bihar University

The Commission noted the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to review the problems of the Bihar University and desired that comments of the State Government may be obtained on the report.

Item No. 45: To consider the establishment matters of the University Grants Commission.

(i) The Commission agreed that as recommended by the Establishment Committee the following scales of pay be prescribed for the posts of Section Officers and Personal Assistants:

Section Officers Grade I	:	Rs. 620-30-800-EB-30-830-35-900
Section Officers Grade II	:	Rs. 350-25-500-30-590
Personal Assistants:	:	Rs. 350-25-500-30-590

It was also agreed that the U.G.C. may continue to have two categories of Section Officers i.e. Grade I and Grade II and may not have a combined scale for these posts.

(ii) It was agreed that the two posts of Accountants be placed in the scale of pay of Section Officer Grade II i.e. Rs. 350-25-500-30-590.

(iii) It was agreed that the post of Senior Statistical Assistant may be upgraded to that of Section Officer Grade II with a scale of pay of Rs. 350-25-500-30-590. It was noted that promotion to this post will be made from amongst the Statistical Assistants and that Section Officer (Statistics) will not be eligible for being considered for promotion to the post of Section Officer Grade I.

(iv) It was agreed that the scale of pay of the post of Assistant Secretary be revised to Rs. 900-50-1250.

(v) It was agreed that the procedure for recruitment to the posts of Stenographers may be referred to the Establishment Committee for advice.

(vi) The composition of the Selection Committee for making selection/appointment/promotion of staff in the U.G.C. as given in the appendix III was accepted.

(vii) It was agreed that Dr. Deshpande may be permitted to accept the invitation of the National Council for Science Education to visit United States under the Participant Training Programme, and visit the U.S.A. for a period of six to eight weeks commencing from 14.8.1968 and that this period may be treated as on duty.

(viii) Consideration of the proposal for air-conditioning of the U.G.C. building was postponed to a later meeting.

Item No. 46: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on 7th August, 1968 in New Delhi.

Item No. 47: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the proposal of the Delhi University to introduce Honours Course in Sociology.

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The Commission accepted the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to consider the proposal of the Delhi University to introduce honours course in Sociology. It was noted that the teaching of Sociology in Honours classes will be done in the University department. It was agreed that the number of colleges which may be permitted to register for the Honours in Sociology may be left for the University to decide. The Commission also agreed to the creation of an additional post of lecturer and provision of Rs.10,000 for books and journals and Rs.5,000 for field work, during the fourth plan period ending 1970-71.

Item No. 48: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to review the requirements for accommodation and staff in the Department of Physics and Chemistry as a result of the increased admissions to the Honours and M.Sc. courses and other related activities.

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It was noted that the report may be brought up before the Commission after the Committee has further examined it.

Item No. 49: To consider the following proposals of Delhi University:

- (a) assistance from Ford Foundation for the development of University Law Faculty;
- (b) revision in the basis of payment of House Rent Allowance to the Principals of colleges affiliated to the University;
- (c) assistance to the extent of Rs.16,000 for the construction of a common room in the Ramjas College.

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(a) The Commission agreed generally with the proposal of the Delhi University for the development of the Law Faculty with assistance from the Ford Foundation. In this connection the Commission noted that in its meeting held on 6th May, 1964 it was agreed that financial assistance from foreign Foundation would be better utilised for acquiring equipment not available in India and for the appointment of outstanding experts as Visiting Professors in the Universities. The Commission further observed as follows:

- (i) The proposal provides for the construction of a suitable Law Faculty building and a hostel. It is expected that the norms and specifications of the buildings and the provision of any special facilities will be determined by the Delhi University in consultation with the UGC.
- (ii) It may not be desirable to have a separate hostel for Law students only. The hostel facilities to be created with the financial assistance from the Ford Foundation may be combined with the existing hostels and used for accommodating students belonging to all faculties.

- (iii) The number of scholarships to be instituted should not exceed 20 per year and the value of the scholarships may not also exceed Rs.120/-p.m. as laid down for the All India scholarships instituted for Centres of Advanced Study.
- (iv) The teachers are expected to produce reading materials for the courses and the payment for these, if any, be in general conformity with the practice of the University in such matters in other Faculties.
- (v) In order to ensure best utilisation of the resources and their continuity it will be desirable to have broad indications (but not details) of the recurring expenditure which will be created by the acceptance of the assistance from the Ford Foundation. It is presumed that it will not exceed Rs.1.5 lakhs approximate per annum after the assistance from the Ford Foundation ceases.

(b) The Commission could not accept the proposal of the University for the payment of House Rent Allowance to the Principals, as proposed, i.e. 25% of the salary.

(c) The Commission accepted the proposal of Delhi University for assistance to the extent of Rs.16,000 for the construction of a common room in the Ramjas College. It was noted that the Ramjas College would contribute Rs.16,000 for this.

Item No. 50: To consider the proposals of the Osmania University regarding

- (a) construction of the building for the Department of Genetics;
- (b) financial assistance for Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

(a) It was agreed that this would be discussed further with the Vice-Chancellor and brought up at a later meeting.

(b) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Osmania University for use of the special grant made available for Golden Jubilee for the following purposes:

(1) Construction of additional Women's Hostel,	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
(2) Lighting and stage equipment for the Tagore Auditorium	Rs. 1.00 "
(3) Construction of additional Guest House	Rs. 0.35 "
(4) Lay-out of the road and planning of Garden for the Tagore Auditorium	Rs. 0.50 "
(5) Quarters for the Class III and Class IV employees.	Rs. 3.00 "
Total	Rs. 6.85 lakhs

Item No. 51: To consider a proposal from the Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University for the creation of a Welfare Fund for teachers in universities and colleges.

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The Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to consider the general question of a welfare fund for teachers and students of universities and colleges.

Item No. 52: To consider the question of providing financial assistance to colleges in Delhi set up by Delhi Administration for repairs and minor additions and alterations of the buildings where the colleges are working.

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It was agreed that the views of the Government of India be obtained in the first instance.

Item No. 53: To consider certain modifications in the existing rules and pattern of UGC assistance to colleges for establishment of Students Aid Fund.

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The Commission accepted the revised proposal of Students Aid Grant as given in Appendix IV. It was noted that this would come into operation with effect from 1968-69.

Item No. 54: Acceptance of consolidated Utilisation Certificates and undertaking for assets etc., from the Education Department, Jammu & Kashmir State for the grants paid to Government Colleges of Jammu & Kashmir for implementation of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme.

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Item No. 55: Acceptance of statements of accounts signed by Principals of the Government Colleges in respect of UGC grants paid to Government Colleges - relaxation of the usual procedure.

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It was agreed that the views of the C.A.G. be obtained, in the first instance.

Item No. 56: To consider a proposal for strengthening cultural cooperation between India and Mexico.

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The Commission generally accepted the proposal of having cultural cooperation between India and Mexico. In this connection the Commission desired that the question of meeting the expenditure on cultural exchange programme as non-plan expenditure may be taken up with the Government of India.

Item No. 57: To consider the Report of Sir Robert Rae, Unesco Consultant, on Agricultural Education in India.

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The Commission generally endorsed the recommendations made in the report of Sir Robert Rae Unesco Consultant, on Agricultural Education in India.



Item No. 58: To consider further the proposal from the University of Mysore for setting up of a Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Mangalore.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Mysore University for the establishment of a university centre of postgraduate studies at Mangalore, and sanctioned the following. It was noted that the UGC grant during the period ending 1970-71 would not exceed Rs.20 lakhs.

<u>I. Buildings</u>		(Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Physics and Mathematics Block (18,000 sq.ft.)	4.50
2.	Biosciences Block (12,000 sq.ft.)	3.00
3.	Library(including Department of Kannada)	2.00
4.	Special fittings and furniture for above buildings.	0.50
		<hr/> 10.00 lakhs <hr/>
<u>II. Scientific Equipment</u>		
1.	Physics (including workshop tools Rs.25,000)	2.00 lakhs
2.	Biosciences	1.50 "
3.	Mathematics	0.10 "
		<hr/> 3.60 lakhs <hr/>
<u>III. Library Books and Journals</u>		
1.	Physics	0.50 lakh
2.	Mathematics	0.30 "
3.	Kannada	0.20 "
4.	Biosciences	0.30 "
5.	General Library	1.00 "
		<hr/> 2.30 lakhs <hr/>
<u>IV. Academic Staff</u>		
1.	Physics	: 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers (1968-71) plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)
2.	Mathematics	: 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers(1968-71) plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)
3.	Kannada	: 1 Professor, 1 Lecturer(1968-71) plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)
4.	Biosciences	: 2 Readers , 2 Lecturers (1968-71)
5.	Library Assistant	
		<hr/> Rs. 3.50 lakhs <hr/>
V.	Students Hostel (on sharing basis between UGC/Univ./ State Govt.)	University/Stat Govt. 1,60,000 0.80 0.80 (UGC)
VI.	Teachers' Hostel	3,00,000 - 3.00 lakhs
		Total (UGC Share) Rs.23.20 "
		State Govt./Univ. Rs. 0.80 "
		<hr/> Rs.24.00 lakhs <hr/>

VII. Facilities to be provided by the University/State Government and on which no share is payable by UGC.

- (a) Acquisition of the land and development of campus Rs. 5,00 lakhs
- (b) Administrative and other non-teaching staff Rs. 40,000 p.a.
- (c) Annual recurring grants for maintenance and contingent expenditure for the departments; office equipment, etc. Rs. 40,000 p.a.

Item No. 59: To consider a proposal from the Centre of Advanced Study in History, Aligarh Muslim University to invite Prof. Eric Hobsbawm of the University of London to deliver series of lectures on Economic History.

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The Commission desired that this matter may be taken up with the British Council.

Item No. 60: To consider a proposal of the Banasthali Vidyapeeth College of Education (Rajasthan University) for the construction of a Women's Hostel.

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The Commission accepted the proposal of the Banasthali Vidyapeeth College of Education for construction of a Women's Hostel and agreed to provide a grant on the usual matching basis and within the ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for the period ending 1970-71.

Item No. 61: To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for starting the Diploma Course in Museology.

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The Commission accepted the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for Diploma Course in Museology and agreed to the creation of post of a lecturer to be provided within 70% of the allocation of the University.

Item No. 62: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of Andhra University for the development of a university centre of post-graduate studies at Guntur.

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The Commission agreed that the views of the State Government and the university concerned be invited on the report made by the committee for setting up a university centre of postgraduate studies at Guntur.

Item No. 63: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of Orissa University for the development of university centre of post-graduate studies at Warangal.

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The Commission agreed that the views of the State Government and the university concerned be invited on the report made by the committee for the development of university centre of postgraduate studios at Warangal.

Item No. 64: To further consider the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for starting postgraduate courses in Political Science with the assistance of a Chair offered by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust.

It was agreed that the proposal may be brought before the Commission at its next meeting.

Item No. 65: To consider the recommendations of the New Universities Committee regarding establishment of universities.

The Commission after consideration of the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on New Universities was of the view that there was need for two more universities in Kerala State, a 'federal type' university at Ernakulam and a teaching cum affiliating type at Calicut, on the broad lines recommended by the UGC Committee and the Committee appointed by the State Government (under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor of Kerala University). If the State Government could not find adequate resources for setting up of the two universities in the near future, as is likely considering the relatively large resources required for the purpose, the programme should be phased and in that case Calicut may be given the first priority.

The Commission also accepted the recommendations of the committee relating to (1) postgraduate studies in colleges in Kerala (2) university at Rewa and (3) Dayanand University at Ajmer, as contained in Appendix V.

Sd/-  
(P.J. Philip)  
Secretary

Sd/-  
(D.S. Kothari)  
Chairman

The composition of the Selection Committees for making Selection/ Appointments/Promotions of staff in the U.G.C. under Rule 4(L) of the U.G.C. (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Rules 1958 as notified by the Government of India under Section 25(2)(d) of the UGC Act, 1958:

(i) For the post of Secretary

The Commission as a whole.

(ii) For other Class I Posts:

1. Chairman
- 2 & 3. Two members of the Commission
4. Secretary

(iii) For Class II Posts:

1. Chairman
2. Member of the Commission
3. Secretary
4. Joint Secretary (A): Secretary

(iv) For Class III posts shown in Section I of the Statement (Annexure)

1. Member of the Commission
2. Secretary
3. Joint Secretary (A)
4. An officer to be nominated by the Chairman.

(v) For Class III posts in Section II of the Statement (Annexure)

1. Secretary
2. Joint Secretary (A)
3. An officer to be nominated by the Chairman.

(vi) For Class IV posts

1. Joint Secretary (A)
- 2 & 3. Two officers to be nominated by the Chairman

Section I

1. Section Officer (Grade II)
2. Librarian
3. Personal Assistant
4. Section Officer (Statistics)
5. Accountant
6. Assistant-in-Charge 'UC' Cell
7. Assistant including Cashier
8. Statistical Assistant
9. Library Assistant
10. Stenographer
11. Hospitality Assistant
12. Receptionist
13. Draftsman
14. Proof Reader
15. Carotaker
16. Junior Library Assistant
17. Upper Division Clerk
18. Jr. Stenographer
19. Assistant Draftsman
20. Supervisor Machines
21. Lower Division Clerk
22. Key Punch Operator
23. Copy Holder
24. Telephone Operator.

Section II

1. Staff Car Driver
2. Sr. Library Attendant
3. Roneo Operator
4. Despatch Rider
5. Record Sorter
6. Jr. Library Attendant
7. Hospitality Attendant
8. Jr. Roneo Operator
9. Lift Attendant

RULES LAID DOWN BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STUDENTS' AID FUND  
IN THE COLLEGES.

....

1. Each College may have a Students' Aid Fund.
2. The object of this fund is to render financial assistance to deserving students to meet their tuition or examination fees or to purchase books. Limited assistance may be given to the students to meet their hostel, mess, clothing or medical expenses, if their needs are considered genuine. No scholarship or stipends or loans will be given from this Fund.
3. The constitution, functions and administration of the Fund shall be framed by the college and financial assistance given to students, in accordance with the rules so framed.
4. The Commission's contribution to the Fund will be as given in Rule 5.
5. The Commission will give a grant towards Students' Aid Fund to Colleges each year, as detailed below:

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
250 or below	Rs. 500
Between 251 and 500	Rs. 750
Between 501 and 750	Rs. 1,500
Between 751 and 1000	Rs. 2,000
Between 1001 and 1250	Rs. 2,500
1251 and above.	Rs. 3,000

6. The grant for a particular year will be released to the colleges in two instalments - the first instalment on 1st August each year (on the basis of enrolment figures relating to the preceding year), as on 15th August or 15 days after the close of admission whichever is later, and the second instalment by the first of the following January, on receipt of a statement of expenditure for the previous year along with the utilisation certificate in respect of grants released during the previous year, as far as possible. Adjustment, if any required, will be made at the time of releasing the second instalment. To illustrate this procedure the grant for 1968-69 would be released as under:

The first instalment on 1st August 1968 and the second instalment on 1st January, 1969 on receipt of a statement of expenditure in respect of the grant released for 1967-68.

In the case of newly established colleges, the grant would be paid in two instalments as stated above, during the first year of their existence on the basis of the enrolment in the first year. The assistance for the second year would also be on the same basis as that of the first year, i.e. on the basis of the enrolment in the first year.

7. The College will maintain two accounts, one relating to the UGC contribution and the other relating to the amount collected from the students. The college will supply the utilisation certificate only in respect of the contribution made by the Commission towards the Fund.

8. The Fund will be administered by the college concerned. Students will be associated in a suitable manner with the body appointed to administer the Fund.
  9. The Principal of the College will be the Chairman of the Managing Body of the Fund.
  10. A copy of the constitution and rules framed thereunder shall be sent to the U.G.C. A copy of the report of the administration of the Fund shall also be sent to the Commission every year.
  11. The Fund is not to be used for award of prizes, rewards etc., to students.
  12. The accounts of the Students' Aid Fund are to be got audited from auditors of the College i.e. Government Auditors/Chartered Accountants etc., and audit fee or related expenditure is not to be met from the Students' Aid Fund. These may be met by the College from its own funds.
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Recommendations of the Committee relating to (1) postgraduate studies in colleges in Kerala, (2) University at Rewa, and (3) Dayanand University at Ajmer.

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(1) Post-graduate studies in colleges in Kerala.

The Committee was of the view that no new affiliated colleges, should ordinarily be given permission to develop postgraduate studies, unless the University was fully satisfied that high standards could be maintained by them. The University should undertake a review of post-graduate work being done in the existing colleges and if it was satisfied the proper standards were not being maintained, steps should be taken to terminate such courses.

(2) Establishment of a University at Rewa:

The Committee considered the proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of a University at Rewa and felt that in view of the fact that when the State already had a number of universities whose standards of teaching and research required to be strengthened there was little justification for the establishment of another university in the State at this stage. It was agreed that the question of establishing a university centre at Rewa be examined by a committee of the UGC.

(3) Establishment of a Dayanand University at Ajmer.

The Committee did not agree to the proposal of the International Council of Arya Samaj Educational Institution for the establishment of Dayanand University at Ajmer. The Committee reiterated the view expressed by the earlier Committee of the Commission that the best way to commemorate the memory and ideals of great men would be to set up specialist institutions in the field of their work and interest. These institutions when considered appropriate could be granted the status of a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act in course of time.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Dated :  
Time :  
Place :

Meeting:  
3rd July, 1968  
10 A.M.  
UGC Building, New Delhi.

AGENDA

- Item No. 1\*. To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 1st May, 1968.
- Item No. 2\* (a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.  
(b) To receive items of information.
- Item No. 3\*. To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 1st May, 1968.
- Item No. 4\*. To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1968-69 (upto 31st May, 1968).
- Item No. 5. To receive the report of Professor Yu. V. Novosheilov, Unesco Coordinator for the Programme of Unesco Assistance to the Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities.
- Item No. 6. To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Centres of Advanced Study held on 4th March, 1968. p. 27-34
- Item No. 7. To receive a note on the establishment of a Centre in Exploration Geophysics at Osmania University under the Indo-USSR Credit Agreement of Economics and Technical Cooperation, 1966. p. 35-37
- Item No. 8. To receive a report on the system of Correspondence Courses for Teacher Training in the U.S.S.R. p. 38-40
- Item No. 9. To receive a note on the introduction of Correspondence Courses by the Punjabi University, Patiala. p. 41-42
- Item No. 10. To receive a copy of the address delivered by Union Education Minister at the XIX meeting of the A.I.C.T.E. p. 43
- Item No. 11. To receive the conclusions arrived at the Conference of the State Education Secretaries held in New Delhi in March, 1968. p. 44-46
- Item No. 12. To receive the minutes of the meeting of the informal consultative committee of Parliament of the Ministry of Education held on 23rd March, 1968. p. 47-48
- Item No. 13. To receive the report of the Working Group appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs to study the progress of measures for land allotment to Scheduled Castes and their representation in services. p. 49-53
- Item No. 14. To receive a statement indicating the conditions to be prescribed by the UGC for grants sanctioned by the Commission to affiliated colleges. p. 54-60
- Item No. 15. To receive a note on the wastage of Engineering personnel in Gujarat State. p. 61-63
- Item No. 16. To receive a note on the utilisation of Foreign Exchange allocated to the UGC for procuring equipment, spares, etc. by Universities/Institutions for the period 1961-62 to 1967-68. p. 64-69

- Item No.17. To receive a note on the cases of student indiscipline during the quarter January to March, 1968. p. 70-74
- Item No.18. To consider further the proposal of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for transfer of its scheme for award of post-doctoral Research Fellowships in Science subjects to the U.G.C. for implementation p. 75-77
- Item No.19. To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the proposal of Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad for payment of maintenance grant for Kumar Vinay Mandir. p. 80-81
- Item No.20. To consider the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies made at its meeting held on 1st June, 1968. p. 82-91
- Item No.21. To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to review the working of the Parapsychology Unit at the Rajasthan University. p. 92-116
- Item No.22. To consider the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the possibility of recognition of the Department of Sociology, Delhi University as a Centre of Advanced Study. p. 117-124
- Item No.23. To consider the following proposals of Aligarh Muslim University: p. 125
- (a) revision of the salaries of the Librarians/ Library Assistants in the departments and institutions. p. 126
  - (b) organisation of a seminar on students services and welfare. p. 127-129
- Item No.24. To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University: p. 130
- (a) introduction of Diploma Course in Journalism. p. 131
  - (b) assistance from the Population Council, New York for the establishment of a Demographic Research Centre at the University. p. 132-136
- Item No.25. To consider the following proposals of the Delhi University: p. 137
- (a) institution of M.Litt. Courses in English, Hindi, Urdu, Sociology and Comparative Indian Literature. p. 138-155
  - (b) revision of scale of pay and special pay attached to the post of Cashier in Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University. p. 156-159
- Item No.26. To consider the following proposals of Visva-Bharati: p. 160
- (a) creation of a post of Finance Officer. p. 161-164
  - (b) payment of an amount of Rs.1,21,500/- on account of consideration money for the Uttarayana property. p. 165-166
  - (c) acquisition of private holdings within the University campus. p. 167-168
- Item No.27. To consider the following proposals of the Calcutta University: p. 169
- (a) financial assistance for continuation of the research scheme in the field of Human Cancer and Protein Biosynthesis undertaken in the Department of Biochemistry. p. 170-175
- p. t. o.

- (b) naming of the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences as 'Dr. Bidan Chandra Roy P.G. Institute of Basic Medical Sciences', p. 176-177
- Item No. 28. To consider further the proposal of the Indore University for financial assistance towards the development of its college of Education during the Fourth Plan. p. 178-179
- Item No. 29. To consider a proposal from Meerut University, for treating B.Ed. and M.Ed. Degrees at part with M.A. (Previous) and M.A. (Final) respectively. p. 180-182
- Item No. 30. To consider the following proposals of Osmania University:
- (a) a personnel exchange programme between its Departments of Economics and Geography and the institutions in U.K. through the British Council. p. 183
  - (b) holding an International Symposium in Genetics. p. 184-185
- Item No. 31. To consider further the proposal from Patna University for assistance for construction of a Jubilee Hall-cum-Auditorium out of the special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the University. p. 187
- Item No. 32. To consider further the proposal of the Sardar Patel University for assistance towards the construction of a Hostel under the scheme of Four Year integrated course for training teachers of Science and Mathematics on a cent per cent basis. p. 188-189
- Item No. 33. To consider a proposal from the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya for financial assistance towards holding the 24th Session of All India Oriental Conference. p. 190
- Item No. 34. To consider the following proposals of the Agra University for financial assistance during the Fourth Plan period: p. 191
- (a) St. John's College for the development of its post-graduate department of Geography. p. 192
  - (b) Thakur D.S.B. College, Nainital for the development of its post-graduate departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Geography and Zoology. p. 193-194
- Item No. 35. To consider the following proposals of the Meerut University: p. 195
- (a) financial assistance to S.S.V. College, Hapur for the development of its post-graduate departments of Mathematics, Chemistry and Geography during the Fourth Plan period. p. 196
  - (b) financial assistance to N.R.E.C. College, Khurja for the development of its post-graduate department of Physics. p. 197
- Item No. 36. To consider a proposal of Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded (Marathwada University) for assistance for the construction of a Teachers' Hostel. p. 198-200

- Item No. 37. To consider a proposal of Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, Commerce & B.N. Sarada Science College, Sangamner (Poona University) for assistance for the construction of a Library Building. p. 201
- Item No. 38. To consider further the proposal of the Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amroli for financial assistance for the construction of a men's hostel. p. 202-215
- Item No. 39. To consider the proposal of the Khalikote College, Berhampur (Berhampur University) for naming the Men's Hostel constructed with UGC assistance after late Shri Ram Chandra Maradaraj Deo, President and Trustee of the College. p. 216-218
- Item No. 40. To consider the question of extending the period for the utilisation of non-recurring grant, available to colleges for implementation of Three Year Degree Course Scheme. p. 219-221
- Item No. 41. To consider further the proposal of the Feroze Gandhi College, Rae-Bareilly (Kanpur University) for the extension of library building and purchase of books and furniture. p. 222
- Item No. 42. To consider student welfare schemes to be implemented during 1968-69. p. 223-
- Item No. 43. To consider the Report of the Committee appointed to visit Colleges affiliated to the Rajasthan University. p. 224  
Will follow
- Item No. 44. To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to review the problems of the Bihar University. p. 225-228
- Item No. 45. To consider certain establishment matters of the U.G.C.
- Item No. 46. To note the date and place of the next meeting of UGC
- Any other items.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 95TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY  
GRANTS COMMISSION HELD IN NEW DELHI ON 1ST MAY 1968.

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The following were present:

- |    |                       |           |
|----|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Dr.D.S.Kothari        | Chairman  |
| 2. | Shri G.K.Chandiramani | Member    |
| 3. | Dr.P.B.Gajendragadkar | "         |
| 4. | Prof.V.K.Gokak        | "         |
| 5. | Dr.D.S.Reddi          | "         |
| 6. | Shri B.Shiva Rao      | "         |
| 7. | Prof.A.R.Wadia        | "         |
| 8. | Dr.P.J.Philip         | Secretary |

Secretariat

- |    |                      |                     |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri R.K.Chhabra     | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Dr.D.Shankar Narayan | Joint Secretary     |
| 3. | Dr.R.C.Gupta         | Development Officer |
| 4. | Dr.R.D.Deshpande     | "                   |
| 5. | Dr.J.N.Kaul          | "                   |
| 6. | Dr.S.K.Desgupta      | "                   |

Apology for absence was received from Dr.S.Dhawan and Shri P. Govindan Nair.

The Commission desired to place on record its appreciation and gratefulness to Shri P.N.Kirpal for his valuable contribution to the deliberations and work of the Commission. The Chairman welcomed Shri G.K.Chandiramani, the new member of the Commission, appointed in place of Shri P.N.Kirpal.

Item No.1 : To receive the minutes of the Commission held on 3rd April 1968.

The minutes of the 94th meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 3rd April 1968, already circulated, were confirmed.

Item No.2: (a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.

(b) To receive items of information.

(a) The Commission approved the action taken on items listed in Appendix I.\*

(b) This was noted. Arising out of item 2(b-1), the Commission desired that a standing committee be set up to consider promotion of international contacts between universities in India and abroad, and to advise the Commission on programmes being implemented under the "cultural exchange agreements" between India and other countries, utilisation of scholarships offered by foreign countries and other related matters.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 3rd April 1968.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission (held on 3rd April 1968) as in Appendix II.\*

Item No. 4 : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1967-68 (upto 31st March 1968).

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This was noted.

Item No. 5 : To receive a note on the progress of implementation of the scheme of Exchange of Younger Scientists between India and U.K.

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This was noted.

Item No. 6 : To receive a note on the recommendations of the Board of American Studies Research, Hyderabad.

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This was noted.

Item No. 7 : To consider references from the Ministry of Education regarding :

- (a) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth
  - (b) the Christian Medical College, Vellore.
- 

(a) The Commission after considering the nature, scope and level of work of the Vidyapeeth and taking into account all relevant aspects of the proposal regretted that it could not recommend to the Government of India that the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth be declared as an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

(b) The Commission after considering all relevant aspects of the proposal, and taking into account the views of the University of Madras, to which the college is affiliated, felt that it could not recommend to the Government of India that the College be declared as an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

Item No. 8 : To consider a request from Dr. P. L. Mehra of the Panjab University regarding his visit to the U.K.

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The Commission desired that Shri B. Shiva Rao be requested to review the progress of the scheme and advise the Commission regarding Dr. Mehra's request to visit the U.K. in connection with his work.

Item No. 9 : To consider the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament made in its 102nd report relating to tutorials in universities and colleges.

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In this connection the Commission agreed that every encouragement should be given to the promotion of academic contacts between teachers and students, but noted that in our circumstances it was hardly feasible to provide "tutorial system" on any extensive scale. Further, as some recent experience has shown, the tutorial system was not perhaps the best way of promoting academic work and interests of students, within given resources.

Item No.10: To consider the reports of the Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the question of recognition, as Centres of Advanced Study of the following departments:

- (i) Biochemistry - Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (ii) History - Aligarh Muslim University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committees to recognise as centres of advanced study (a) the department of Bio-chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and (b) the department of History, Aligarh Muslim University and agreed to provide the following grants for this purpose:

Centres of Advanced Study in Bio-chemistry,  
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

I. Non-recurring

(a) Building

(i) Extension to laboratories	Rs.	1.50 lakhs
(ii) Alterations etc., in the existing laboratories, plus fittings etc.	Rs.	0.50 "
(iii) Animal House (mostly for primates)	Rs.	0.50 "
(iv) Laboratory fittings, furniture, cold room etc.	Rs.	0.50 "
(b) Scientific Equipment	Rs.	3.00 "
(c) Books and Journals	Rs.	0.50 "

Rs. 6.50 lakhs

II. Recurring

(a) Academic staff: Professor (one)  
Assistant Professor (Reader) (One)

(b) Research Fellowships: Sr. Fellows (Rs.500 p.m.fixed) (Two)  
Jr. Fellows (Rs.300 p.m.fixed) (Two)

(c) Technical Supporting Staff:

(d) Administrative staff Rs.15,000 p.a.  
Rs.10,000 p.a.

(e) Other items:  
(i) Visiting Fellows & Seminars Rs.15,000 p.a.  
(ii) Books and Journals Rs.10,000 p.a.  
(iii) Working Expenses Rs.25,000 p.a.

Rs.75,000 p.a.

Total Recurring

Rs.1,30,000 p.a.

Centres of Advanced Study in  
History, Aligarh Muslim University

I. Non-recurring

(a) Building (including services and furniture)	Rs.	1,50,000
(b) Books and Journals	Rs.	25,000
(c) Equipment and Furniture	Rs.	25,000

Total (Non-recurring)

Rs. 2,00,000

II. Recurring

- (a) Academic staff : Professor (One)  
Reader (One)  
Lecturers (Two)
- (b) Research Staff : Sr. Research Fellows (Rs. 500 p.m. fixed) (Two)  
Jr. Research Fellows (Rs. 300 p.m. fixed) (Two)  
Research Scholars (Rs. 250 p.m. fixed) (Four)  
National Scholarships (For M.A. students) (Four)

(c) Other recurring items:

Visiting Fellows & Seminars	Rs. 15,000 p.a.
Books, Manuscripts & Journals	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Publications	Rs. 5,000 p.a.
Contingencies	Rs. 10,000 p.a.
Administrative & Technical Staff	Rs. 10,000 p.a.

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Rs. 50,000 p.a.

Total recurring

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Rs. 1,35,000 p.a.

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Item No. 11: To consider a note regarding grants approved for the Centres of Advanced Study during the fourth plan period.

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This was noted.

Item No. 12: To consider the report of the Panel of Employment Information and Students Service Bureau of the Committee on Coordination of University Education with Manpower requirements.

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The Commission generally agreed with the recommendations made by the Committee and desired that the report may be circulated to the universities. The Commission desired that an advisory committee to consider manpower problems as relevant to universities, and matters relating to students service bureaux in the universities, may be constituted.

Item No. 13: To consider further the reference from the Sardar Patel University in regard to regional planning of higher education and specialisation in the interest of rational utilisation of resources.

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The Commission was of the view that it was desirable that postgraduate teaching is provided in the departments of the university making fullest use to the extent possible of the facilities available in the local colleges. The Commission further desired that if adequate number of students were not available for certain postgraduate ~~stoa~~ courses in the colleges, the question of discontinuing such courses in the colleges may be examined by the university.



- Item No.14: To consider the following proposals received from the Aligarh Muslim University
- (a) revision of pay scale of the Principal, Polytechnic
  - (b) construction of a tube well, pump house, over head tank, etc., in the University Polytechnic.

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(a) The Commission reiterated its earlier decision that the scale of pay of the Principal, Polytechnic, Aligarh Muslim University, may be revised with effect from 1st April 1967.

(b) The Commission could not accept, in its present form, the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of a tube-well, pump house, over head tank etc.

- Item No.15: To consider a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for revision of the scale of pay of Instructors of the College of Music and Fine Arts.

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It was agreed that the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for revision of the scale of pay of Instructors of the College of Music and Fine Arts may be referred to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities.

- Item No.16: To consider the proposal of the Patna University for giving assistance towards revision of the salaries of the teachers appointed against posts created after the implementation of the scheme.

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The Commission felt that as regards the matter under reference it would be difficult for it to make an exception and regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Patna University for assistance towards revision of the salaries of the teachers appointed against posts created after the implementation of the scheme.

- Item No.17: To consider the views of the Calcutta University on the Report of the U.G.C. Committee on the fourth plan development needs of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Calcutta.

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The Commission desired that the University may be requested to indicate in the first instance how the scheme for development of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science could be accommodated within 70 per cent of the fourth plan (1970-71) allocation and whether the State Government would agree to provide for assistance towards recurring expenditure after the Commission's assistance ceases on the 31st March 1971.

- Item No.18: To consider a proposal from the Jadavpur University for a grant for completion of the building for the Chemistry Department.

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The Commission accepted, in principle, the proposal of the Jadavpur University to provide suitable assistance, not exceeding Rs.1.38 lakhs, towards the completion of the building for the Chemistry Department, provided the university meets this expenditure within 70 per cent of the fourth plan (1970-71) allocation to the university. The Commission, however, desired that the university

be requested to indicate the amount spent by it for construction work which relates directly to the department of Chemistry, excluding items such as auditorium etc.

Item No. 19: To consider the proposal of the Mysore University for payment of honorarium to the University teachers in connection with the following approved projects of the University:

- (i) Dictionary of Alankara Shastra (estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,000); and
- (ii) Translation of Kannada classics into English and publication of monographs on Indian writers in English (approved cost Rs. 25,000).

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The Commission could not agree to the proposal of the Mysore University for payment of honorarium to university teachers in connection with the research projects on the compilation of a dictionary of Alankara Sastra, translation of Kannada Classics into English and monographs on Indian writers in English. The University may, if it so desires, give the teachers copy right of the contributions made by them to these projects.

Item No. 20: To further consider the proposal of the Rajasthan University for assistance to the Department of Political Science for its South Asia Studies Centre.

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The Commission agreed to give assistance to the Rajasthan University for its South Asia Studies Centre, outside the fourth plan allocation subject to the condition that the recurring expenditure on the scheme will be met by the University/State Government after the Commission's assistance ceases in 1970-71. It was agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 40,000 for meeting the expenditure during 1968-69, as per details given below:

One Reader	Rs. 12,000
Two Senior Fellowships	Rs. 14,000
Three Junior Fellowships	Rs. 14,000
	<hr/>
Total	Rs. 40,000

Item No. 21: To receive a note regarding the construction of buildings for the colleges sponsored by the Delhi Administration and other private colleges.

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This was noted.

Item No. 22: To consider a proposal of the Kamjas College for construction of a wing of the hostel.

&  
Item No. 23: To consider a proposal of the Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi for the construction of a hostel.

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The Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to look into the hostel requirements of the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University for the next two or three years and the proposal of the two colleges be examined in the light of the report of the committee.

Item No. 24: To consider the request of the New Science College, Hyderabad, for an additional grant for the construction of a library and laboratory building.

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The Commission agreed that besides Rs.1.5 lakhs for the fourth plan an additional grant of Rs.1 lakh be made to the New Science College, Hyderabad for library and laboratory facilities. The grants will be released to the college after the usual P.W.D. certificate has been received from the college regarding the completion of the building.

Item No. 25: To consider the proposal of Shivapati Degree College, Shohratgarh, Basti (Gorakhpur University) for financial assistance for the expansion of Science Education.

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The Commission accepted the proposal of Shivapati Degree College, Shohratgarh, Basti (Gorakhpur University) for financial assistance towards the expansion of science education and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.1 lakh as Commission's share for this purpose.

Item No. 26: To consider the proposal of Sheth Moti Lal Nyalchand Science College and Shri & Shrimati Poonamchand Karam Chand Kotwala Arts (Postgraduate) College, Patan (N.G.) Gujarat University for assistance towards the development of Postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences during the Fourth Plan period.

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The Commission desired that more information regarding starting of postgraduate classes may be obtained from the College and the matter placed before the Commission again.

Item No. 27: To consider the question of reservation of seats in the degree course of Chemical Technology at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur University.

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The Commission agreed that the reservation of seats in the degree course of Chemical Technology at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur University may continue, but on the assumption that it would be based not on 'State domicile' of students but on their Secondary School Board registrations.

Item No. 28: To consider the question of waiving of the recoveries of overpayments made to the teachers consequent upon the change in the method of fixation of pay of teachers in the Central Universities and colleges affiliated to the Delhi University in the revised scales of pay.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities that no recovery of overpayment made to the teachers of the College affiliated to the Delhi University and Visva-Bharati on account of the method of calculation of pay under the revised scales be made.

Item No. 29: To consider further the question of revision of the norms laid down by the Commission for construction of staff quarters in the universities with assistance from the UGC.

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The Commission desired that this matter be further examined and brought up again before the Commission.

Item No. 30: To consider further the question of recognition of Associateship of Documentation Research and Training Centre as equivalent to the degree of Master of Lib. Science.

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The Commission reiterated its earlier decision accepting the recommendations of the Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon regarding recognition of the Associateship of the Documentation Research and Training Centre as equivalent to the degree of Master of Library Science.

Item No. 31: To consider the question of providing assistance to the universities for inter-disciplinary research in education.

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The Commission desired that assistance may be given to selected universities for inter-disciplinary research in Education and that needs in this regard upto about Rs.5 lakhs be met from the provision in the budget for postgraduate studies in humanities.

Item No. 32: To consider a request to raise the out-of-pocket money allowance for Soviet visitors to India, under the Indo Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme, arising out of the devaluation of the Indian rupee.

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It was agreed that this matter may be further discussed with the Ministry of Education.

Item No. 33: Appointment of a Welfare Officer in the University Grants Commission.

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This was noted.

Item No. 34: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the U.G.C.

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It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on 3rd July 1968 in Delhi.

Item No. 35: To receive a note on the programme of summer institutes for talented undergraduate students.

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It was noted that it was proposed to hold four summer institutes in Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Mathematics. Since the institutes in Mathematics and Chemistry were being held at Madurai and Panjab, it would be desirable to locate the other two institutes at suitable centres in the eastern and western regions. A report on the functioning of these institutes may be placed before the Commission

Item No. 36: To consider a proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for the creation of two posts of Lecturers in the Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College.

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The Commission desired that the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the creation of two posts of Lecturers in the Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College may be further examined in the light of the facilities available at the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of the University.

Item No. 37: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for developing Japanese Studies under the Area Studies Programme.

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It was agreed that the proposal of the Delhi University for developing Japanese Studies under the Area Studies Programme may be further examined and brought up before the Commission.

Item No. 38: To consider the request of the Jadavpur University for extension of assistance for the programme of Area Studies in South East Asia and Pakistan for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the schemes.

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The Commission accepted the proposal of the Jadavpur University for extension of assistance for the programme of Area Studies in South East Asia and Pakistan for a total period of five years (beginning with the financial year of the sanction of the scheme), subject to the condition that the recurring expenditure will be met by the State Government after Commission's assistance ceases.

Item No. 39: To consider the allocation of research scholarships to the universities for 1968-69.

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The Commission approved the revised rules for award of research scholarships (Appendix III). The Commission noted that as per earlier decision 600 fresh scholarships should have been allocated to the universities during 1968-69, but agreed that in view of the scarcity of funds it would not be possible for the Commission to allot more than 500 scholarships in 1968-69.

A note on the output of research by scholarship holders in universities may be placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No. 40: To consider the question of fixation of rent for staff quarters in universities and colleges built with assistance from the U.G.C.

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The Commission agreed that the rent chargeable for staff quarters constructed in universities and colleges with assistance from the U.G.C. should not exceed 10% of the pay of the allottee or the standard rent as calculated on the basis of the Central Government rules, whichever is less. The Commission noted that allottees of such quarters will not be entitled to the payment of house rent allowance, as long as the accommodation remains in their possession.

Item No. 41: To consider the purchase of ready-made building by Mudhoji College, Phalton (Shivaji University) with the grants paid under the Three Year Degree Course.

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The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Mudhoji College, Phalton, for purchasing a building with the grants given to the college under the Three Year Degree Course scheme, and desired that the college may be requested to refund the sum of Rs. 28,000/- utilised by the college for this purpose.

Item No. 42: To consider the proposal of the Gokul Das Hindu Girls College, Moradabad (Agra University) for assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences during the fourth plan period.

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The Commission approved a grant of Rs. 85,000 to the Gokul Das Hindu Girls College, Moradabad, towards the development of post-graduate departments of English, Psychology, Sociology and Sanskrit, on the normal sharing basis.

Item No. 43: To consider a reference from the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani regarding nomination of a representative of U.G.C. on the General Body of the Institute.

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The Commission agreed that Dr. S. Dhawan may be the representative of the U.G.C. on the General Body of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science.

Item No. 44: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to examine the schemes relating to Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana; and publication of Gaekwad Oriental Series of the M.S. University of Baroda.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committee appointed by it to examine the schemes relating to publication of a Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana and the Gaekwad Oriental Series at the M.S. University of Baroda. The Commission approved a grant of Rs. 3,07,500 for this purpose for the period ending 31st March 1971 and agreed to provide this assistance outside the fourth plan allocation (1970-71) to the university.

Item No. 45: To consider further the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to assess the fourth plan requirements of Kalyani University.

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Consideration of this item was postponed to a later meeting.

Item No. 46: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the fourth plan requirements of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

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The Commission desired that the views of the Ministry of Education regarding payment of maintenance grants to the Birla Institute of Technology and Science on account of the additional recurring

expenditure to be covered after the Commission's assistance ceases may be obtained and the report, along with the views of the Ministry of Education, placed before the Commission at its July meeting.

Item No. 47: To consider a proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the construction of staff quarters for the College of Medical Sciences.

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The Commission agreed that the Banaras Hindu University be assisted for the construction of staff quarters for the College of Medical Sciences and that the university be requested to limit its expenditure for this purpose within Rs. 18 lakhs at this stage.

Item No. 48: To consider the proposal of Visva-Bharati for financial assistance towards the purchase of Tagore Manuscripts (Autographs).

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The Commission desired that information regarding acquisition of Tagore Manuscripts by Rabindra Bharati, the number of manuscripts already in the possession of Visva-Bharati etc., be obtained and the matter brought up again before the Commission.

Item No. 49: To consider the question of total duration for which a student can remain in a particular course in a university.

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The Commission desired that the rules adopted by the Delhi University may be brought to the notice of the universities and the rules adopted by other universities in this regard be obtained and the matter placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No. 50: To consider further the general question of insuring library/laboratory and other buildings in universities/colleges.

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The Commission noted that it would be desirable to insure library/laboratory and other buildings in universities and colleges on a limited liability as in the case of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Item No. 51: To receive a note on the financial difficulties of the Osmania University.

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The Commission noted that the committee had been set up to look into the financial difficulties of the Osmania University in all its relevant aspects in consultation with the university and the State Government.

Item No. 52: To receive a report on the progress made in the implementation of the fourth plan scheme for salary scales of university and college teachers.

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This was noted.

Item No. 53: To receive a note on the programme agreement signed between the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Government of India entitled "Science Education Improvement Project".

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The note contained some items for which no financial assistance was received from the AID. The Commission desired that a note giving fuller information regarding the programmes supported by the US AID may be placed before it at the July meeting.

Item No. 54: To receive a note on the reprinting of books in the fields of Sciences and Technology under the Indo-American Standard Works Programme with financial assistance from AID.

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This was noted.

Item No. 55: To receive a note on the placement of national science talent search scholars.

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This was noted.

The Commission desired that the list prepared by the committee should not be treated as exhaustive and that other institutions providing similar facilities may be added to the list on merit.

Item No. 56: To receive a note on the grants allocated by the Commonwealth Foundation to Indian Scientists for attending International Conferences abroad.

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It was agreed that this may be brought to the notice of the universities.

Item No. 57: To consider a proposal from the Visva-Bharati University regarding amendment to the C.P.F. -cum-Gratuity Rules.

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The Commission accepted the proposal of the Visva-Bharati and desired that the C.P.F. - cum- Gratuity Rules should be the same for teaching and non-teaching staff of the University.

Item No. 58: To consider the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for starting postgraduate classes in Political Science.

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The Commission desired that the Kashi Vidyapith be advised to consolidate and strengthen the existing academic programmes and to postpone for the present the introduction of new postgraduate courses. In this connection the Commission felt that it should be possible for qualified teachers in undergraduate institutions to guide research if adequate facilities are available in these institutions.



Item No. 59: To consider the proposal of Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli for financial assistance for the construction of a Men's hostel

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It was agreed that an officer of the Commission may visit Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli, and submit his report to the Commission.

Item No. 60: To receive a note on the budget provision for 1968-69.

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The Commission noted the budget estimates for 1968-69 prepared on the basis of allocation made by the Government of India. It was further noted that the funds made available to the Commission were much less than what the Commission had asked for in terms of minimum development programmes with special emphasis on the quality of education and student welfare. The Commission reiterated its earlier decision for provision of Rs.18 crores for 1968-69.

Item No. 61: To consider the report of the Standing Committee for the establishment of New Universities.

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The Commission considered the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on the establishment of new universities, and keeping in view the 'guidelines' indicated in the Commission's Resolution No.33 dated 6/7 December 1967, the Commission agreed with the Committee and resolved that it could not accept the proposals for the setting up of a Garhwal University and a University at Dayal Bagh, Agra. The Commission also accepted the other recommendations of the Committee as set out in the minutes of the Committee (Appendix IV).

Sd/-  
(P.J. Philip)  
Secretary

Sd/-  
(D.C. Kothari)  
Chairman

REVISED RULES FOR THE AWARD OF U.G.C.  
RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

....

A. PURPOSE AND VALUE

These scholarships are intended for giving assistance to scholars for undertaking research work leading to a doctoral degree in science or humanities and social sciences.

The value of the scholarship is Rs.250/- p.m. It is tenable for a period of 3 years which may be extended, in special cases, by another year, on the recommendation of the university/college. The scholarships are also available to research scholars working in affiliated colleges.

B. SELECTION AND ELIGIBILITY

The awards shall be made ordinarily to those candidates who have secured a first-class in the master's degree examination. In case first class candidates are not available in a particular subject, the university may select candidates with a high second class degree. In making awards scholars already doing research work without scholarship and possessing the requisite qualifications may be given preference over other candidates.

The University may award 2/3rd of the allocated scholarships in science subjects wherever such facilities are available and make use of the rest for award of scholarships in humanities and the Social Sciences. Universities may set apart a portion of the allocated scholarships for encouraging research work in the affiliated colleges where facilities for this purpose are available.

C. CONDITIONS OF AWARD

The award will be effective from the date on which the scholar reports for research work after he has been selected for the award. Information regarding the awards made by the university may be sent to the UGC within 30 days of the selection.

Funds for the payment of scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the university/college for the period ending 31st March each year for disbursement to the selected scholars on a monthly basis.

The scholars to whom awards have been made shall not accept any appointment, paid or otherwise, during the period of their research work.

Half yearly reports of the work done by the scholars shall be sent to the Commission by the university/college in January and July each year.

The scholar shall, on the expiry of his tenure of scholarship, submit a comprehensive report of his research work or a copy of his thesis along with an abstract of his thesis to the university for transmission to the Commission.

A scholar under this scheme may be granted 30 days leave in a year in addition to the general holidays, which do not include summer, winter and Pooja vacations. A scholar may, in special cases, be allowed temporary leave without payment of scholarship for a period not exceeding three months during his tenure of scholarship.

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Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee  
on the establishment of New Universities held on  
30th April, 1968.

The meeting of the Standing Committee appointed by the Commission to consider proposals for the establishment of New Universities was held on the 30th April, 1968. The following were present:

1. Chairman, U.G.C.
2. Prof. M.V. Mathur,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Rajasthan University.
3. Shri P. Chandra Reddy,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Annamalai University.
4. Shri G.K. Chandiramani,  
Secretary,  
Ministry of Education.
5. Dr. A.R. Verma,  
Director,  
National Physical Laboratory.
6. Dr. P.J. Philip,  
Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.

Officers of the Commission

Shri R.K. Chhabra,  
Joint Secretary.

Shri L.R. Mal,  
Education Officer.

Dr. D.S. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Dr. A.C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Dr. B.N. Ganguli, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University; Dr. S. Dhawan, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Prof. T.S. Sadasivan, Professor of Botany, Madras University had expressed their inability to attend the meeting.

The Committee considered the following items:

(1) Establishment of Garhwal University:

Chairman pointed out that the Commission had some time back agreed to the establishment of a University at Nainital. The question of establishment of the university was, however still under the consideration of the State Government/Central Government. In the light of the guidelines for the establishment of New Universities, the Committee after taking into account all relevant factors i.e. number of colleges and their stage of development, student population etc., expressed the view that a proper base of collegiate education was lacking for setting up of a university in the area at this stage. It was, however, agreed that there was a case for the strengthening of the existing colleges as a part of the programme of development of educational facilities in the area and the U.G.C. may take up this question with the State Government.

(2) Establishment of a University at Dayal Bagh, Agra:

During the course of discussion Chairman mentioned that a delegation from Dayal Bagh had met him in this connection. They submitted that while considering their request for a university at Dayal Bagh the Commission may also consider the possibility of declaring Dayal Bagh as an institution deemed to be a university

under the U.G.C. Act, if the request for a university was not found acceptable to the Commission. The Committee after considering the matter in the light of the 'guidelines' for the establishment of the universities and other relevant factors considered that it could not recommend either establishment of a Dayal Bagh University or deeming Dayal Bagh as an institution of university status.

(3) Establishment of University in Himachal Pradesh:

The Committee considered the report of the Committee which visited the University Centre at Simla. The Committee noted that a University Centre for postgraduate studies already existed which needed to be strengthened. There was also need for introducing science subjects at the Centre. The Committee also stressed that in developing the centre there should be no fragmentation of undergraduate and postgraduate education. After a detailed discussion the Committee recommended that there should be two University Centres, one at Solan where the main emphasis should be on agricultural education and the other at Simla which should provide facilities for postgraduate studies in Humanities, Social Sciences and Science subjects. The Committee also recommended that a Planning Board should be set up to prepare a plan for the development of these Centres. It was also agreed that the development of Agricultural Education in the State including the proposal for the establishment of an agricultural university may be discussed in a joint meeting with the Ministries of Education and Food and Agriculture. The progress of the Centres may be reviewed after about 3 years to determine the direction and shape of future development.

(4) Reorganisation of K.S.Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya

The Committee noted that a Sub-Committee had been constituted on the suggestion of the State Government to consider their proposal for the re-organisation of the K.S.D.S.V. and decided that before considering the report of the Sub-Committee, the views of the State Government on the report of the Sub-Committee relating to re-organisation of the Vishwavidyalaya may be obtained and placed before the Committee. The question of development of the existing Vishwavidyalaya may, however, be examined by the U.G.C.

(5) Saurashtra University Act 1965 (Amendment) Bill:

The Committee supported the concept of establishing autonomous colleges. However, it may not be desirable to limit the location of such colleges as contemplated in the Amendment Bill. The Committee also felt that there were a few points arising out of the proposed amendment of the Act which needed clarification. In view of the importance of this matter, it would be easier if the proposal for the amendment of the Act and other relevant issues relating to the establishment of autonomous colleges are first discussed in a joint meeting of the representatives of the UGC, Ministry of Education and the State Government.

(6) Establishment of New Universities in Kerala:

Chairman pointed out that the University Grants Commission at the meeting held on the 6th March, 1968 had considered a proposal from the State Government of Kerala for the establishment of two new Universities at Calicut and Ernakulam. The State Government had informed that they would be satisfied if the establishment of two Universities at Ernakulam and Calicut, and setting up of a University at Calicut from 1968-69 was accepted. The Commission had decided that the proposal may be examined by the Standing Committee on the Establishment of New Universities. It was noted that the Commission at its meeting held on 7th April, 1965 had accepted the proposal of the State Government of Kerala for the development of two University Centres which could later be developed into Universities. The Commission had,

however, felt that the State Government may for the time being make a beginning with one Centre. The University of Kerala set up two Centres at Calicut and Ernakulam and both the Centres are receiving financial assistance for their development schemes from the Commission. It was mentioned that some members of the Standing Committee on New Universities would be visiting the Centres at Ernakulam and Calicut shortly to survey the developments at the two Centres; assess the potentialities for further development of the centres and also of the colleges relevant for development of a university; and find out the resources the State Government would place at the disposal of the proposed universities during the next five years.

The report of the survey team would be placed before the Standing Committee in due course.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
Dated : July 3, 1968

Item 2(a) : To approve action taken on certain matters

...

- (1) Development of studies in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj.

...

The Department of Community Development has made available to the Commission a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for taking up a systematic programme of teaching and research in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj in the universities and colleges. An equal amount is available from the U.G.C. for this purpose.

An advisory committee was appointed to help the Commission in formulating programmes of studies and research in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj in the Universities/Colleges.

A Committee consisting of the following has been appointed for processing proposals received from Universities/Colleges for financial assistance towards projects concerned with Community, Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj:

1. Dr. N.A. Agha, Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Food, Agriculture  
and Community Development.
2. Dr. J.N. Tewari, Director, Socio-  
Economic Research, Planning Commission.
3. Dr. P.J. Philip, Secretary, U.G.C.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee and the Sub-Committee, the sum of Rs.10,00,000/- has been allocated as under:

1.	Research projects in the field of Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj.	Rs. 5,00,000
2.	10-15 Research Fellowships for Doctoral study.	Rs. 1,00,000
3.	Books and Journals	Rs. 1,00,000
4.	About 10 Seminars at Rs.10,000/- per seminar.	Rs. 1,00,000
5.	Publication of Reports and Research Studies	Rs. 1,50,000
6.	Publication of Doctoral Dissertations.	Rs. 50,000
	Total:	<u>Rs.10,00,000</u>

An amount of Rs.5,67,787/- has already been committed towards support of studies in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj out of the earmarked grant of Rs.10 lakhs.

The Sub-Committee at its meeting held on 18th and 25th March, 1968 considered further proposals in connection with promotion of studies and research in Community Development etc. A copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee is attached (Annexure I).

The total financial implications of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee amount to Rs. 5,03,400/-. This does not include proposals which though approved in principle, have to be examined further.

The total commitment upto date on this account is Rs. 8,76,187 against the available provision of Rs. 10,00,000/-.

...

- (2) Sanction of grants to affiliated colleges for the development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences during the IV Plan period.

...

The Commission vide resolution No. 16(A) dated 5th May, 1966 approved the pattern of financial assistance for the development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences and agreed to assist the affiliated colleges for the purpose subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the Fourth Plan period.

In pursuance of the above decision of the Commission, the proposals of the following colleges for the development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences have been approved:-

University/ College.	Courses/ subject of study	Items approved	Estimated cost	U.G.C. share	Sharing basis
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Bombay Univ.</u>					
1. Sadhana School of Educational Research and Training, Bombay.	M. Ed. & Ph.D.	i) Laboratory equipment. ii) Books & journals Total:	10,000  <u>15,000</u> 25,000	7,500  <u>11,250</u> 18,750	75:25  75:25
<u>Kerala University</u>					
1. Mar Athanasius College, Kotha- mangalam.	Economics	Books & journals	10,000	7,500	75:25
2. St. Berchman's College, Chan- ganacherry	-do-	-do-	20,000	15,000	75:25
<u>Madras University</u>					
1. Jamal Mohamed College, Tiru- chirapalli.	English	Books & journals	15,000	11,250	75:25
<u>Rajasthan University</u>					
1. S.D. Govt. College, Befwar	Economics, Commerce & Sociology	-do-	25,000	18,750	75:25

1	2	3	4	5	6	
<u>Rajasthan University Contd.</u>						
2.	Banasthali Vidyapith College of Arts and Science, Banasthali.	Music & Painting	Equipment	4,000	3,000	75:25
<u>Vikram University</u>						
1.	Government College, Khargone.	Economics, Pol. Sc., & English.	Books & journals	16,000	12,000	75:25

- (3) Delhi University-Institution of a two year (part-time) Diploma Course in Pali Language under the Faculty of Arts.

...

The Commission at its meeting held on 4th October, 1967 vide (Resolution No. 20) accepted in principle the proposal of Delhi University to institute a two year (part-time) Diploma Course in Pali Language and desired that the University may be requested to explore the possibility of having a degree course instead of a diploma course.

This was considered by the Academic Council of the University which was not in favour of introducing a degree course in Pali Language. The approval of the Commission to the institution of a diploma course in Pali has been communicated to the University and it has been noted that no additional expenditure is involved in starting the course.

...

- (4) Allocation of Basic Grant for the purchase of books and journals to the Universities of Kanpur, South Gujarat, Sambalpur, Behrampur and the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

...

Pending the appointment of Visiting Committees to assess the requirements of the newly established Universities for the period ending 1970-71, basic grants have been allocated to the following universities/institutions for the purchase of books and journals as indicated below:

1.	Kanpur University	Rs. 1,00,000
2.	South Gujarat University	Rs. 1,00,000
3.	Sambalpur University	Rs. 1,50,000
4.	Behrampur University	Rs. 1,50,000
5.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	Rs. 1,50,000

...

- (5) Roorkee University - Construction of a tower in the building of Electronics and Tele-Communication Engineering Department.

...

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th October, 1966 (Item No. 48) accepted the recommendation of the



Ministry of Education for providing a tower in the building of the Electronics and Communication Engineering Department, Roorkee University at an estimated cost of Rs.1,20,000/- (excluding lift) on a cent percent basis.

The Roorkee University submitted detailed estimates according to which the cost of construction amounted to Rs.1,58,590/-. Since the rates were duly certified by the local P.W.D., the detailed estimates for the construction of the tower have been accepted.

...

- (6) Banaras Hindu University - Revision of Scale of Pay and rate of Non-Practising Allowance of Ayurvedic Graduates working as Medical Officers in the S.S. Hospital.

...

The Commission at its meeting held on the 1st February 1967 had agreed (vide Item No. 7) that the scale of pay of the Medical Officers in the Central Universities may be revised from Rs.325-25-500-30-EB-30-800 to Rs.400-40-800-50-950 and Non-Practising Allowance from Rs.150/- to Rs.225/- with effect from 1.12.1966.

Prior to the above revision, Medical Officers in the Central Universities, as also the Ayurvedic Graduates, working as Medical Officers in the S.S. Hospital of the Banaras Hindu University were in the identical scale of Rs.325-800 and were entitled to non-practising allowance of Rs.150/- p.m.

Consequent upon the revision of scale of pay and rate of non-practising allowance of the Medical Officers in the Central Universities with effect from 1.12.1966, the Banaras Hindu University requested that the scale of pay and rate of non-practising allowance of Ayurvedic Graduates working as Medical Officers in the S.S. Hospital may also be revised from Rs.325-800 and Rs.150/- p.m. respectively to Rs.400-40-800-50-950 and Rs.225/- pm. respectively with effect from 1.12.1966, as in the case of Medical Officers in the Central Universities. This proposal has been accepted.

...

- (7) Transfer of Raman Spectrophotometer received by the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Madras from USSR under the Centre of Advanced Study Project of Unesco Assistance (UNEPTA) to some other Centre/Department included in the programme.

...

The Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, Madras University received a Raman Spectrophotometer from the USSR under the programme of Unesco Assistance for the Centre of Advanced Study Project in Indian Universities. During the visit of the Unesco Evaluation Mission to this Centre in January 1967, the Mission was given to understand that the Raman Spectrophotometer was not of much use to the Centre and that the Centre would be willing to its transfer to any other department which may be able to use it more effectively. This was brought to the notice

of the other Centres/Departments included in the Unesco Programme of Assistance. The Department of Chemistry, Osmania University consequently intimated that the Raman Spectrophotometer would be useful for the research projects undertaken by the Department. The U.N. Development Programme has agreed to the transfer of the equipment and accordingly the Madras-Physics Centre has been requested to facilitate transfer the equipment to the Department of Chemistry in consultation with the University. The Osmania University has also been informed of the same.

The Unesco has generally agreed to the suggestions made by the Mission, that in case any of the Centres are unable to put to use or do not any longer require the equipment obtained by them under this Unesco Programme, the University Grants Commission may transfer such equipment to other Centres who may benefit by the use of such equipment.

...

- (8) Research Scholarships available at the Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities - Application of revised rules governing the research scholarships in general.

...

The scheme of research scholarship of the value of Rs.250/- per month available at the Centres of Advanced Study provides that the scholarship shall be tenable for a period of two years, in the first instance and can be extended to one more year only subject to satisfactory progress of work.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1st May 1968, while considering the allocation of research scholarships to the Universities for the year 1968-69 under the General Scheme vide Item No. 39 approved the revised rules for the award of research scholarships which, inter alia, provided that hence forth the scholarships may be tenable for a period of three years, subject to satisfactory progress of research work by the candidate.

It has, therefore, been decided that the same rules may be made applicable also to the research scholarships allocated to the Centres of Advanced Study.

...

- (9) Delhi University - Participation of students in Welfare Programmes in the Himalayan Region.

...

The University of Delhi had approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance of Rs.16,000/- in connection with the participation of students of the University and its constituent colleges in welfare programmes in the Himalayan region in May-June, 1968; where a net work of welfare centres have been set up under the Border Area Coordination Committee. The programme envisages the placement of students in these centres for about 6 weeks where they would participate in programmes of community contact, social and health education and recreational work with children and youth.

Since the University had to start preparatory work immediately, it has been agreed to give a grant of Rs.10,000/- to the University of Delhi for implementing this programme.

...

- (10) Delhi University - Financial Assistance for laying feeder pipeline for removing water scarcity conditions in the Arts Faculty, Tutorial, Library and Zoology buildings.

...

At its meeting held on the 5th April 1967 (Item No.13 (c)), the University Grants Commission desired that the advice of the C.P.W.D. on the project may be obtained in the first instance. The matter was accordingly referred to the C.P.W.D. for advice on the project. Though the C.P.W.D. have not given their comments in regard to the feasibility of the scheme, they had recommended acceptance of the estimates of this project at an estimated cost of Rs.36,900/-.

Keeping in view the recommendations of the C.P.W.D. in regard to the estimates, the proposal of the Delhi University for laying feeder pipeline for removing water scarcity conditions in the Arts Faculty, Tutorial, Library and Zoology Buildings has been accepted at an estimated cost of Rs.36,900/-.

...

- (11) Institution of new courses in Constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University from the academic year 1968-69.

...

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th March, 1968, inter-alia, had decided that the proposals received from the Delhi University for starting new courses in Delhi Colleges from the academic session 1968-69 may be referred to a Committee. The Commission accordingly appointed a Standing Committee with the following membership for a period of one year to consider these proposals:

1. Dr. K.G. Saiyidain  
Director  
Asian Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration.
2. Dr. A.R. Verma  
Director  
National Physical Laboratory  
New Delhi.
3. Dr. J.N. Khosla  
Director  
Indian Institute of Public Admn.  
New Delhi.
4. Mrs. Raksha Saran  
59, Sunder Nagar  
New Delhi.

On the recommendations of the Committee, the proposals of the University for starting new courses from the academic year 1968-69, as indicated against each of the following colleges has been accepted:

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Courses to be started and the year from which to be started.	Conditions and financial implications involved.
1.	Daulat Ram College, Delhi.	B.Sc. (General) Group 'B'	1) Initial intake of 80 students and provision to take full load of 120 students at a future date. ii) Provisional permission to be confirmed by the University after formal inspection of the College Laboratories.
2.	Kirori Mal College, Delhi.	B.A. (Pass) in Commerce	1) Appointment of one lecturer in the grade of Rs.400-950 in the first year of the course i.e. 1968-69. ii) Appointment of another lecturer in the third year of the courses i.e. 1970-71. iii) Provision of Rs.10,000 to be spread over 3 years and an adequate recurring grant for purchase of books on Commerce.

The proposal of the University for registering students by the Delhi College for M.A. course in Bengali has not been accepted in view of the present enrolment for the course and the fact that instruction including tutorials in this course will be provided in the Department of Modern Indian Languages in the University. The University has also been requested to consider the possibility of introducing new types of courses in some of the colleges affiliated to the University, particularly keeping in view the employment openings likely to be available for graduates coming out of these colleges.

...

- (12) Banaras Hindu University - Enhancement of honorarium payable to Interns of the College of Medical Services and House Surgeons of the University.

...

On the analogy of the orders issued by the Government in the case of Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, the University Grants Commission had earlier agreed that in the case of College of Medical Sciences of the Banaras Hindu University the Interns and House Surgeons be paid an honorarium of Rs.150/- and Rs.200/- p.m. respectively. The Banaras Hindu University had approached the U.G.C. that the Government of India were considering the question

of revision of the above honorarium and that any decision taken in the case of the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi may be made applicable to that University. In pursuance of the decision of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Health, Family Planning & U.D. (Department of Health & U.D.) letter No.F.12-2 /68-H dated the 3rd April 1968 raising the honorarium payable to Interns and House Surgeons in the various hospitals in Delhi to Rs.200/- p.m. and Rs.275/- p.m. respectively with effect from 1.1.1968, the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University to raise the honorarium payable to the Interns of the College of Medical Sciences and House Surgeons of the University to Rs.200/- p.m. and Rs.275/- p.m. respectively has been agreed to with effect from the 1st January 1968.

...

(13) Delhi University - Jesus and Mary Women's College.

...

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7.12.1966 (vide Item 34) accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for the starting of a Girls' College from the academic year 1967-68 by the Provincial Society of the congregation of Jesus and Mary provided that this was acceptable to the Govt. of India. It was also agreed that the grants for the building would be paid (on 50:50 sharing basis) after the college was actually affiliated to the university and brought under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act.

The proposed college could not start functioning from 1967-68 as it was unable to arrange for a suitable building on rent. The opening of the proposed college was therefore postponed until July 1968 when they expected to complete a considerable portion of the college building. The plans and estimates amounting to Rs.8,55,000/- for the construction of Administrative-cum-Health Centre (Rs.4,77,879/-) and Tutorial Block (Rs.3,77,086) in respect of the proposed college have been accepted in consultation with the C.P.W.D.

...

(14) Delhi University - Determination of Maintenance Grant of the University for the years 1961-64.

...

At its meeting held on the 7th February 1968 (Item No. 24) the University Grants Commission accepted the deficit of the Maintenance grant payable to the Delhi University for the years 1961-64 at Rs.4,10,453.11 paise. This figure was worked out in consultation and agreement with the University of Delhi.

The Delhi University had received some grant from the Ford Foundation for Research Scheme and credited to the income under the head "Suspense" in the Revenue Account of the University for 1962-63 through oversight. The University approached the Commission to exclude the amount of Rs.2,36,884.25 paise in determining the deficit of the University for the year 1962-63.

This has been accepted and the further maintenance grant payable to the University for the years 1961-64 enhanced by an amount of Rs.2,36,884.25. The amount of Rs.2,36,884.25 has been paid to the University.

...

- (15) Delhi University constituent colleges - teaching of subsidiary courses in Physics and Chemistry in the campus colleges.

...

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th December 1967 (Item No. 27) accepted the following recommendations of the Committee appointed by it to recommend the basis of assistance for non-recurring expenditure in respect of teaching of subsidiary courses in Physics and Chemistry for Honours students in campus colleges.

1. Assistance may be provided by the University Grants Commission on 100% basis for non-recurring expenditure to the colleges for the teaching of subsidiary in Physics and Chemistry in accordance with the norms laid down for B.Sc. (General) Group 'A' for a two year course.
2. Building requirements for each college may be determined after ascertaining full utilisation of the existing laboratory/lecture theatre facilities.

The University of Delhi had appointed a Committee to lay down the norms for determining the requirements of the colleges in connection with the transfer of teaching Physics and Chemistry subsidiary subjects to the campus colleges. The norms laid down by the University (copy attached) have been accepted. (Annexure I)

...

- (16) Financial Assistance to teachers for Research Extension in the time limit for utilization of grants.

...

Under the rules governing the scheme of financial assistance to teachers in Universities and Colleges for Research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences, an awardee is required to utilize the sanctioned grant within one year of award.

Twenty teachers who could not utilize the grant within the specified period, have been granted extension in the time limit for utilization of the grant upto the period indicated against each at Appendix I.

...

- (17) Financial Assistance to Teachers for Research Work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences - First award during 1968-69.

...

Since 1963-64, the Commission has been giving grants to the teachers in Universities and Colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities/Sciences. Under this scheme a grant upto a maximum of Rs. 5000/- is given to a teacher in a year for field work, books, chemicals, equipment etc. needed for his research work but which are not normally available at the institutions where he/she works.

For first award during 1968-69, the Commission received 1015 applications - 663 in Science and 352 in Humanities as per details given at Appendices I & II. These were scrutinized by the Selection Committees (Appendices III & IV) on 15th and 17th April 1968. The Committees recommended a total grant of Rs.3,11,850/- (Rs.2,10,450/- in Sciences and Rs.1,01,400/- in Humanities) against a provision of Rs.3 lakhs) to 473 teachers (160 in Humanities and Social Sciences and 313 in Sciences) as per details given in Appendices V & VI. Subject-wise details of awards are indicated in Appendices I & II.

The recommendations of the Selection Committees have been accepted and awards have been made to 473 teachers during 1968-69 (first selection) under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to Teachers for Research and Learned Work".

...

- (18) Financial Assistance to Teachers for Research Work - award to Sh. P. Madhava Rao, Lecturer in Botany, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada.

...

The Principal, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada recommended the application of Shri P. Madhava Rao, Lecturer in Botany, for a grant of Rs.1000/- for purchase of glassware, chemicals, stationery, books and field work in connection with his research project entitled "Antidote for diseased plants".

The request of Shri Madhava Rao for financial assistance could not be considered by the Selection Committee at its meeting held on 17th April, 1968 as the application for grant from the Principal of the College was received in this office on 25th April 1968. Considering the importance of the research project, a sum of Rs.1000/- has been sanctioned to Shri P. Madhava Rao, as a special case under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to Teachers for Research Work", to enable him to complete his research project.

...

(19) Assistance to Colleges

The proposals of the following colleges for development grants have been approved in accordance with the normal rules.

...

S.No.	Name of the College	Purpose	Approved Cost	U.G.C. Share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri K.K. Jain Degree College, Khatauli (Meerut University).	Expansion of Sc. Education.	1,11,000	76,500
2.	K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad (Gorakhpur Univ.)	-do-	1,16,000	58,000
3.	B.S.M. Degree College, Roorkee (Meerut Univ.)	Construction of Teachers' Hostel	62,000	41,000

1	2	3	4	5
4.	D.A.V. College, Amritsar (Pb. Univ.)	Construction of Physics Laboratory, furniture and fittings.	50,030	33,300
5.	U.N. Degree College, Padrauna (Gorakhpur University).	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre.	37,000	35,000
6.	Govt. Girls' Degree College, Indore (Indore University)	Purchase of Science equipment.	1,00,000	75,000
7.	Maharaja's College, Arrah (Magadh Univ.)	Construction of Teachers' hostel.	1,49,446	99,600
8.	Atarra Degree College, Atarra (Kanpur Univ.)	Expansion of Science Education.	2,18,500	70,000
9.	Hans Raj Mahila Vid- yalaya, Jullundur (Panjab University)	Construction of Non- Resident Students Centre.	73,850	35,000
10.	Khalsa Training College, Mukatsar (Pb. University)	Construction of Men's hostel	1,22,000	61,000
11.	T.N.B. College, Bhagal- pur (Bhagalpur Univ.)	Purchase of books and equipment.	74,000	55,500
12.	Bainkunthi Devi Girls' College, Agra (Agra University)	Purchase of books, science equipment and furniture.	25,000	18,666
13.	Jagjivan College, Gaya (Magadh University)	Construction of Men's hostel.	1,95,350	97,675
14.	S.N. Sen B.V. Degree College, Kanpur (Kanpur University)	Construction of laboratory building and purchase of equipment books and furniture.	89,500	62,500
15.	Multani Mal Modi College, Modinagar (Meerut University)	Construction of Men's hostel.	1,71,950	74,225

...

(20) Amendments in the University Grants Commission  
Commission Contributory Provident Fund Rules,  
1956.

...

Based on the amendments in the Contributory Provident  
Fund Rules (India) 1962 the following amendments have been  
made in the University Grants Commission Contributory  
Provident Fund Rules, 1956 subject to the approval of  
Government of India:



- (a) (i) For Sub-Rule 7(2) the following sub-rule has been substituted namely:-

"A subscriber may at his option not subscribe during leave which either does not carry any leave salary or carries leave salary equal to or less than half pay or half average pay."

- (ii) In Rule 7(3) for the opening paragraph the following paragraph has been substituted namely:-

"The subscriber shall intimate his election not to subscribe during leave referred to in sub-rule 7(2) in the following manner:

- (b) In sub-rule (2) of rule 14 for the words "other than leave salary or subsistence grant for a full month" and "while he is on leave or in receipt of subsistence grant", the following words have been substituted namely:-

"which either does not carry any leave salary or carries leave salary equal to or less than half pay or half average pay".

...

- (21) University Grants Commission General Provident Fund and Contributory Provident Fund - Rates of Interest.

...

The Govt. of India have fixed the rates of interest on deposits and also on balances at the credit of subscribers to the General Provident Fund and other similar Funds on the 31st March 1968 at Rs.5.10 per cent per annum in all accounts for the first Rs.10,000 and Rs.4.80 per cent per annum for any sums in excess of Rs.10,000/-. These rates will be in force during the financial year beginning on the 1st April 1968.

Since the University Grants Commission is following the Govt. of India's rates of interest prescribed from time to time for its General Provident Fund and Contributory Provident Fund, the above rates of interest have been adopted on deposits and also on balances at the credit of subscribers to the University Grants Commission General Provident Fund and Contributory Provident Fund on the 31st March 1968 for the financial year beginning on the 1st April 1968.

.....

University Grants Commission

....

Meeting:

Dt: July 3, 1968

Item No. 2(a) - contd.

(22) Appointment of Assistant Secretary in the  
University Grants Commission.

Against the vacant post of Assistant Secretary in the University Grants Commission, the Selection Committee consisting of the Chairman, UGC, Shri P.Govindan Nair, Shri G.K.Chandiramani and Dr.P.J.Philip interviewed eleven candidates suggested by the Ministry of Home Affairs and nine departmental candidates (Section Officers Gr.I) on 27th June, 1968. The Selection Committee found that Shri I.U.Ramchandani, Section Officer (Officiating Under Secretary) of the Ministry of Education was the best candidate for appointment to the post of Assistant Secretary. The recommendation of the Selection Committee has been accepted and the offer made to Shri Ramchandani.

Proceedings of the Sixth Meeting of the Sub-  
Committee on Community Development, Co-operation  
and Panchayati Raj.

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The Sixth meeting of the Sub-Committee on Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj, was held on 18th and 25th March, 1968 at the U.G.C. Office, New Delhi. Dr. N. A. Agha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Community Development; Shri J. N. Tewari, Director, Socio-Economic Research, Planning Commission; Dr. P. J. Philip, Secretary, U.G.C.; Dr. J. N. Kaul, Development Officer, U.G.C.; and Dr. S. C. Goel, Education, U.G.C., attended the meeting.

The Committee noted that of the joint fund of Rs. 10.00 lakhs earmarked for promoting studies and research in Community Development Cooperation and Panchayati Raj in the universities and colleges, a sum of Rs. 4,31,487/- had already been allocated for research projects, fellowships, books and journals and seminars as detailed below:

(a) Research Projects including Survey Research Units.	Rs. 3,05,000
(b) Research Fellowships	Rs. 29,000
(c) Books and Journals	Rs. 65,900
(d) Seminars	Rs. 31,587
Total	<hr/> Rs. 4,31,487 <hr/>

The Committee considered some guide lines regarding the implementation of research projects by the universities and colleges. It was agreed that to avoid double payments which may occur in some exceptional cases, the sanction letters issued by the U.G.C. may contain a clause to the effect that "it is presumed that assistance is not being claimed by the University from any other sources for the particular scheme." It was also agreed that usually a fresh research project should be sanctioned to a university department only after the projects taken up earlier with assistance from the University Grants Commission or other agencies are completed. A question was also raised regarding the staffing pattern for the implementation of the research projects approved by the Commission. It was felt that it would be difficult to have a standardized pattern as the question of qualifications in respect of research staff and their salaries will have to be determined in each case in accordance with the normal procedure followed by each university.

The Committee considered 61 proposals received from the universities and colleges for research projects in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj. Of these 45 proposals were from university departments, 14 from affiliated colleges and 2 from institutions deemed to be universities. The recommendations of the Committee are given in three parts, viz., (a) details of proposals which may be approved in principle and proposals in respect of which additional information may be called for; (b) proposals in respect of which the universities may be requested to send the details of the research design, objectives etc., and (c) proposals which may be considered at a later date. The proposals not included in the following paragraph were not accepted.

S.No.	University	Department/ College	Topic	Remarks												
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.												
1.	Udaipur	School of Basic Sciences and Humanities. (Deptt. of Economics).	"Impact of Community Development Programme on Agricultural Production in Udaipur District."	<p>The proposal was approved in principle at an estimated cost of Rs.12,000 as detailed below:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Ros.Associates</td> <td>Rs. 4,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Investigators</td> <td>Rs. 3,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel</td> <td>Rs. 1,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Printing Stationery</td> <td>1,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies</td> <td><u>Rs. 600</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Rs.12,000</u></td> </tr> </table> <p>The proposal may be implemented by the University only after the project already undertaken by the Deptt. with assistance from the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission is completed.</p>	Ros.Associates	Rs. 4,800	Investigators	Rs. 3,600	Travel	Rs. 1,500	Printing Stationery	1,500	Contingencies	<u>Rs. 600</u>		<u>Rs.12,000</u>
Ros.Associates	Rs. 4,800															
Investigators	Rs. 3,600															
Travel	Rs. 1,500															
Printing Stationery	1,500															
Contingencies	<u>Rs. 600</u>															
	<u>Rs.12,000</u>															
2.	Jodhpur	Commerce Deptt.	"A Logico-Empirical study of Mis-utilization of Cooperative Credit in Rajasthan".	<p>The proposal may be approved at an estimated cost of Rs.10,700 as detailed below:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>Rs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senior Investigators</td> <td>5,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jr. Investigator</td> <td>1,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stationery, Typing Cyclostyling &amp; Printing etc.</td> <td>1,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travelling</td> <td><u>2,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Rs.10,700</u></td> </tr> </table>		Rs.	Senior Investigators	5,400	Jr. Investigator	1,800	Stationery, Typing Cyclostyling & Printing etc.	1,500	Travelling	<u>2,000</u>		<u>Rs.10,700</u>
	Rs.															
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Stationery, Typing Cyclostyling & Printing etc.	1,500															
Travelling	<u>2,000</u>															
	<u>Rs.10,700</u>															
3.	Jodhpur	Commerce Department.	"A field study of the impact of Co-operation and Community Development Programme on Agriculturists Response to application of improved inputs, tools and techniques in Rajasthan."	<p>The Director of the project may be requested to delimit the study to one zone and three blocks in that zone to Rs.15000/- The post of Sr. Analyst may be eliminated. The Director may also be requested to modify the topic to "A field study of the impact of Cooperation and Community Development Programme on Agriculturists response to application of improved inputs, tools and techniques in Rajasthan."</p>												
4.	Shivaji	Economics Deptt.	"Efficiency of the Extension Services under the Eila Parishad Administration with special reference to the Kohlapur Sangli and Satara Districts of Souther Maharashtra".	<p>The proposal may be approved in principle. The Director of the project may be requested to reduce the period of survey to one year and delimit the scope of the study if necessary. He may be requested to clarify whether the research design implies an analysis of differential services of</p> <p>(a) Villages visited by extension officers, and</p> <p>(b) villages not visited by extension officers. The cost may be reduced to approx. Rs.15,000/- No separate provision may be made</p>												

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.														
Contd.																		
4.	Shivaji			for books and journals as these can be had from Library grant available to the university.														
5.	Indore	Indore School of Social Work, Indore.	"Impact of Panchayati Raj in Nisarapur Block Bhawani Tehsil".	The Director of the project may be requested to reduce the period to one year and to send the details of the research project.														
6.	Rajasthan	School of Commerce, Rajasthan University.	"Marketing Problems of Industrial Co-operatives (handicrafts) in Jaipur District of Rajasthan.	The proposal may be approved at an estimated cost of Rs.8600/- as indicated below: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Project Officer</td> <td>Rs. 600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer</td> <td>900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel</td> <td>1,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Investigators - 3</td> <td>3,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Typing &amp; stenciling including stenographic assistance</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Rs.8,600</u></td> </tr> </table>	Project Officer	Rs. 600	Computer	900	Travel	1,500	Investigators - 3	3,600	Typing & stenciling including stenographic assistance	1,000	Miscellaneous	1,000		<u>Rs.8,600</u>
Project Officer	Rs. 600																	
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Typing & stenciling including stenographic assistance	1,000																	
Miscellaneous	1,000																	
	<u>Rs.8,600</u>																	
7.	-do-	Economics Deptt.	"A study of the Consumers' Cooperatives in Ajmer Division of Rajasthan - Progress and Potential".	The proposal may be approved at an estimated cost of Rs.11,000 as detailed below: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Research Asstt.</td> <td>Rs. 9000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stationery and Printing including stenographic assistance</td> <td>1000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Postage, telegram contingency etc.</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Rs.11000</u></td> </tr> </table>	Research Asstt.	Rs. 9000	Travel	500	Stationery and Printing including stenographic assistance	1000	Postage, telegram contingency etc.	500		<u>Rs.11000</u>				
Research Asstt.	Rs. 9000																	
Travel	500																	
Stationery and Printing including stenographic assistance	1000																	
Postage, telegram contingency etc.	500																	
	<u>Rs.11000</u>																	
8.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.			We may enquire from the National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad, whether some work on the proposed subject has already been done. We may also request the Institute to inform the Commission of the grounds on which which the project was deferred.														
9.	Bihar	Political Science Deptt.	"Party Politics at the Panchayat level in Bihar."	We may request the Director of the Project to delimit the study to either North or South Bihar. The proposal may be approved at an estimated cost of Rs.10000/- as detailed below: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Res. Assistants</td> <td>Rs. 6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel &amp; Field work</td> <td>2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Typing, stenciling including stenographic assistance</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous &amp; contingencies.</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Rs.10,000</u></td> </tr> </table>	Res. Assistants	Rs. 6,000	Travel & Field work	2,000	Typing, stenciling including stenographic assistance	1,000	Miscellaneous & contingencies.	1,000		<u>Rs.10,000</u>				
Res. Assistants	Rs. 6,000																	
Travel & Field work	2,000																	
Typing, stenciling including stenographic assistance	1,000																	
Miscellaneous & contingencies.	1,000																	
	<u>Rs.10,000</u>																	
10.	Mysore	Institute of Panchayati Raj, Deptt. of P.G. Studies in Pol. Science.	"Relationship between official and non-official elements in local Govts. in Mysore.	The proposal may be approved at an estimated cost of Rs.12,100/- as detailed below. The Director may be requested to reduce the period to one year. <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Supervisor</td> <td>Rs. 3600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Investigators</td> <td>6000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies Typing etc.</td> <td>1000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stationery Postage etc.</td> <td>1500</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Rs.12,100</u></td> </tr> </table>	Supervisor	Rs. 3600	Investigators	6000	Contingencies Typing etc.	1000	Stationery Postage etc.	1500		<u>Rs.12,100</u>				
Supervisor	Rs. 3600																	
Investigators	6000																	
Contingencies Typing etc.	1000																	
Stationery Postage etc.	1500																	
	<u>Rs.12,100</u>																	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
11.	Saugar	Deptt. of Pol. Science.	"Parameters of Development Administration in Community Development Programme in the District of Saugar."	The Director of the project may be requested to conduct a pilot study of one or two blocks and to send a revised proposal. He may be informed that honorarium is not available under the scheme.
12.	Gujarat Vidya-pith.	Deptt. of Sociology & Social Anthro-pology.	"Emergence of New leadership and Economics transformation in Rural Gujarat Impact of Community Development Programme."	The Vidyapith may be requested to send a specific proposal with a clear research design indicating the objectives, coverage etc. We may request the Director to keep the scope of the study confined to emergence of new leadership and economic transformation in rural Gujarat.
13.	Dibrugarh.	Deptt. of Anthro-pology.	"The impact of Community Development Programme & Culture change among the Miris of Dhamaji Assam."	The Director of the Project may be requested to select some blocks on a sample basis and send a revised proposal after reducing the cost.
14.	Marathwada.	Maharashtra Udaigiri Mahavidyalaya (Osmanabad)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "Comparative study of Cooperative Marketing with special reference to Udgir Market (Project undertaken)".</li> <li>2. "Gram Panchayat's Economic Development since the commencement of Block Development in Udgir Taluka".</li> <li>3. "Economic and Yield implication of Hybrid Jawa Crop in Udgir 1967-69".</li> <li>4. Evaluation of Panchayat Raj experiment in Aurangabad District".</li> </ol>	The College may be requested to select one of the projects, preferably, 'Economic' and Yield implication of Hybrid Jawar Crop in Udgir 1967-69" and send a revised proposal.
15.	Calcutta	Deptt. of Pol. Science.	"Working of the Panchayati Raj in West Bengal".	The Director of the Project may be requested to delimit the scope of the study and give a clear research design. He may be informed that honorarium is not permissible under the scheme. The period may also be reduced.
16.	Utkal	-do-	"Studies on Community Development & Panchayati Raj."	The Director of the project may be requested to conduct a pilot study of one block only in the first instance and send a revised proposal.
17.	Lucknow	Deptt. of Economics.	"Emerging Pattern of Rural Life in selected community areas in U.P."	The Director of the project may be requested to send a specific proposal delimiting the scope of the study to one or two major areas of change and also to reduce the geographical coverage.
18.	Aligarh	Deptt. of Commerce.	"Problems of overdues in the Cooperative Societies of Aligarh District, U.P."	The Department may be requested to approach the Commission for assistance towards this project after the project already taken in hand is completed.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
19.	Burdwan	Deptt. of Commerce.	"A Survey of Consumers' Cooperative Societies in the District of Burdwan.	The proposal may be approved at an estimated cost of Rs.5500 as detailed below: Investigators Rs. 2400 Statistician 600 T. A. 1000 Books 500 Misc.including typing etc. 1000 <u>Rs.5500</u>
20.	Dccan College Poona		"Cooperatives - a New Social Group."	We may enquire from Mrs. Karve whetl assistance for this project is being provided by the Research Programme Committee of the Plann- ing Commission.
21.	Rajasthan		"A Study of the Emer- ging Rural Elite in Rajasthan."	We may send the comments of the members to the Director of the project with the request that the estimated expenditure may be revised and brought down to Rs.15000. We may also inform him that no assistance is available under the scheme for appointment of Stenographer, peon and for furniture etc.
22.	Allahabad		" Cooperative Movement in U.P. since Inde- pendence".	The proposal was approved in principle, the university may be requested to send details & ob- jectives, research design etc.

B. The following Universities may be requested to send the details of the objectives, research design, estimated expenditure etc.

S.No.	Name of the University	Department	Topic
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Annamalai	Department of Economics.	"Impact of Panchayats on Community Development in Madras State."
2.	Sri Venkates- wara.	-do-	"The Role of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives in an A.A.D.P. Area"(A case study of West Godavari Distt.)
3.	Bombay	Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan's Hazarimal Somani Colloge of Arts & Science, Bombay.	"Study of Problems/Working of Urban Cooperatives Credit Institutes(with special reference to Bombay City and Western Maharashtra".
4.	Mysore	Deptt. of Economics (Instt. of Coopera- tion).	"The Impact of the application of the Banking regulation Act 1949 to the Cooperative Bank in Mysore - A case study".
5.	Osmania	Deptt. of Applied Economics.	The Role of Panchayati Raj in the Economic Growth of A.P. study in resources and their utilisation".
6.	Rajasthan	Jialal Instt. of Education, Ajmer	"An evaluation of the transfer of the Administration of elementary education to the Panchanyati Raj.

C. The following proposals may be considered at a later date.

1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Jodhpur	Deptt. of Commerce.	<p>"Suitability and Prospects of One Man Branch of Industrial Cooperative Banks in Community Development Blocks."</p> <p>"A study of Urgab Cooperative Banks in Rajasthan."</p> <p>"Conceptual Contents of Cooperation: A Survey of Jodhpur District."</p> <p>"Cooperation and the Weaker Sections of the Community".</p> <p>"The Role of Cooperation in Sheep &amp; Wool Development in Rajasthan."</p> <p>"Present position and prospects of Development of Cooperative Societies in Educational Institutions in Rajasthan."</p> <p>"An analytical study of the progress of Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies in the Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan during Third Plan."</p> <p>"A Socio-economic Logico-Empirical Study of the Role of Community Development Programmes &amp; Cooperation in modernization of Agriculture in India."</p> <p>"A Logico-Empirical Study of the size of Co-operative Credit Agencies - Primaries Central Banks, Apex Banks."</p>
8.	Rajasthan	Deptt. of Public Administration.	"Implementation of Development Programme at the Panchayat Samiti Level in Rajasthan."

The Committee considered the proposals received from the universities and colleges for organising seminars in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj and accepted the following proposals subject to the total cost being within the ceiling of Rs.5,000/- and in accordance with the norms laid down by the U.G.C.

S.No.	University	College/ Deptt.	Topic	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Udaipur	M.B.College, Udaipur.	"Agricultural Production and Community Development with special ref. to Rajasthan."	The proposal may be considered after the completion of the research project which has been approved separately.
2.	Jodhpur	-	"Cooperative Marketing of Agricultural Produce."	The University may be requested to send a revised proposal within a ceiling of Rs.5,000 in accordance with the approved norms of the U.G.C.
3.	Bangalore	-	"Community Development and Economic change."	The Director of the Project may be requested to consider if the topic of the seminar could be changed to Community Development & Agricultural change."
4.	Rajasthan	School of Commerce	"Community Development and Agricultural Planning."	The University may be requested to send a revised proposal within a ceiling of Rs.5,000 in accordance with the approved norms of the UGC.
6.	Bihar	L.S.College Muzaffarpur.	"Community Development and Panchayati Raj as work."	-do-
7.	Bihar	L.S.College, Deptt.of Pol. Science.	"The B.D.O. in Bihar"	The proposal may be considered at a later date.



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
7. Mysore	Instt. of Panchayat Raj, Deptt. of Pol.Sc.	1. "Relationship between official and non-official elements in Mysore." 2. "Coordination in Panchayati Raj in Mysore." 3. "Planning Processes in Panchayati Raj in Mysore". 4. "Political Parties and Panchayati Raj in Mysore."	The University may be requested to organise one Seminar only preferably out of No.1,2 and 4.	
8. -do-	Deptt. of Economics (Instt. of Cooperation)	"Cooperative Section in the Fourth Plan."	The proposal may be considered at a later date.	
9. Lucknow	Faculty of Commerce	"Cooperatives in Educational Institutions in India."	The University may be requested to send a revised proposal within a ceiling of Rs.5000/-in accordance with the approved norms of the UGC.	
10. Aligarh	-	"Problems of Agricultural and Agroindustrial Development in U.P."	The Director of the project may be requested to consider if the topic of the seminar could be changed to "Problems of Agro-industrial Development in U.P."	
11. Sardar Patel	Deptt. of Economics.	"Seminar-cum-Workshop for teachers in Cooperation".	The University may be requested to send a revised proposal within a ceiling of Rs.5000 in accordance with the approved norms of the UGC.	

The Committee accepted the following candidates for the award of research fellowships in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj:-

S.No.	Name of the Fellow	University/ Department	Topic of Research.	Name of Supervisor
1.	Shri M.V.Kapde	Jodhpur University -Economics Department.	"Cooperative Marketing in Rajasthan."	Prof.S.D.Derashri.
2.	Shri Srinivasa Krishnavajhala	Andhra University Arts College, Cooperation & Applied Economics. Deptt.	"Long Term Financing & Agricultural Development."	Prof.G.Parthasarathi
2.	Shri Gayatri Prasad Sharma	Lucknow University -Deptt.of Applied Economics.	"Agricultural Statistics in India."	Dr.K.L.Maheswari
4.	Shri Krishna Kumar Aggarwal	Lucknow University -Commerce Department.	"The Recent trends in Cooperative Movement in India with special reference to U.P."	Dr.K.K.Saxena
5.	Smt.Sita Rani Gupta.	Meerut University - Meerut College(Economics Department).	"A critical study of the working of Panchayats in Meerut Division."	Dr.K.K.Bhatnagar

The Committee accepted the following proposals for provision of books and journals pertaining to Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj:

Allahabad University	Rs. 5,000
Poona University	Rs. 10,000
Udaipur University	Rs. 10,000
Jammu & Kashmir University	Rs. 10,000
Kashi Vidyapith	Rs. 1,000
Jodhpur University	Rs. 5,000
Indore School of Social Work	Rs. 5,000
Gorakhpur University	Rs. 5,000
Rajasthan University	Rs. 4,000
Ranchi University	Rs. 5,000
Bihar University - L.S.College	
Muzaffarpur.	Rs. 5,000
Saugar University	Rs. 5,000
Mysore University	Rs. 5,000
Osmania University	Rs. 5,000
Gujarat Vidyapith	Rs. 2,000
Calcutta University	Rs. 10,000
Lucknow University	Rs. 5,000
Aligarh Muslim University	Rs. 5,000

The Committee considered the proposals for publication of reports, research studies and doctoral dissertations and desired that these proposals may be considered at a later date when the reports of the research projects/seminars undertaken with financial assistance from Commission become available.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor convened a meeting of the Principals of the following colleges on 5th February, 1968 and Heads of the Department of Physics and Chemistry on 9.2.1968 to determine the requirements for non-recurring expenditure consequent upon the transfer of the teaching of Physics and Chemistry subsidiary subjects to the campus colleges.

The following were present: (5.2.1968)

- |    |                          |                        |
|----|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Professor R.C.Majumdar   | Pro-Vice-Chancellor    |
| 2. | Principal S.C.Sircar     |                        |
| 3. | Principal Shanti Narayan |                        |
| 4. | Principal B.M.Bhatia     |                        |
| 5. | Principal P.D.Gupta      |                        |
| 6. | Principal Mangat Ram     |                        |
| 7. | Shri Har Gopal           | Deputy Registrar (Sc.) |

9-2-1968

- |    |                        |                         |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Professor R.C.Majumdar | Pro-Vice-Chancellor     |
| 2. | Professor R.P.Mitra    | Dean-Faculty of Science |
| 3. | Professor F.C.Auluck   |                         |
| 4. | Principal P.D.Gupta    |                         |
| 5. | Dr.R.P.Gingh           |                         |
| 6. | Shri Har Gopal         | Deputy Registrar (Sc.)  |

2. The Committee, keeping in view the full utilisation of the existing laboratory/lecture theatre facilities of the campus colleges, recommended the following two bases for determining additional requirements of the colleges:

- (1) For colleges agreeing to an enrolment of 120 students in each of the B.Sc.(General) classes.
- (2) For colleges agreeing to an enrolment of only 60 students in each of the B.Sc.(General) classes.

3. As regards (1) above (for colleges admitting 120 students,) the Committee recommended the additional requirements vide Appendix 'A' for assistance from the University Grants Commission on 100 p.c. basis for non-recurring expenditure for the teaching of a two year course in Physics and Chemistry subsidiaries.

4. As regards (2) above (for colleges admitting 60 students) the Committee recommended the additional requirements vide Appendix 'B' for assistance from the University Grants Commission on 100% basis for non-recurring expenditure for the teaching of a two year course in Physics and Chemistry subsidiaries.

5. As the Chemistry subsidiary for Honours Courses in Botany/Zoology/Anthropology/Geology will also be taught in the campus colleges from 1968-69 onwards, the Committee recommended additional requirements for teaching Chemistry subsidiary as per Appendix 'C'.

6. The Committee also agreed that admission to students offering Honours Courses in Botany/Zoology/Anthropology/Geology should be restricted as far as possible to two colleges, one for boys and one for girls if the Departmental and College Time-tables could be adjusted accordingly.

7. The additional requirements worked out will enable the University Departments to admit 300 students to each of the B.Sc.(Honours) courses in Physics and Chemistry and about 180 students to B.Sc.(Honours) Courses in Botany/Zoology/Anthropology/Geology. It was also agreed that the proposed building requirements would enable the campus colleges to increase, in future, the enrolment of subsidiary students as and when deemed necessary.

8. As the Laboratory/Lecture Rooms are to be equipped with furniture and fittings, the Committee recommended that the University Grants Commission be requested to give assistance on 100% for furniture and fittings also in addition to the requirement outlined in the Appendices.

9. The Committee also recommended that while each college makes available the sanctioned floor area for the teaching of subsidiary subjects to B.Sc.(Honours) students, it may be allowed that the college releases a part of its existing building for the purpose and utilises a part of the new sanction towards constructing the building which has been released for the use of subsidiary Science teaching.

10. The recommendation is being made with a view to helping the colleges to maintain the functional use and structural unity of their buildings.

11. The recommendations regarding St. Stephen's College will follow:

Sd/-  
(Har Gopal)  
Deputy Registrar (Sc.)

Sd/-  
(R.C. Majumdar)  
Pro-Vice-Chancellor

APPENDIX 'A'

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY  
DEPARTMENTS IN COLLEGES BASED ON 120 ADDITIONAL  
STUDENTS (60 IN 1ST YEAR AND 60 IN SECOND YEAR)  
IN SUBSIDIARY CLASSES.

.....

1. FOR COLLEGES ADMITTING 120 STUDENTS IN EACH  
OF THE B.S.C. (GENERAL) CLASSES.

.....

BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

PHYSICS

Laboratory for a group of 40	1 x 40 x 30	1200	sq.ft.
Dark room	.... 1 x 15 x 20	300	sft.
Teachers' Room	.... 2 x 15 x 10	300	sft.
Sub-Store	....	200	sft.
		2000	sft.

CHEMISTRY

Laboratory for a group of 40	1 x 40 x 30	1200	sft.
Balance room	1 x 15 x 20	300	sft.
Preparation room		300	sft.
Teachers' room	2 x 15 x 10	300	sft.
Sub-store		200	sft.
		2300	sft.

COMMON FACILITIES

Lecture room upto 75 students	1	900	sft.
Extension-Gas-generator-cum-water distillation room	1	300	sft.
Workshop	1	450	sft.
		1650	sft.

Total		5,950 sft.
	+	2,975 sft.

Built up area		8,925 sft.
---------------	--	------------

Non-recurring grant for equipment	Rs. 15,000
Non-recurring grant for books	Rs. 5,000

Rs. 20,000 (each for Physics and Chemistry).

Sd/-  
(R.C.Majumdar)

FOR COLLEGES ADMITTING ONLY 60 STUDENTS IN EACH  
OF THE B.SC(GENERAL) CLASSES

.....

BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

PHYSICS

Teachers' -cum- tutorial rooms	2	300 sft.
Sub-Store	1	200 sft.
		<hr/> 500 sft. <hr/>

CHEMISTRY

Teachers' -cum- tutorial rooms	2	300 sft.
Sub-Store	1	200 sft.
		<hr/> 500 sft. <hr/>

COMMON FACILITIES

Lecture room upto 75 students	1	900 sft.
Extension-Workshop	1	450 sft.
		<hr/> 1350 sft. <hr/>

Total		2,350 sft.
	+	1,175 sft.
		<hr/>

Built up area		3,525 sft.
---------------	--	------------

Ad-hoc additional accommodation		450 sft.
		<hr/>

Grand Total		3,975 sft.
		<hr/>

Non-recurring grant for equipment		Rs. 7,000
-----------------------------------	--	-----------

Non-recurring grant for Books		Rs. 5,000
		<hr/>

		Rs.12,000
		<hr/>

(Each for Physics  
and Chemistry).

Sd/-  
(R.C.Majumdar)

...

APPENDIX 'C'

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CHEMISTRY SUBSIDIARY OFFERED  
BY HONOURS STUDENTS OF BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY  
AND GEOLOGY BASED ON 120 STUDENTS IN HANS RAJ COLLEGE  
AND 240 STUDENTS IN MIRANDA HOUSE.

...

		<u>HANRAJ COLLEGE</u>	<u>MIRANDA HOUSE</u>
3. Laboratory for a batch of 20 students	20 x 30	600 sft.	1200 sft.
Balance room	15 x 15	225 sft.	300 sft.
Preparation room		150 sft.	300 sft.
Lecture room		(1)	900 sft.
Teachers' rooms - Two		300 sft. (4)	600 sft.
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	1275 sft.	3300 sft.
	+	640 sft.	1650 sft.
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1915 sft.	4950 sft.
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Non-recurring grant for equipment		Rs.4,000	Rs.10,000
Non-recurring grant for books		Rs.3,000	Rs. 5,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		Rs.7,000	Rs.15,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Sd/-  
(R.C.Majumdar)

Appendix I to Item No.2(a-16)

S.No.	Name & Designation	Amount sanctioned	Date of Award	Date upto which extension has been given for utilization of grant
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Dr. C.S.P.Rao, Reader in Botany, B.H.U.	1000/-	4.5.67	31.3.69
2.	Shri Z.L.Jala, Lect., in History, J & K	500/-	15.5.67	31.12.68
3.	Dr.(Smt) Leela Dubey, Asstt. Prof. of Sociology, Sagar.	1000/-	15.5.67	31.3.69
4.	Sh. V.S.Iyer, Asstt. Prof. Deptt. of Applied Geology, Saugar	500/-	21.10.65	30.6.68
5.	Sh. J.M.Patel, Lect. in Gujarati, Gujarat Vidyapeeth	500/-	9.5.67	30.9.68
6.	Sh. B.R.Gupta, Lect., Jalpaiguri Engg. College, N.Bengal University.	2000/-	8.5.67	30.6.68
7.	Sh. A.S.Rao, Reader, Marathwada	3000/-	8.5.67	31.7.68
8.	Dr. Jey George, Reader, Kerla	2500/-	6.5.67	31.7.68
9.	Sh. M.L.Kapoor, Lect. in History, J & K	1000/-	15.5.67	31.12.68
10.	Dr. B.L.Kotmire, Reader in Hindi Lingraj College, Belgaum	1000/-	31.3.68	31.10.68
11.	Sh. B.Subarao, Lect. Walchand College of Engg., Sangli	2450/-	4.5.67	31.10.68
12.	Sh. Beer Singh, Lect. in Psychology, Digambar Jain College, Baraut	500/-	12.5.67	31.12.68
13.	Sh. Ram Dev Jha, Lect. in Math., C.M.College, Darbanga	700/-	11.5.67	31.12.68
14.	Sh.S.M.Mosavi, Head of the Deptt. of Education, S.N.Degree College, Samastipur	500/-	15.5.67	31.3.69
15.	Shri S.B.Roy, Lect. in Bengali, Goenka College of Commerce & Business Administration, Calcutta	1000/-	10.5.67	30.9.68



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
16.	Sh. Ramakant Jha, Lect. in Sanskrit, Teachers' Training College, Samastipur	500/-	11.5.67	30.9.68
17.	Dr. Manohar Lal, Associate Prof. Roorkee University	2000/-	3.5.67	31.3.69
18.	Sh. N.L.Kathia, Lect. in Math, Sir P.P. Instt. of Science, Bhavanagar	500/-	5.10.65	31.12.68
19.	Dr. D.V.K. Raghavacharyulu, Head of Deptt. of English, Marathwada	1000/-	20.10.65	30.6.68
20.	Dr. G.C. Shivare, Reader in Chemistry, Jodhpur	750/-	5.4.66	31.7.68
		.....		

Subject-wise details of grants recommended by the Selection Committee for first award during the 1968-69 under the scheme of financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science.

Subject	No. of applications received	No. of teachers recommended for award	Amount recommended.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Physics	51	33	23,950/-
Mathematics	61	37	18,550/-
Civil Engg.	31	12	16,000/-
Chemical Engg.	1	-	-
Matallurgic Engg.	3	2	3,000/-
Electric Engg.	3	-	-
Mechanical Engg.	14	5	7,000/-
Geology	43	36	23,700/-
Geography	37	26	14,000/-
Anthropology	5	3	1,500/-
Chemistry	189	86	51,750/-
Bio-Chemistry	7	3	2,500/-
Physiology	10	3	1,500/-
Pathology	1	1	500/-
Medical Sc.	17	3	1,800/-
Zoology	88	26	19,700/-
Botany	74	28	19,500/-
Agriculture	19	5	2,500/-
Microbiology	4	4	3,000/-
Home Science	1	-	-
Veternary Sc.	4	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2,10,450/-</b>

**Subject-wise details of grants recommended by  
the Selection Committee for first award during 1968-69  
under the scheme of financial assistance to teachers  
for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences:**

Subject	No. of applications received.	No. of teachers recommended for award	Amount recommended
1.	2.	3.	4.
Sanskrit	10	3	2,000/-
Hindi	37	17	10,500/-
English	28	9	5,750/-
Urdu	4	1	500/-
Arabic	3	2	1,000/-
Bengali	10	3	1,000/-
Telugu	2	1	500/-
Oriya	2	1	500/-
Maithli	5	2	1,000/-
Marathi	5	2	2,000/-
Gujarati	1	1	500/-
Kannada	3	1	750/-
Assamese	3	1	750/-
Panjabi	2	-	-
Linguistics	9	4	3,250/-
Archaeology	12	6	3,750/-
History	38	20	12,050/-
Political Science	14	8	4,300/-
Economics	49	18	10,450/-
Commerce	34	13	7,000/-
Sociology	20	10	6,250/-
Philosophy	12	7	3,250/-
Psychology	25	16	12,750/-
Education	9	3	2,500/-
Law	3	2	3,000/-
Library Science	4	3	2,000/-

1.	2.	3.	4.
Fine Arts	5	3	3,000/-
Public Administration	3	2	1,000/-
Total:	352	160	1,01,400/-

Appendix III to Item No.2(a-17)

Members of the Selection Committee for award  
of Financial assistance to teachers for  
research and learned work in Humanities and  
Social Sciences for First Award during 1968-69.

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|----|---|----------------|
| 1. | Dr. Bhagirath Misra<br>Professor of Hindi<br>Saugar University            | Attended       |
| 2. | Dr. S.E. Hassain<br>Professor of Urdu<br>Allahabad University             | "              |
| 3. | Dr. S.M.Katre<br>Director, Deccan<br>College, Poona                       | "              |
| 4. | Dr. Satish Chander<br>Professor of History<br>Rajasthan University        | "              |
| 5. | Dr. N.R.Deshpande,<br>Professor of Political Science<br>Nagpur University | "              |
| 6. | Dr. D.T. Lakdawala,<br>Professor of Economics,<br>Bombay University       | Did not attend |
| 7. | Dr. S.Z.Husan,<br>Professor of Sociology,<br>Lucknow University           | Attended       |
| 8. | Dr. R.Rath,<br>Professor of Psychology,<br>Utkal University               |                |

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Members of the Selection Committee for award of  
Financial Assistance to Teachers for research  
and learned work in Science subjects for First  
Award during 1968-69.

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|----|---|----------------|
| 1. | Dr. D.D.Pant<br>Principal,<br>D.S.B. College,<br>Nainital.                          | Attended       |
| 2. | Dr. R. Mohanty<br>Director, Public<br>Instruction of Higher<br>Education,<br>Orissa | Did not attend |
| 3. | Dr. M.S.Sadashivaiah,<br>Professor of Geology,<br>Karnatak University,<br>Dharwar   | Attended       |
| 4. | Dr. (Mrs.) V.A.Janki,<br>Professor of Geography,<br>Baroda University,<br>Baroda    | Did not attend |
| 5. | Dr. J.N.Chatterji,<br>Professor of Chemistry,<br>Patna University<br>Patna          | Attended       |
| 6. | Dr. P.I.Ittyerah,<br>Principal,<br>St. John's College,<br>Agra                      | "              |
| 7. | Dr. K.K. Nair,<br>Professor of Zoology,<br>Karnatak University,<br>Dharwar          | Did not attend |
| 8. | Dr. V.Puri<br>Principal,<br>Meerut College,<br>Meerut                               | Attended       |

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Financial Assistance to Teachers for Research  
Work in Humanities and Social Sciences during  
1968-69.

(First Award)

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Name and Designation	Research Topic	Amount recommended	Purpose
1	2	3	4
SUBJECT..... <u>SANSKRIT</u>			
1. Prof. K. Brahmachari, Lecturer, Kalna College, Kalna, (Burdwan University).	The Concept of Reality in the Philosophy of Sri Jiva Gosvamin.	500	Books
2. Sh. Shyam Lal Sharma, Lecturer, Govt. Bangur College, Didwana, (Rajasthan Univ.).	Acharya Roop-Jeev Sanatan and their works.	1,000-	Books & F.W.
3. Sh. D.S. Shastri, Head of the Deptt., T.N.D. College, Shikohabad, (Agra University).	Critical study of Shrimad Bhagavat according to Sanskrit Schools and Poetics.	500	Books
SUBJECT..... <u>HINDI</u>			
4. Dr. Govind Chatak, Lecturer, Rajdhani College, New Delhi.	Religious Folk Songs of the Central Himalayan Region.	750	F.W.
5. Dr. S.M. Paralikar, Asstt. Prof., Fergusson College, Poona.	Hindi Upanyason ki Vivranatmak Suchee: Pratham Khant (Prem Chand-Purva Yuga).	1,000	Equip. & F.W.
6. Dr. Nazir Mohammad, Lecturer, Aligarh Muslim University.	Dictionary of Literary and Philosophical Terms in Kabir.	500	F.W.
7. Sh. P.P. Sharma, Asstt. Prof., C.M.D. College, Bilaspur.	Words of Agricultural Life of Chhattisgarh.	750	F.W.
8. Sh. Amar Singh Rathor, Lecturer, B.V.B. College, Bidar.	Lambadi Language: Its Grammar and the relation with Rajasthan (Dingal).	500	F.W.
9. Sh. Bachan Pathak, Lecturer, Women's College, Jamshedpur.	Prem Chand ke Upansoon Men Manveeya Sambandh.	500	Books & F.W.
10. Sh. Chandra Sen, Kumar Jain, Lecturer, F.M. College, Balasore.	A Comparative Study of Suffixes in Oriya and Bhojpuri.	500	Books

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	SUBJECT..... <u>HINDI (CONTD.)</u>		
11. Sh. H.K. Chadha, Lecturer, Govt. College, Jind.	Bhakti Ras and Its expression in the early Medieval Hindi Poetry.	500	Books
12. Dr. Siddhanath Kumar, Lecturer, Ranchi University.	Hindi Kavyanatak: Siddhanta Aur Itihas.	500	F.W.
13. Dr. S.N. Sharma, Lecturer, S.K.R. College, Barbigha (Monghyr).	Ram Charit Manas Aur Ram Charitatmak Prabandh.	500	Books
14. Dr. N.L. Pathak, Lecturer, Govt. College, Kota.	Hadoti Folk Literature: A Survey-Project.	1,000	Books & F.W.
15. Sh. P.A. Takawale, Junior Lecturer, Saahu College, Pooana.	Linguistic study of 17th Century Hindi with special reference to Banarasidas's Ardhakathanak.	500	Books
16. Sh. Murli Dhar Jha, Lecturer, S.P. College, Dumka.	Hindi Ke Anchalik Upanyasa: Udbhaba Aur Bikash.	1,000	Books
17. Sh. S. Nagaraj, Asstt. Lecturer, Govt. College of Education, Belgaum.	Structural Approach to the teaching of Hindi in the early standards in the non-Hindi speaking areas of India.	500	Books
18. Sh. L.P. Sinha, Lecturer, S. Sinha College, Aurangabad.	A Comparative Study of Magahi and Bhojpuri with the view-point of Morphology.	500	Books & F.W.
19. Dr. J.P. Srivastava, Lecturer, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	Comparative Study of Hindi and Dingal Heroic Poetry.	500	Books & F.W.
20. Sh. V.B. Patel, Lecturer, Arts & Science College, Bhardoli.	Regional Novels of Hindi and Gujarati.	500	Books
	SUBJECT..... <u>ENGLISH</u>		
21. Dr. R.M. Misra, Lecturer, Darang College, Texpur.	Shakespear's 'Sonnets' and Prasad's 'Ansu': A study of the Eastern & Western Aspacts.	500	Books
22. Sh. R.A. Wazid, Lecturer, G.V. Mahavidyalaya, Banasthali Vidyapith.	The Problem of the Meaning of Poetic Metaphor - A Comparative Study in Indian and Modern English Poetics.	750	Books
23. Sh. M.S. Karki, Lecturer, Govt. Degree College, Pithoragarh.	The Poetry of Rober Frost.	500	Books



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SUBJECT..... <u>ENGLISH (CONTD.)</u>			
24.	Sh. Brahmdeo Jha, Lecturer, Bharati Mandan Maha- vidyalaya, Darbhanga.	The Novels and Plays of John Galsworthy: A study of their Humanitarian Approach.	500 Books
25.	Dr. Masoodul Hasan, Reader, Aligarh Muslim University.	Bibliography of rare English Books in India : A study of research facilities and materials.	1,000 F.W.
26.	Sh. J.B. Ghosh, Head of the Deptt., Marwari College, Bhagalpur.	India and Indians in English Fiction: A selected survey.	500 Books
27.	Dr. K.N. Joshi, Professor, Govt. College, Pithoragarh.	Kumaonee Lok Sahitya tatha Kumaonee ka Bhasa-Sastriya Adhyayan.	750 Books & F.W.
28.	Sh. S.D. Singh, Lecturer, Patna College, Patna.	A critical study of the historical fiction based on the Indian freedom movement.	500 Books & F.W.
29.	Sh. G.R. Swami, Lecturer in English, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	Folk Lore of Haryana.	750 Books & F.W.
SUBJECT..... <u>URDU</u>			
30.	Sh. S.M. Sadruddin, Professor, Patna College, Patna.	Emotional integration and Indian culture as we find in Urdu Baramasa.	500 Books & F.W.
SUBJECT..... <u>ARABIC</u>			
31.	Sh. S.M. Shah, Lecturer, Govt. College, Madapally, Badagara.	Islam in Malabar.	500 Books & F.W.
32.	Sh. N.A. Ayyubi, Lecturer, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	Contribution of Babur Padishah to Turkish Poetry.	500 Microfilm
SUBJECT..... <u>BENGALI</u>			
33.	Sh. A.K. Sikdar, Lecturer, Siliguri College, Siliguri.	Tagore & Rothenstein: History of a Friendship and of an Encounter between the East & West.	100 F.W.
34.	Sh. S.C. Bandyopadhyay, Lecturer, Shibpur Dinabandhoo Instt., Calcutta.	Folk tradition in modern Bengali literature.	500 Tapes & F.W.

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	SUBJECT..... <u>BENGALI (CONTD.)</u>		
35. Sh. P. Basak, Lecturer, Giridh College, Giridih.	A comparative study of the theme of Nationalism in Bankim Chandra & Rabindranath.	500	Books & F.W.
	SUBJECT..... <u>TELUGU</u>		
36. Sh. J.V. Subbarayud, Lecturer, Jawahar Bharati, Kavali.	The place of Ranganatha Ramayana in Telugu Ramayana with a comparative study.	500	Books & F.W.
	SUBJECT..... <u>ORIYA</u>		
37. Sh. G.D. Bal, F.M. College, Balasore (Orissa).	Odia Pitikavya O Kavi Abhimanyu Semant Simhar.	500	Books & F.W.
	SUBJECT..... <u>MAITHILI</u>		
38. Sh. A.N. Jha, Lecturer, M.L.S. College, Sarisab-Pahi (Darbhanga).	An assessment of the contri- bution of Sri Ramanath Jha towards Maithili learning and literature.	500	Books & F.W.
39. Sh. N.N. Jha, Lecturer, D.S. College, Katihar.	Vidyapati - the maud poet.	500	Books & F.W.
	SUBJECT..... <u>MARATHI</u>		
40. Dr. B.D. Phadke, Lecturer, Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati..	History of Marathi Drama and Marathi Stage.	500	Books & F.W.
41. Dr. Y.M. Pathan, Lecturer, Marathwada Univ., Aurangabad.	Collection and critical edition of Tissas & similar other literature of the Mahanubhav writers of Maharashtra.	750	Books & F.W.
42. Sh. C.A. Dhande, Lecturer, Jagadamba Mahavidya- laya, Achalpur.	Development of Marathi Drama criticism 1843-1943.	750	Books & F.W.
	SUBJECT..... <u>GUJARATI</u>		
43. Dr. D.M. Master, Professor, C.B. Patel Arts Instt., Nadiad.	The critical study of publi- shed & unpublished Gujarati poems on Dandi-march - Darri- Koonch - The first movement of Gandhiji & our Nation for freedom.	500	F.W.
	SUBJECT..... <u>KANNADA</u>		
44. Sh. Moh. Karimuddin, Lecturer, MUTDB College, Mysore.	4/descriptive dictionary of Arabic & Persian words used in Kannada literature.	750	Books

SUBJECT.....ASSAMESE

45. Dr. S.N. Goswami,  
Lecturer,  
Dibrugarh Univ.,  
Dibrugarh.      The Brajabuli Language.      750      Books

SUBJECT.....LINGUISTICS

46. N.D. Ghosh,  
K.M. Institute of Hindi  
Studies and Linguistics,  
Agra.      Transformational Grammar of  
Bengali.      750      Books
47. Sh. L.N. Mittal,  
Lecturer,  
K.M. Instt. of Hindi  
Studies & Linguistics,  
Agra.      A direct method paleographic  
study of Hindi sounds.      750      Apps.
48. Sh. H.L. Shukla,  
Asstt. Prof.,  
Girl's Degree College,  
Raipur.      A word geography of Baghel-  
khand.      1,000      Books &  
F.W.
49. Dr. A. Kamatchinathan,  
Lecturer,  
Annamalai Univ.,  
Annamalainagar.      Linguistic Geography of  
South Tamil Nad.      750      Taps. &  
F.W.

SUBJECT.....ARCHAEOLOGY

50. Sh. K.K. Dasgupta,  
Lecturer,  
Calcutta Univ.,  
Calcutta.      Devt Icons of Eastern India.      500      F.W.
51. Sh. Y.K. Mishra,  
Lecturer, Magadh  
University, Gaya.      Cultural History of Bhojpur.      500      F.W. &  
Books.
52. Dr. S.N. Rao,  
Lecturer,  
Dibrugarh Univ.      Prehistoric Studies in  
Adilabad District(A.P).      1,000      F.W.
53. Sh. S.S. Bains,  
Lecturer,  
Saugar Univ., Sagar.      A study of Archaeological  
remains in the Jabalpur  
Distt.(from earliest times  
to 319 A.D.).      500      F.W.
54. Sh. Sudhakar Pandey,  
Asstt. Professor,  
Saugar University,  
Sagar.      Archaeological survey of  
Bundelkhand (Tikamgarh,  
Chhatarpur & Panna Districts  
for the present).      500      F.W.
55. Sh. A. Bhattacharjee,  
Lecturer,  
B. Baroosh College,  
Gauhati.      Iconography of the Sculp-  
tures of early Kamarupa.      750      Books &  
F.W.

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	SUBJECT..... <u>HISTORY</u>		
56. Sh. S.C. Sehgal, Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.	The State of Textile Industry in N.W.P. during 1800-1860.	300	F.W.
57. Sh. P.K. Das, Lecturer, R.K.M. Residential College, Narindrapur.	The Role of the Bramho Samaj in the Freedom Movement of India from Raja Rammohan Roy to Sivanath Sastri (1773-1919).	500	F.W.
58. Sh. A.K. Choudhary, Head of the Deptt., Murarka College, Sultanganj.	Rock-Sculptures of Sultan Ganj.	500	Books & F.W.
59. Mrs. S. Baruah, Lecturer, Dibrugarh Univ.	Rajmantri Purnanda Buragohain and his times.	500	F.W.
60. Dr. S.N. Sinha, Lecturer, Jamia Millia Islamia College, New Delhi.	The History of the Baghelas of Rewa.	750	Books & F.W.
61. Sh. R.N. Prasad, Reader, Magadh Univ., Gaya.	Landed Aristocracy of South Bihar in Mediaval Times.	500	F.W.
62. Sh. S. Rajasekhara, Lecturer, Karnatak University, Dharwar.	A study of the monuments of Aihole.	500	F.W.
63. Sh. S. Gopal, Lecturer, Patna Univ., Patna.	Economic life in Western India XVI-XVIII Century.	500	Books & F.W.
64. Sh. R.K. Dubey, Lecturer, N.M.D. College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Gondia.	Bhosale reguji II (1772-1816).	200	Books & F.W.
65. Sh. R.K. Dharaiya, Lecturer, Gujarat University.	Freedom Movements in Saurash- tra from 1921 to 1947.	500	F.W.
66. Prof. B.S. Mathur, Head of the Deptt., M.B. College, Udaipur.	Survey of main sources (Non-Archaeological) pertai- ning to the History of Mewar.	1,000	Books & F.W.
67. Dr. Binod Sankar Das, Head, Midnapore College, Midnapore.	Economic relations with the S.W. Bengal - 1803-1833.	500	F.W.
68. Dr. Birendra Varma, Professor, Patna College, Patna.	North-West Frontier question of the East India company, 1793-1805.	500	F.W.
69. Dr. Dharna Bhanu, Prof. & Head, Govt. College, Guna, (M.P.).	Lord Wellesley and Indian States.	1,000	Books & F.W.



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	SUBJECT..... <u>POLITICAL SCIENCE (CONTD.)</u>		
82.	Sh. B.D. Sharma, Lecturer, S.R.K.(P.G) College, Eirozabad.	A study of Centre-State relations w.r. to food, agriculture and land reforms from 1950-1968.	500 Books
83.	Sh. P.N. Sheth, Lecturer, Gujarat Univ., Ahmedabad.	Panchayats, Politics and Social Change.	500 F.W.
	SUBJECT..... <u>ECONOMICS</u>		
84.	Sh. N. Nagarraja, Lecturer, Ramnarayan Chellaram College of Commerce, Bangalore-I.	"The Regulated market in Mysore State - Their Growth and Problems."	1,000 Questionnaire, Books & Reportts.
85.	Sh. Gopi Lal Gupta, Lecturer, Government College, Baran.	A study into the working and future prospectus of the public enterprises in Rajasthan.	500 Books & F.W.
86.	Sh. S.P. Upadhyay, Head of the Deptt., Town Degree College, Ballia.	Study of factors affecting adoption of technological changes in Agriculture in East U.P.	500 F.W.
87.	Sh. B.R. Rairikar, Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay.	An evaluation study of the working of Industrial Estates in Maharashtra.	500 F.W.
88.	Sh. S.R. Joshi, Lecturer, Govt. Degree College, Jagdalspur.	Management of earnings in the cotton textile corporate sector of M.P.	500 Books & F.W.
89.	Sh. Ramchander, Lecturer, C.R.A. College, Sonepat.	Cost output analysis in relation to systems of land holding in Haryana.	500 Books & F.W.
90.	Sh. R.N. Singh, Lecturer, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Indo-Soviet Economic Relations 1947-67.	500 F.W.
91.	Sh. T.P. Ahamedali, Jr. Lecturer, M.E.S. Kalladi College, Mannarghat, Palghat, Kerala.	Exploitation of Rural leadership potentiality for extension schemes.	500 F.W.
92.	Sh. R.C. Patnaik, Reader, F.M. College, Balasore P.O. Balasore (Utkal University).	Finance of urban local bodies in Orissa.	500 Books
93.	Sh. T.M. Singh Parihar, Lecturer, S.B.R. Postgraduate College, Bilaspur, M.P.	"Agricultural labour in Chhattisgarh".	500 Books

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SUBJECT.....ECONOMICS (CONTD.)

- |      |  |  |       |                    |
|------|--|--|-------|--------------------|
| 94.  | Sh. M.S. Mahajan,<br>Lecturer, Vidharbha<br>Mahavidyalaya,<br>Amravati.                | Taxation of Urban property:<br>A case study: Amravati.   | 500   | Books &<br>F.W.    |
| 95.  | Sh. K.L. Kamal,<br>Lecturer,<br>Degree College,<br>Ambah.                              | A study of Industrial rela-<br>tions in public sector under-<br>takings in India with special<br>reference to M.P. | 500   | F.W.               |
| 96.  | Sh. B.P. Verma,<br>Reader and Head,<br>Bhagalpur University,<br>Bhagalpur.             | A study of trade unions and<br>collective bargaining in<br>Banking industry.                                       | 1,000 | Books &<br>F.W.    |
| 97.  | Sh. Sita Rama Sinha,<br>Lecturer, Ranchi<br>University, Ranchi.                        | CAPITAL-OUTPUT - Ratio in<br>India.  | 500   | Books &<br>F.W.    |
| 98.  | Sh. S. Sivaprakasam,<br>Lecturer,<br>Annamalai Univ.,<br>Annamalainagar.               | Economics of Tobacco Culti-<br>vation in Madras State.   | 750   | Books &<br>F.W.    |
| 99.  | Sh. S. Guhathakurta,<br>Lecturer,<br>M.B.B. College,<br>Agartala.                      | A study on the conditions of<br>Labour engaged in the<br>construction industry of<br>Tripura.                      | 500   | F.W.               |
| 100. | Sh. R.L. Pitale,<br>Reader,<br>Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya,<br>Amravati.                    | Economic wastes in public<br>enterprises in India.   | 700   | Books &<br>Reprts. |
| 101. | Sh. Ramshankar,<br>Lecturer, Deptt. of<br>Economics,<br>Kashi Vidyapeeth,<br>Varanasi. | "Varanasi Silk Udyoga".  | 500   | Books &<br>F.W.    |

SUBJECT.....COMMERCE

- |      |   |   |     |                 |
|------|---|---|-----|-----------------|
| 102. | Prof. M.T. Gabhe,<br>Lecturer,<br>Sydenham College,<br>Bombay.  | The Styncture of Pharmaceuti-<br>cal Industry in Bombay Distt.,<br>Compay.  | 500 | F.W.            |
| 103. | Sh. Asitranjan Das,<br>Lecturer, F.C.<br>College, Diamond<br>Harbour, Calcutta.                             | The problems and prospect of<br>Social Security measures in Indian<br>Agriculture in the present Socio-<br>Economic background. | 500 | Printing        |
| 104. | Dr. Raghubar Saran<br>Nigam, Reader,<br>Institute of Post-<br>graduate (E) Studies,<br>University of Delhi. | Inventory Management in<br>Public Enterprise.   | 500 | Books &<br>F.W. |
| 105. | Sh. H.B. Saksena,<br>Lecturer,<br>D.S.N. Postgraduate,<br>College, Unnao.                                   | Non-Farm Earnings of<br>Agricultural Labour in<br>District Unnao of U.P.  | 500 | F.W.            |

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	SUBJECT..... <u>COMMERCE (CONTD.)</u>		
106.	Sh. D.S. Baghel, Lecturer, Govt. T.R.S. College, Rewa.	"The Korwas - A study in Dynamics"	500 F.W.
107.	Sh. J.P. Srivastava, Lecturer, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Labour productivity and incentives in the public sector Bhilai Steel project - A case study.	500 F.W.
108.	Sh. Balmukund Agarwal, Lecturer, Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	"Indo-Japanese trade relations"	500 Journals
109.	Prof. S.P. Sharma, Prof. and Head, M.L.B. Arts and Commerce College, Gwalior.	"Nationalisation in India Insurance"	500 Books, Mangent Insurance Journals.
110.	Sh. Ramkinkar Agarwal, Lecturer, Lahiri Degree College, Chirimiri, M.P.	"Short period cost function of collieries in surguja district.	500 Books & F.W.
111.	Sh. Lal Chand Jain, Asstt. Professor, M.L.B. Arts and Commerce College, Gwalior.	Marketing management of rayon industries in India (with special reference to M.P.).	500 Books & F.W.
112.	Sh. Prem Chandra Jain, Head and Vice-Principal, D.H.S.K. Commerce College, Dibrugarh.	Studies in community develop- ment in Upper Assam.	500 F.W.
113.	Sh. A. Srivastava, Lecturer, Marwari College, Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur-7.	A study of industrial employ- ment standing orders in Bihar.	500 F.W.
114.	Sh. B.M. Bhadada, Lecturer, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	A study into the institutio- nal arrangement pertaining to sheep and wool development in Arid and semi Arid area of Rajasthan.	1,000 Books & F.W.
	SUBJECT..... <u>SOCIOLOGY</u>		
115.	Sh. R.N. Mishra, Lecturer, Gram Bharati Degree College, Kanker, Bastar.	Socio-Economic structure of Abujamarias.	500 F.W.
116.	Sh. D.N.S. Rao, Asstt. Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.	Tibetans in India.	500 F.W.



SUBJECT.....SOCIOLOGY (CONTD.)

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|------|--|---|-------|-----------------------|
| 117. | Sh. D. Doley,<br>Lecturer,<br>Dibrugarh Univ.,<br>Dibrugarh.   | The Miris, their social systems and economic development.   | 1,000 | Books & F.W.          |
| 118. | Sh. D.N. Panigrahi,<br>Lecturer,<br>Ramjas College,<br>Delhi.  | Social Foundations of British rule in India - (A case study of land legislation and social change in U.P. 1875-1890).     | 750   | F.W.                  |
| 119. | Sh. Y.B. Damle,<br>Reader,<br>Deccan College,<br>Poona.  | Sociology of professions. A study of Legal Practitioners in Poona.  | 1,000 | F.W. & Questionnaire. |
| 120. | Sh. S.N. Ramteke,<br>Asstt. Professor,<br>Dr. B.A. College of<br>Arts, Science &<br>Commerce, Mahad. | The Social Status of the scheduled castes and the Buddhists in the Maharashtra State - A historical and Analytical study. | 500   | F.W.                  |
| 121. | Sh. T.C.Palaksappa,<br>Lecturer, Karnatak<br>University, Dharwar.                                    | Social and Ecological study of a Developing Industrial Town - Dandeli (N.Kanara).   | 500   | Books & F.W.          |
| 122. | Dr. Ram Ahuja,<br>Lecturer,<br>Rajasthan University,<br>Jaipur.                                      | Female offenders - A social perspective.  | 500   | F.W.                  |
| 123. | Sh. T.B. Naik,<br>Professor, Ravi-<br>shankar University,<br>Raipur.                                 | A sociological study of the Brahmans of Chhattisgarh, M.P.  | 500   | F.W.                  |
| 124. | Sh. R.C. Sarikwal,<br>Professor & Head,<br>S.D. College,<br>Ghaziabad.                               | A sociological study of a growing town and its relation to surrounding areas - A study of Ghaziabad.                      | 500   | Books & F.W.          |

SUBJECT.....PHILOSOPHY

- |      |  |   |     |       |
|------|--|---|-----|-------|
| 125. | Sh. D.K. Dutta,<br>Lecturer,<br>Rameshwar College,<br>Muzaffarpur.     | A critical analysis of the social, moral and religious philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.  | 250 | Books |
| 126. | Miss S.S. Buit,<br>Lecturer,<br>Shri Shivaji College,<br>Amravati.     | Concept of Moksa - in Indian Philosophy with special reference to Advaita Vedanta.  | 500 | Books |
| 127. | Sh. Rama Prasad,<br>Lecturer, Chatra<br>College, Chatra.               | Ramanuja & Hegel - A critical and comparative study.  | 500 | Books |
| 128. | Sh. J.P. Atreya,<br>Professor & Head,<br>K.G.K. College,<br>Moradabad. | Some Indian Psychological concepts corroborated by modern psychical research depth psychology & psychosynthesis - A dissertation in the philosophy of Mind. | 500 | Books |

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	SUBJECT..... <u>PHILOSOPHY (CONTD.)</u>		
129.	Dr. H.D. Badmi, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	An Inquiry into the leisure time activities among the college student in the city of Ahmedabad.	500 Books
130.	Sh. L.K. Avasthi, Lecturer, Lucknow Univ., Lucknow.	Sign Significance and Synonymy.	500 Books
131.	Sh. K.M. Mehrotra, Lecturer, K.G.K. College, Moradabad.	Comparative study of ethical Philosophy of Panchatantra and Hibopadesh.	500 Books
	SUBJECT..... <u>PSYCHOLOGY</u>		
132.	Sh. S.N.I. Hashmi, Karim City College, Jamshedpur.	A comparative study of the level of aspiration of white collar and blue collar workers in a industrial city.	750 F.W. Equip..
133.	Sh. S.N. Akhtar, Lecturer, Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.	Attitude Modifiability as a function of some personality factors.	1,000 F.W. Test materials
134.	Sh. H.D. Ojha, Lecturer, T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur.	A study of relationship between personality factors, N achievement and self concept.	1,000 F.W. Apps. & Tests.
135.	Sh. S.K. Sinha, Lecturer, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	A study of the attitude towards the present system of examination.	1,000 Question- naire & F.W.
136.	Dr. R.R.P. Sinha, Reader & Head, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	A study of Inte. and intra caste - Prejudices among the non-tribals and tribals of the Chotanagpur Plateau.	1,000 F.W.
137.	Sh. M.M. Ahmad, Demonstrator, Ranchi College, Ranchi.	Socio-cultural factors in achievement Motivation among college students.	50 Question- naire.
138.	Mrs. G.B. Devi, Lecturer, Ravenshah College, Cuttack.	Level of Aspiration - As a function of Sex-Socio-Economic factors and class performance.	1,500 Books & Equip.
139.	Sh. D.N. Sahay, Demonstrator, Ranchi College, Ranchi.	Adjustment as a factor of absenteeism.	200 Question- naire & F.W.
140.	Smt. C.M. Seetha, Maharani's College, Mysore.	An inquiry into the psycholo- gical and social factors affec- ting academic achievement.	500 F.W.
141.	Sh. B.N. Sinha, Lecturer, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	A study of socio psychological analysis of students unrest.	500 F.W.

SUBJECT.....PSYCHOLOGY (CONTD.)

142..	Sh. Binod Kumar, Lecturer, Ranchi College, Ranchi.	Crime among Munda & Oraon - A socio-psychology study of some relevant factors.	750	Question- naire & F.W.
143..	Smt. P. Veereshwar, Associate Prof., R.G. College, Meerut.	A socio-psychological study of voting behaviour.	500	F.W.
144..	Sh. S. Husain, Lecturer, Patna College, Patna.	Hindi Adaptation of Bell's personality adjustment inventory & construction of Norm for the college students.	500	Books & F.W.
145..	Sh. S.J. Varase, S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona.	Ability and Scholastic under- 2,000 achievement.		
146..	Sh. T.V.A. Raghavan, Lecturer, Annamalai Univ., Annamalainagar.	Mental Health problems of college students.	1,000	Books & F.W.
147..	Dr. R.C. Dixit, Lecturer, Jodhpur Univ., Jodhpur.	Sex of experimenter and mani- fest anxiety as related to awareness and conditioning.	500	Books

SUBJECT.....EDUCATION

148..	Sh. Prem Shankar Srivastava, Lecturer, Ganjundwara College, Ganjundwara.	A study of achievement(Achieve- ment Motive) in relation to scho- lastic performance socio-economic status, age, school grades - sex difference.	500	Books & F.W.
149..	Sh. B.N. Agarwal, Lecturer, Meerut College, Meerut.	Adjustment problems of pupils of secondary schools.	500	Books & F.W.
150.	Dr. S.K. Pal, Reader, Allahabad Univ., Allahabad.	An investigation into the per- sonality characteristics of students leaders.	1,500	Books & F.W.

SUBJECT.....LAW

151.	Dr. V.C. Sarkar, Head of the Deptt., Panjab University, Chandigarh.	Customary laws of the various Hill Tribes.	2,000	Books & F.W.
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SUBJECT.....LITERATURE SCIENCE

152.	Sh. R.L. Mittal, Lecturer, Gauhati University.	Learning achievement and job performance by diploma/ Bachelor of Library Science Trainees in India.	500	Books & F.W.
153.	Sh. Narinder Kumar, Jr. Lecturer, Kurukshetra Univ.	Organisation and Administra- tive problems of selected northern Indian universities libraries.	1,000	Books & F.W.

SUBJECT.....LITERATURE SC.(CONTD.)

154. Dr. G.D. Bharagava, Head of the Deptt., Vikram University.	Library Services in Madhya Pradesh - A Survey of their use.	500	Books & F.W.
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SUBJECT.....FINE ARTS

155. Km. Kamlesh Gupta, Head, I.N. Degree College, Meerut.	Rabindranath Tagore: As a Painter.	1,000	Books & F.W. Photograph.
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156. Sh. V.K. Shukla, Head, Banasthali Vid'apith of Arts and Science, Rajasthan.	Field work on Indian Temple Sculpture.	1,000	Photograph & F.W.
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157. Dr. B.N. Goswamy, Professor, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	Preparation of Photographic records of frescoes in the Panjab and areas formerly designated as hill states.	1,000	Books, Photograph & F.W.
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SUBJECT.....PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

158. Sh. D.S. Chaudhary, Jr. Lecturer, Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur.	Personnel Administration under Panchayati Raj with special reference to Rajasthan.	500	F.W.
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159. Sh. T.A. Rao, Lecturer, Andhra Univ.	Emerging Civic Leadership in Vishakhapatnam Town.	500	F.W.
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160. Sh. Ram Singh, Lecturer, Delhi University.	Matrimonial Law in Nepal.	1,000	Books & Reports.
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Appendix VI to Item No 2 (a-17)

Names of Candidates recommended by the Selection Committee for

Financial Assistance for Research Work in Sciences

during 1968-69 (First Award)

Name and Designation	Title of proposed research work	Amount recommended	Purpose
1.	2.	3.	4.
	SUBJECT : <u>ZOOLOGY</u>		
1. Sh. K.K. Narayanan Nair, Lecturer, Christ College, Irinjalakuda, P.O. Kerala.	Studies on the Fresh water rotifers of Kerala.	1,500	Chems. Books, Fabrication, Equipment.
2. Sh. B.R. Kaushal, Lecturer, Government Science College, Raipur.	Studies on Trematode Parasites.	500	Chems. Books, Microfilms.
3. Dr. S.B. Mathad, Reader, Karnatak University, Dharwar.	Studies on wing polymorphism in Indian Cricket(S) Effects of Photoperiods and Maternal inheritance.	1,500	Photoperiodic, Incubators, Insect Rearing, Glassware.
4. Sh. S.R. Ubgade, Asstt. Professor, Digvijai Mahavidyalaya, Rajnandgaon, M.P.	Studies of trematode parasites of food fishes	700	Chem Books & Micro.
5. Miss Saroj Saxena, Jr. Lecturer, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	The influence of vitamin on tail and limb regeneration in the tadpoles of frogs and toads.	1,000	Equip. Chem. App. & Books.
6. Dr. J.P. Mathur, Academic Head, Govt. College, Chittorgarh.	Physiology (Probable function) histomorphogenesis and Neurohaemal effects on Salivary apparatus in the endemic decapods.	1,000	Animals & Stains.
7. Sh. H.S. Gopinath, Senior Tutor, V.P. Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Phytophagus Mites of Anand.	500	Books & Chemicals.
8. Mrs. Y. Saxena, Lecturer, Maharana's Univ. College, Jaipur.	Studies on the effect of the stress of crowding and toxicants on insects.	1,000	Equip. App. Chem. Books.

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SUBJECT..... ZOOLOGY (CONTD.)			
9. Sh. V.C. Jha, Lecturer, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	Histochemical studies of the Pyloric caeca of certain fresh water fishes.	500	Books
10. Dr. S.G. Bhaorao, Lecturer, Marathwada Univ., Aurangabad.	To survey the occurances of Taenia in man and pigs, and to see the relationship between epilepsy and cysticer- cosis in Maharashtra State.	750	F.W. & Chem.
11. Dr. Ram Prakash Sethi, Head, Meerut Cbllege, Meerut.	Faunistic Studies on fishes of Uttar Pradesh.	500	F.W.
12. Dr. P.B. Sinha, Lecturer, Ranchi Univ., Ranchi.	Histochemical studies of Accessory Glands of Pentatomids.	300	F.W.
13. Dr. P.N. Mehrotra, Reader, Ranchi College, Ranchi.	Texonomic studies on the Dragonflies of Chotanag Pur.	500	Chem. & F.W.
14. Dr. R. Ramamurthi, Lecturer, Sri Venkateswara Univ., Tirupathi.	Neuroendocrine control of salt and water balance in fresh water anila	700	Chem. & F.W.
15. Dr. G.K. Lehri, Lecturer, Regional College of Education, Bhopal.	Regulatory Mechanism of reproduction in certain teleostean fishes.	500	F.W.
16. Sh. D.C. Deb, Lecturer, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta-6.	Histochemical studies into the Stilling cells of the adrenals of aquatic anurans.	500	F.W. & Chem.
17. Dr. G.P. Tulsyan, Lecturer, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	Cytology of coccids and aphids (Homoptera)	500	Chem. & F.W.
18. Dr. G. Madan Mohan Rao, Professor, Sir Theagaraya College, Madras-21	Salinity tolerance and ionic regulation of a freshwater, a brackish- water and a marine fish.	1,000	F.W. Equip & Chem.
19. Sh. A.K. Bhaduri, Lecturer, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta.	Faurnistic survey of the soil oribatid fauna of Calcutta and its subarba.	500	F.W.
20. Sh. G. Sreerama Reddy, Lecturer, Manasa Gangothri, Mysore.	Contributions to the cytotaxonomy and genetics of the south Indian drosophilids.	1,000	F.W. & Chem.

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	SUBJECT ..... <u>ZOOLOGY (CONTD.)</u>		
21. Sh. B.B. Parida, Lecturer, Utkal University, Cuttack.	Studies on the effects of Chemical Mutagens on the spermatocyte Chromosomes of grasshoppers.	1,000	F.W. & Chem.
22. Sh. K. Panduranga, Lecturer, Yuvaraji College, Mysore-5.	Cytology and Histoche- mistry of Ticks and Mites.	500	F.W. & Chem.
23. Dr. Asimjyoti De, Lecturer, Raja Peary Mohan College, Hooghly.	The role of spotted dove in Agricultural economy of West Bengal.	500	F.W.
24. Dr. S.C. Baugh, Reader, Lucknow Univ. Lucknow.	Studies in the Immunity of Gastro-Intestinal Helminths of sheet, Goat and Cattle.	1,000	F.W. & Chem.
25. Dr. D.N. Kamat, Reader and Head, Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur.	Studies in certain aspects of Physiology of Degeneration.	1,000	Chem. & Animals.
26. Sh. Umapati Sahay, Lecturer, Ranchi College, Ranchi.	Studies on some Helminth Parasites including acanthocephalan of the State of Bihar.	750	F.W. & Chem.
	SUBJECT ..... <u>BOTANY</u>		
27. Dr. M.N. Noor, Lecturer, Ranchi Univ., Ranchi.	Cytotaxonomic and Mutational Studies on certain members of Chlorophyceae.	1,000	F.W. & Chem.
28. Dr. P.K. Gupta, Lecturer, Gorakhpur Univ, Gorakhpur.	Collection & Evaluation of Fodder Grasses from Western U.P.	500	F.W.
29. Sh. S.K. Sarkar, Lecturer, Ranchi Univ., Ranchi.	Physiological and Patholo- gical studies of Botryo- diplodia species causing disease in Papaya.	500	F.W.
30. Dr. R.C. Bhatia, Lecturer, Govt. Science College, Gwalior.	Germination behaviour of the seeds of some plants growing in drying ponds at Gwalior and suburbs.	500	Chem. & F.W.
31. Sh. U. Mishra, Sahibganj College, Sahibganj.	Cytogenetical investigations in some leguminous wild plants of Santhal parganas (Bihar).	500	F.W.

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	SUBJECT:..... <u>BOTANY (CONTD.)</u>		
32.	Sh. O.P. Mall, Lecturer, Madhava College, Ujjain.	Effect of growth regul- ating substances on wilt disease of coriander.	1,000 Appt. Chem & Photographic
33.	Dr. J.C. Edward, Prof. & Head, Allahabad Agricult- ural Institute, Allahabad.	Nematology with Spl. ref. to plant parasitic Nematodes associated with major field and fruit crops of U.P. including survey, taxonomy, bionomics, Histopathology etc.	1,500 Appt. F.W & Slides.
34.	Sh. D.P. Gupta, Head Vardhaman College, Bijnor.	Embryological Studies in Rubiacere.	500 Chem.
35.	Sh. D.S. Agarkar, Lecturer, Govt. Science College, Gwalior.	Flora of the Chambal ravines.	500 F.W.
36.	Dr. S.S. Raghuvanshi, Lecturer, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	Cytogenetical Studies in genus Citrus.	1,500 F.W. & Chem.
37.	Dr. Ram Udar, Reader, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	Studies in the Liver - worts of Eastern Himalayas.	500 F.W.
38.	Dr. P. Kachroo, Prof. & Head, J. & K University, Srinagar.	Hepatic elements in vegetation of the Himalayas.	1,500 F.W. & Chem.
39.	Sh. B.D. Mishal, Lecturer, Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravathi.	Effect of NaCl and Gibberellic acid on the growth of cotton e.g. variety nos. 147, 235 and 1007.	500 Chem. & Books
40.	Sh. B.L. Kohli, Teaching Asstt. Panjab University, Chandigarh.	Cytology of Grasses.	500 F.W.
41.	Sh. A.K. Koul, Lecturer, J & K University, Srinagar.	Evolutionary studies in Genus Gagea liliaceae.	1,000 F.W. & Chem.
42.	Sh. S.P.S. Deo, Lecturer, Ranchi College, Ranchi.	Studies on the Physiology of Alternaria Sp., A. Pathogen of Beta Vulgaris of Ranchi.	500 F.W. & Chemicals
43.	Dr. S.K. Roy, Lecturer, B.H. University, Varanasi.	Cyto-taxonomy of Helobiae.	500 F.W.



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SUBJECT..... <u>BOTANY (CONTD.)</u>			
44. Shri R.L. De, Lecturer, Vidyanagar, College, Calcutta.	Biochemical studies on proteolytic Enzymes of some insectivorous Plants.	500	Chem. & F.W.
45. Sh. S.D. Mishra, Lecturer, H.S. College of Arts & Science, Bombay.	Physiological studies in Mangroves of Bombay.	500	F.W. & Chem
46. Sh. P.M. Swamy, S.V.U. College, Tirupati.	Physiological studies on seeds of some crop plants under storage conditions (Effect of Fumigants on Germinations).	500	F.W. & Chem.
47. Sh. L.C. Kagti, Reader, Gauhati University, Gauhati.	1. Studies on certain Micro biological Aspects of the soil Flora of the Paddy field.  2. Studies on the Micro- organisms in the Rhizosphere of cereals.	500	F.W.
48. Sh. J.P. Tewari, Lecturer, Lucknow University, Lucknow.	Studies on Indian Leaf- litter Fungi.	500	F.W.
49. Dr. B.M.B. Sinha, Lecturer, Patna University, Patna.	Cytogenetical and Taxonomical Studies in Adiantum Caudatum Complex of India, Nepal and Ceylon.	1,000	F.W. & Chem.
50. Md. M. Bhat, Lecturer, Govt. College, Sapore, Kashmir.	Monographic Study of the Genus Picea (Spruce).	500	F.W.
51. Dr. H.N. Singh, Lecturer, M.B. College, Udaipur	Studies on the Algal Flora of Polluted waters.	500	F.W.
52. Sh. G. Suryanarayana, Demonstrator, V.S.R. College, Tenali.	Cytological and Cytotaxo- nomical investigations of Indian Green Algae.	500	F.W. & Chem.
53. Dr. D.N. Rao, Lecturer, B.H University, Varanasi.	To determine the relative sensitivity of wild and cultivated plants to injury by Hydrogen fluoride in the vicinity of an aluminium factory.	1,000.	F.W. & Chem.
54. Shri. C.P. Rao, Lecturer, V.R. College Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.	Eco-Taxonomic studies of Mosses and Mossallies of	1,000	Books, Chem Apptt. & F.W.

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SUBJECT..... <u>AGRICULTURE</u>			
55. Sh. R.G. Maiti, Lecturer, Kalyani University, Kalyani.	Fruit set in tomato - studies on the use of plant regulators to overcome unfruitfulness in tomato Lycoperscon Esculentum Var, Commune grown during hont. weather.	500	F.W.
56. Sh. P. Roy, Lecturer, Kalyani Univ., Kalyani.	Study of mustart aphid, Lipaphis erysimi (Kalt.) in West Bengal (ii) study of paddystem borer schoenobius incertulas.	500	F.W.
57. Sh. N. Sharmugam, Lecturer, College of Agri. and Res. Instt. Coimbatore.	Studies on root-rot disease of groundnut.	500	F.W., Chem.
58. Sh. G.C.P. Sinha, Demonstrator, Bihar Agr. College, Sabour.	To study the response of dwarf wheats - to different levels of Nitrogen fertilization & dates of sowing.	500	Chem. Apps. & F.W.
59. Sh. B.D. Singh, Demonstrator, Bihar Agr. College, Sabour.	Investigations into comsump tive use of water by dwarf wheats as influenced by interaction between water and fertilizers.	500	F.W., Chem & Appt.
SUBJECT..... <u>MICROBIOLOGY</u>			
60. Sh. N.N. Prasad, Lecturer, Faculty of Agri. Annamalai Univ. Annamalainagar.	Isolation of Antagonistic Actinomycetes from Soil Samples.	1,000	Books, Chem & F.W.
61. Sh. R.N. Bhattachar- jee, Lecturer, Pandu College, Gauhati.	Studies on certain microbiological aspects of the soil flora of the paddy field.	1,000	Books, Equi & Chem.
62. Dr. V.K. Shah, Lecturer, Baroda University, Baroda.	Physiology of superficial Parmatophysics.	500	Books, Chem F.W.
63. Sh. K.C. Sarma, Lecturer, Arya Vidyapith College, Gauhati.	Induction of Root Forma- tion in cuttings by the application of Plant Hormones.	500	Chems.

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	<u>SUBJECT .....PHYSICS</u>		
644.	Dr. R.K. Rai, Reader, Udaipur University, Udaipur.	Study of absorption and scattering of Radio waves in the ionosphere reason for selecting the problem.	750 Apps .
655.	Sh. T.N. Agrawal, Lecturer, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	Spectroscopic studies of some V group elements and determination of the structures from their spectra.	750 Books
666.	Dr. M. Suryanarayana, Reader, Nizam College, Hyderabad.	Ultrasonic absorption in liquids by the reverberation technique.	750 Chem.
67.	Sh. S.N. Giri, Lecturer, Kalyani Univ.,	X-Ray diffraction studies on the Nature of the clay-minerals in Indian Soils.	1,500 Camera .
68	Dr. Padmini Agarwal, Lecturer, M.S. University, Baroda.	Visco-Elastic Properties of Liquids.	750 Components.
69.	Sh. M.V. Murthy, Lecturer, Udaipur University.	The role of symmetry in the understanding of Solid State Phenomena.	500 Books
70.	Dr. J.N. Rai, Lecturer, Gorakhpur Univ.	Molecular Structure: Vacuum Spectroscopy of Polyatomic molecules.	750 Books .
71.	Dr. Hari Baksh Lal, Lecturer, Gorakhpur Univ.	Electrical Properties of Magnetic materials.	750 Chem. Books .
72.	Sh. Pradip Kumar, Lecturer, Allahabad Univ.	Study of the dielectric relaxation mechanism at microwave region for a series of organic compounds and the determination of relaxation time and the thermodynamic parameters of compounds.	400 Chem.
73.	Sh. M. Hazarika, Lecturer, Sibsagar College, Sibsagar (Assam).	Studies on the thermal properties of certain rare earth oxides.	750 Books.
74.	Dr. K.G. Deshkukh, Asstt. Prof. V. College of Engg. Nagpur.	Ferro-electric properties of Batioz and Phtioz.	1,000 Photo
75.	Dr. N.L. Varma, Lecturer, Rajasthan Univ.	Propagation of E.M.W. in Plasmas	500 Books
76.	Dr. N.P. Gupta, Lecturer, Jodhpur Univ.	Lattice dynamics of solids in anharmonic approximation.	500 Books .

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SUBJECT.....PHYSICS (CONTD.)			
77. Dr. J. N. Das, Professor, College of Science, Raipur.	Study of electrical properties of ferro silicon samples from Bhilai and extraction of silicon from the same samples for use as a semiconductor.	500	Books.
78. Sh. H.R. Bhuyan, Lecturer, Assam Engg. College, Gauhati.	Atomic Energy Research Project.	500	Books.
79. Sh. K. Bhattacharya, Lecturer, Arya Vidyapeeth College, Gauhati.	Study of angular correla- tion between alphans emitted from thorium 228 decay series.	500	Books.
80. Dr. S.C. Ganguly, Asstt. Prof. Hooghly Mohsin College, Chinsura.	Investigations on the origin of cosmic rays.	750	Books
81. Dr. V.V. Itagi, Lecturer, Marathwada Univ.	Investigations on Gas Lasers.	750	Books.
82. Dr. M.R. Bhiday, Professor, Holkar Science, College, Indore	A study of screening effects in nuclear Electron Scattering.	1,000	Equip)
83. Sh. Arun Singh, Head, Govt. College, Shadhol (MP)	Study of phase diagram and formation of interme- ttalic compound with Zr, Bi, Cd, In and Ga.	1,000	Appts.
84. Sh. Ramdev Varma, Lecturer, D.S. College, Aligarh.	To study the nuclear evaporation and emission of He and Li isotopes in Photographic smulsion.	1,000	Components
85. Dr. V. Devanathan, Reader, Madras University.	Quasi-free scattering of electrons and nuclear structure.	500	Computatio work.
86. Sh. S.B. Ghose, Lecturer, Sasansol Girls' College, Asansol.	Reduction of noise in Low and radio frequency amdlifier.	750	Books, App
87. Sh. R. Debnath, Lecturer, Dibgru College, Dibrugarh.	Effects of impurities on the transition temperature to the anti-ferromagnetic state and semi-conducting properties of crystals.	500	Books.
88. Shri S.K. Jain, Asstt. Prof. College of Engg., Rewa.	Study of Ionosphere and sky wave propation	750	Books.

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	SUBJECT..... <u>PHYSICS (CONTD.)</u>		
89.	Dr. R.N. Singh, Reader, Engineering College, B.H.U.	Study of some properties of laboratory plasma.	750 Books & Fabrication
90.	Dr. Hira Lal Duorah, Lecturer, Gauhati University,	Study of extra-terrestrial x-ray, v-ray sources in terms of general relativity and element building processes in stars.	750 Computation work.
91.	Dr. B.N. Biswas, Lecturer, Burdwan University.	Application of phase locking techniques to the reception of FM; signal deeply embeded in noise and accurate measure- ment of physical constants.	750 Computation work
92.	Sh. A.K. Bhadra, Lecturer, T.D.B. College, Raniganj.	Optical birefringence of single crystals.	800 Apts.
93.	Sh. S.L. Ghosh, Lecturer, Bolpur College, Bolpur.	Vibration of elastic and viscoelastic solids.	750 Books.
94.	Sh. K. Kumar, Head, N.R.E.C., College, Khurja.	Study of Di-electric constant & dielectric losses of solids in powder and bulk forms.	500 Books.
95.	Dr. D.P. Sinha, Lecturer, Patna University, Patna.	X-ray diffraction- 1) Anomaly in the cite contents of whittockite Ca <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) crystal 2) to study the orientations of the crystalline phases of FeOCl.	750 Chems.
96.	Dr. C.V. Agarwal, Reader, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	Additives for extreme pressure librication.	750 Books.
	SUBJECT..... <u>MATHEMATICS</u>		
97.	Sh. S.S. Sastry, Asstt. Prof. Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.	Numerical solution of Integral equations.	500 Computation work.
98.	Shri U.P. Singh, Lecturer, Gorakhpur Univ. Gorakhpur.	Differential geometry of complex spaces.	500 Photo Stat
99.	Sh. P.C. Sharma, Lecturer, Holkar Sc. College, Indore.	Econometric approdches to development & planning.	750 Books.
100.	Sh. P.K. Mishra Lecturer, F.M. College, Balasore.	Conformal Mapping on Riemann surfaces.	500 Books.

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SUBJECT.....MATHEMATICS (CONTD.)			
101. Dr. N.C.P. Ramacharyulu, Lecturer, Regional Engg. College, Warangal.	Study of Rheological fluid flows.	500	Journals Books.
102. Sh. P.B. Rao, Lecturer, Regional Engg. College, Warangal.	Non-Newtonian Fluid.	500	F.W.
103. Shri P.U. Surendran, Lecturer in Statistics, Victoria College, Palghat.	Construction and structures of Designs.	500	Books.
104. Sh. L.P. Singh, Lecturer, K.G.K. College, Moradabad.	Random walk with its applica- tions to Natural Science.	500	Books.
105. Sh. T.N. Verma, Asstt. Prof., Ranchi Agr. College, Kanke, Ranchi.	The solution of the problem of artificial satellite under the guidance of Dr. R.K. Chaudhri, Prof. of Maths, Bhagalpur University.	500	Books.
106. Sh. R. Kannan, Lecturer, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.	Investigation in the fixed points of transformations & developm the results to further problems of furnctional analysis.	500	Books & Journals.
107. Sh. J.R. Mukhopadhyaya, Lecturer, Bolpur College, Bolpur.	Some problems on vibration and wave propagation of elestic.	500	Books.
108 Sh. A.B. Lall, Lecturer, Ranchi College, Ranchi.	Elasticity of anisotropic materials in two and three dimensions.	500	Books.
109. Sh. S. <sup>N</sup> Mathur, Lecturer, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	Hypergeometric function transform	500	Books.
110 Dr. R.S. Sharma, Reader, Government College of Engg. & Tech., Raipur.	Flow problems in radiation Gas - Dynamics.	300	Books.
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257.	Sh. L.M. Mukerjee, Lecturer, M.B.B. College, Agartala.	Studies on the synthesis of steroidal alkaloids.	750 Apps. & Chems.
258.	Sh. R.C. Jha, Lecturer, Science College, Patna.	Kinetics of reaction in solution.	500 Chems.
259.	Dr. P.R. Sharma, Reader & Head, Ranchi College, Ranchi.	Mechanistic studies - Alkyloxygen fission in neutral.	750 Chems. & Glassware Books.
260.	Sh. S.K. Jha, Agra College, Agra.	Polarography of Co(II), Ni(II) 2(II) & Mn(II) in a water miscible organic compounds.	750 Equip. & Chem.
261.	Dr. S.N. Chakravarti, Asstt. Prof., Krishnagar Govt., College, Krishnagar(Nadia).	Thermodynamic studies on soil water.	750 Chem. & Appt.
262.	Sh. P.D. Sarpal, Lecturer, Hans Raj College, Delhi.	A study of chemical components of artocarpus lakoocha wood.	500 Chem.

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	SUBJECT.....	<u>CHEMISTRY (CONTD.)</u>	
263.	Sh. K.G. Joseph, Lecturer, St. Joseph's College, Calicut.	Studies on Arimotic ruterti- tiets.	500 Chem.
264.	Dr. K.N. Munshi, Lecturer, Nagpur University, Nagpur.	Studies in Complex forming systems of some rare metals with organic reagents.	750 Chem.
265.	Sh. Varughese Kurian, Lecturer, Govt. Engg., College, Jabalpur.	Studies in precipitation from homogeneous solution & use of some new organic reagents in inorganic analysis.	500 Chem.
266.	Sh. L.K. Mishra, Lecturer, Science College, Patna.	Studies on Complexes of transition metals with some organic ligands.	500 Chem.
267.	Sh. A.C. Choudhury, Lecturer, Arya Vidya- peeth College, Gauhati.	Studies in the Chromium (II) and Chromium (III) Complexes.	500 Chem.
268.	Sh. G.P. Shahi, Head, Rajendra College, Chapra.	Synthesis of Nitrogen Mustards from substituted amine and systems.	750 Chem.
269.	Sh. S. Nageswar, Lecturer, Central College, Bangalore.	Mechanism of Electro deposi- tion and dissolution studies on single crystals of copper.	1,000 Chem. & Books.
270.	Sh. Sovendu Gupta, Lecturer, R.P. Mohan College, Uttarpara.	Study of the chemistry of quin- quevalent chromium together with the Nitrosyl derivative of the transitional metals in general.	750 Chem.
271.	Dr. S.K. Mathur, Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.	Studies in the Synthesis of Flavones and related compounds.	500 Chem.
272.	Sh. M.C. Ghosh, Lecturer, Assam Engg., College, Gauhati.	Some studies on the congeners of vitamin A in Fresh Water. Fish Liver Oil.	500 Chem.
273.	Sh. B.D. Rao Sarjee, Head, S.B. College, Aurangabad.	Study of complex cyanides of Transition elements in solution by Magneto Chemistry the method.	750 Chem.
274.	Dr. K.S. Suresh, Reader, Ud-aipur University, Udaipur.	A study on reactivity and conformation of Cyclohexanes.	750 Chem.
275.	Dr. H.G. Garg, Reader, Roorkee Univ., Roorkee.	Studies in the synthesis of substances of Biological interest.	750 Chem.
276.	Dr. H.D. Pathak, Asstt. P of., D.S.B. College, Nainital.	Photochemical synthesis of Amino Acids and Peptides Under Simulated Primitive Earth Conditions.	1,000 Chem.

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SUBJECT .....CHEMISTRY (CONTD.)			
277. Sh. Jagadish Persad, Lecturer, Meerut College, Meerut.	Formation of Schiff and Their Complexes with Second Group Elements and Their Physics Chemical Study.	500	Chem & App.
278 Sh. I.P. Mittal, Head, Shyam Lal College, Delhi.	Studies on Analytical Applications of Potassium Thiocarbonate Reagent in the Separation & Determination of Metal Ions.	500	Chem.
279. Sh. D. Sri Rama Rao, Asstt. Prof., Pachaiyappa's College, Madras-30.	Epoxidation and Hydroxylation of Unsaturated System.	500	Chem.
280. Sh. D.S. Rathore, Lecturer, Raja Balwant Singh College, Agra.	Polarographic Studies of Rate Processes in Aliphatic Acids.	500	Chem.
281. Sh. Chander Prakash, Lecturer, Agra College, Agra.	Role of Macromolecules in Colloid Stability with Special reference to Liquid/Liquid Systems.	500	Chem.
282. Sh. B.B. Nath, Lecturer, Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan	Studies on the Role of Metal Ions in the Activation of Proteins with particular reference to Thrombolastin.	500	Chem.
283. Dr. A.K. Srivastava, Lecturer, Meerut College, Meerut.	Physico-chemical investigations of the Complex Ability of Ortho- Dihydroxy Comarin and its Derivatives.	500	Chem.
284. Dr. C.R. Ghoshal, Lecturer, Jadavpur University, Calcutta-32	Studies on Indian Medicinal Plants.	500	Chem.
285. Sh. S.S. Bhattacharya, Lecturer, Vidyasagar College, 39, Sankar Ghosh Lane, Calcutta-6.	Thyroid Gonad Interrelationship and Role of Vitamin A.	500	Chem. Anim.
286. Sh. P.S. Satpanthi, Prof. & Head, Smt. B.C.J. Sc. College, Cambay.	Synthesis of Pharmacologically Active Substances.	500	Chem.
287. Sh. J.G. Jesani, Lecturer, Govt. Engg. College, Jabalpur.	Studies of some Azodyes and their complexes in Solutions.	500	Chem.
288. Sh. D.D. Mishra, Lecturer, Univ. of Jabalpur, Jabalpur.	Further Determination of the Mechanism of the Oxidation of Organic compounds by Potassium Peroxydi-sulphate and its use in Quantitative Analysis.	500	Books & Chem.
289. Sh. R.C. Sharma, Lecturer, Agra College, Agra.	The Kinetic Study on Oxidation of Dicarboxylic Acids, Polyhydric Alcohols and reducing Sugars.	500	Chem.

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SUBJECT.....CHEMISTRY (CONTD.)			
290. Sh. K.C. Gaur, Lecturer, Kulbhaskar Ashram Degree College, Allahabad.	Soil Chemistry Phosphate Fixation in Soils.	500	Equip. & Chem.
291. Sh. A.B. Lal, Reader, Patna University, Patna.	Synthesis of Nitrogen Mustards 2-Influence of Solvents on the Hydrolysis of Esters.	1,000	Chem.
292. Sh. S.R.N. Dwivedi, Govt. Science College, Rewa.	Chemistry of Plant products.	500	Chem.
293. Dr. V.R. Rao, Reader, Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	A Critical survey of the methods of separating thorium and Uranium from Monozite and develop- ment of more precise methods.	750	Chem.
294. Dr. K.C. Srivastava, Lecturer, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	Study of complex lipids from various tissues of some Indian fresh water fish.	500	Chem.
295. Dr. T.V.P. Rao, Lecturer, Arts & Science College, Warangal.	Chemical investigation of the Medicinally Osefoi Plants of the Warangal District.	500	Chem.
296. Dr. K.T. Augusti, Lecturer, Kerala University, Trivandrum.	Mode of action of Hypoglycemic compounds.	500	Chem.
297. Sh. A. Chatterjee, Reader, Jadavpur University, Calcutta.	Reaction of Enamines with X-Bromo- aB- Unsaturated Esters.	750	Chem.
298. Mrs. I. Karandikar, Asstt. Prof., Holkar Sc. College, Indore.	Studies of structural changes in some organic molecules by physico chemical methods.	500	Chem.
299. Sh. S.S. Gupta, Lecturer, Raja Peary Mohan College, Uttarpara, W.B.	Chemistry of Naturally occurring Polycyclic compounds w.s.r. to terpenoids.	500	Chem.
300. Sh. N.S. Sahani, Lecturer, Govt. Engineering College, Jabalpur.	Kenetics of Oxidation of some Keto- nes and ketoesters by selenium diomide.	500	Chem.
301. Sh. N.N. Singh, Lecturer, Science College, Patna.	Chemistry of Benzo Juinolines.	500	Chem.
302. Dr. K.L. Jaura, Lecturer, Panjab Univ. Chandigarh.	Properties of organic compounds.	750	Chem.
303. Sh P.C. Varadachari, Prof. & Head, Madura College, Madurai.	Ultrasonic and Raman effect studies on (1) "Mixtures of Organic liquids with hydrogen bond (2) Solutions of Electrolytes.	750	Chem.

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<u>SUBJECT . . . . . BIO-CHEMISTRY</u>			
304. Dr. S.N. Chaudhuri, M.A. College, Delhi.	Bio-chemical nature of immune memory and the kinetic of its development.	1,000	Anims. Rare Chem
305. Sh. N.C. Banerjee, Lecturer, Bihar University, Patna.	Excretion of sulfonamides in goat milk studies to determine the wound healing activity of arum colocassia & ficus glomerata.	1,000	Equip. Chems. & Apps.
306. Sh. Baldeva Singh, Lecturer Panjab University, Chandigarh	Biochemical studies on 2,3, - Dioxoinpoline.	500	Books.
<u>SUBJECT . . . . . PHYSIOLOGY</u>			
307. Sh. J.C. Bhattacharya, Lecturer, Calcutta Univ. Calcutta.	Studies on the effects on the living body under certain conditions that occur during stay at space.	500	Books.
308. Sh. Manika Das, Lecturer, Vidyasagar College for Women, Calcutta.	Hormonal influence on tissue Iron Turnover.	500	Chem.
309. Sh. S.P. Shukla, Lecturer, Vikram University, Ujjain.	Eco-Physiological studies of weeds of cultivated grounds of India	500	Chem.
<u>SUBJECT . . . . . PATHOLOGY</u>			
310. Dr. M.R. Chandra- shanker, Asstt. Proff., K.M. School of Post Grad. Medine and Seth V.S. Hospital, Ahmedabad.	Study of Thalassae-mia and Various Abnormal Hemollobins.	500	Books & Chem.
<u>SUBJECT . . . . . MEDICAL SCIENCE</u>			
311. Dr. C.P. Trivedi, Prof. & Head, G.R. Medical College, Gwalior.	The Effect of convulsant agents on Gamma Amino Butyric acid and Biogenic Amines in Brain of Experimental Animals.	800	Chem.
312. Dr. D.S. Shrotri, Lecturer, Med. College, Aurangabad.	Effect of Insulin on the Permeability of Bloodvessels to Sulfoivamides.	500	Chem.
313. Sh. K.K. Kapur, Lecturer, B.I.T.S., Pilani.	Studies on Plant with particular emphasis on Proteases, Glyco- sidases and Lipases.	500	Chem.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.2(b) : To receive items of information

- (1) Para 182 - Estimates Committee - recommendations on working of the U.G.C. in its 102nd Report - Regarding Planning Forums.

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The Estimates Committee of the Parliament in its 102nd Report suggested (a) a review of the Planning Forums in the universities and colleges, (b) adoption of necessary steps to revitalise the programme of Planning Forums in the light of the review, and (c) considering the feasibility of transferring the scheme to the U.G.C. The following comments were conveyed with regard to the recommendation of the Estimates Committee:

"As suggested by the Estimates Committee, the review of the working of the Planning Forums in universities and colleges will be taken up with the Planning Commission. The Commission will be glad to undertake the administration of the scheme provided adequate resources for implementing the scheme are made available."

The Planning Commission was requested to inform the Commission regarding the functioning of the Planning Forums during the last 12 years of their existence and the assessment of the contribution of the Planning Forums to the development efforts of the country. The Planning Commission replied that the executive functions of the Planning Forums had been transferred to the Ministry of Education with effect from 1st January, 1968.

The Ministry of Education was accordingly requested to give its comments on the observations of the Estimates Committee and to indicate if it proposed to administer the scheme or transfer it to U.G.C. as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

The Ministry of Education has indicated that since the Government of India has decided to develop the National Service Programme and the Planning Forums are likely to play an important role in the implementation and evaluation of National Service Projects, the Ministry of Education itself would like to administer the programme of Planning Forums.

- (2) Resolution on Higher Education accepted by the XVI General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences held at Montreaux.

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The Ministry of Education (S.R. Division) have communicated the following resolution for information of the Commission:

" The XVI General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences held at Montreaux on the 17th September 1967 adopted the following resolution on higher education. Whereas,

- 1) The growing momentum of knowledge in the biological sciences and its fundamental bearing on human welfare and destiny calls for increasing efforts at further broadening and strengthening both basic and applied research in biology and its branches;

- 2) This task requires high quality education of mounting numbers of qualified students in close contact with the sources and practitioners of advancing knowledge;
- 3) Emphasis on quality, rather than sheer proliferation, of both workers and publications seems of paramount importance for maximum efficiency in this progress;

Be it therefore resolved:

- 1) That research and education be carried on the closest possible association;
  - 2) That trends towards divergence between the activities of advancing and of dissemination knowledge be vigorously counteracted;
  - 3) That talented research workers be expected to take an active part in the educational process, and that the exemption of research workers from educational functions be made an exceptional dispensation for special cause, rather than a reward for excellence;
- and 4) That teachers should be given opportunities for conducting research by means of grants and by liberation from full teaching duties. "

- (3) Report made by Prof. Richard Wollheim of the University of London, Consultant to the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Visva-Bharati, under U.K. Programme

Prof. Richard Wollheim, Grote Professor of Philosophy of Mind and Logic, University of London, visited India from 6th January, 1968 to 24th January, 1968, and visited the Centres of Advanced Study in Philosophy at Visva-Bharati, University of Madras and Banaras Hindu University. He also paid a visit to Department of Philosophy Utkal University. The programme of his visit to India was arranged under the Programme of British Assistance to Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities. At the conclusion of his visit Prof. Wollheim has made a report which is enclosed as Annexure I.

- (4) Under the Programme of Exchange of Younger Scientists between India and U.K., the following India personnel visited U.K. for the periods indicated against each:

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| 1. Dr. S. C. Maheshwari,<br>Reader in Botany,<br>University of Delhi.  | 16th October 1966 to<br>7th January, 1967.  |
| 2. Dr. K. G. Mukherjee,<br>Lecturer in Botany,<br>University of Delhi. | 4th January to 5th April, 1968.             |
| 3. Dr. M. P. Saksena,<br>Lecturer in Physics,<br>Rajasthan University. | 14th September 1967 to<br>14th March, 1968. |

At the conclusion of their visits, they made reports to the U.G.C. Important extracts from these reports are attached as Annexure I, II and III respectively.



(5) The Jawahar Lal Nehru Fellowship Awards

The First awards of the Jawahar Lal Nehru Fellowships were announced on the 27th May, 1968. Six men who have distinguished themselves in various spheres of learning have been selected by the Trust. The persons selected and the projects for which they have won the awards are :

1. Professor G.N.Ramachandran, Head, Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, Madras University (Protein and polypeptide conformation)
2. Professor Irfam Habib, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University (India during the seventeenth century - an integrated analysis of the economic organisation, social structure and political history of the Moghul Empire from 1595 to 1797).
3. Professor Andre Betaille, Department of Sociology, Delhi University (Agrarian class relations in India - a sociological analysis).
4. Dr.H.D.Sankalia, Head of the Department of Archaeology, Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona (An integrated study of the pre and proto historic cultures of India).
5. Mr.M.Krishnan, Bombay National History Society (ecological survey of the mammals of India in the peninsular region)
6. Dr.C.Sivaramamurti, Director, National Museum, New Delhi (A comprehensive study of Nataraja).

It is of interest to note that of the four university persons selected for the awards, two persons, namely, Professor G.N. Ramachandran and Professor Irfan Habib are from the departments already recognised by the U.G.C. as Centres of Advanced Study. The question of recognition of the Department of Sociology, University of Delhi, and the Department of Archaeology, Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona as Centres of Advanced Study, is under consideration of the Commission.

REPORT BY PROF. WOLLEHEIM, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, ON HIS  
WORK AT THE CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY IN PHILOSOPHY  
AT VISVA-BHARATI, SANTINIKETAN, WEST BENGAL.

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I spent the period January 6th to January 24th 1968 at the Centre of Advanced Studies, Visva Bharati. During this period, I gave :

- (a) Seven teachers' seminars on the philosophy of mind. These I gather, will be published by the Centre out of a special grant given for this purpose by the U.G.C;
- (b) Three seminars for the research scholars, at which papers were read by the members of the class; and
- (c) Four 5th year (postgraduate) lectures on the philosophy of David Hume.

I also set aside an hour at the end of each teachers' seminar for general discussion. I had a number of discussions with the younger members of the staff and with research scholars and I was shown examples of their work. In addition, I had a number of opportunities of discussing the general state of philosophy at the Centre with members of the Department ranging from Professor Santosh Sengupta, the Head of the Department to postgraduate students.

During my period of stay in India I also visited the Centre of Advanced Studies in Philosophy at Madras, where I read a paper the Centre of Advanced Studies in Philosophy at Banaras Hindu University Varanasi, where I read two papers and conducted a discussion after each, and also the Department of Philosophy at Utkal University, Bhubaneswar. These visits gave me very useful standards of comparison.

2. There are a number of features at the Centre of Advanced Studies at Visva Bharati which impressed me. I should like to comment on

- (a) The High standard of attainment and ability evinced, particularly by the younger members of the staff. In many cases the capacity to elaborate arguments to a high degree or subtlety was displayed in a high degree. In this respect I was particularly impressed by Dr. Reena Mookherjee and Messrs Ganguli, Suresh Chandra, and Kumar Sen.
- (b) The wide range of interest displayed at the Centre, most of the prevailing trends in Western, and presumably also in Indian, philosophy are represented by members of the staff.
- (c) The very considerable detailed knowledge of contemporary developments and the present state of discussion. A certain number of disputes are followed in what might be thought of as a day-to-day manner.

These three factors meant that a high level of discussion was very often reached in the period that followed on the teachers' class. In particular, I was very impressed by the way in which those present discriminated precisely the point made and were not content-as, unfortunately, is only too often the case in British or American Universities with gleaning a general impression or an approximate understanding of the thesis advanced.

3. It must be conceded that each of these three points has also its negative aspect. The most significant of these, and that which, I suspect, determines all the others, is that a specialisation in western philosophy generates a feeling that philosophical advance is, and must be, dependent upon a source that is external, and indeed geographically distant. This situation is understandable. Nevertheless it is, I believe, remediable. As long as it persists other advantages that I have

singled out as existing at Santiniketan are likely to be negated. For, in the first place, the considerable array of talent that exists at Santiniketan will not be fully utilised, in that there is likely to be an inhibition of discussion amongst the younger philosophers; and secondly, the rich diversity of interest is more likely to be experienced as a source of mutual isolation.

The ultimate aim is to produce a situation in which the notion of analytical philosophy being identified as Western philosophy no longer obtained. The analytical techniques of modern philosophy are cosmopolitan in origin, and are now practised on an international scale. It is with this ultimate aim in mind that I have made various recommendations concerning the present exchange programme.

4. I feel that the present exchange system, which involves a relatively evenly spaced out set of exchanges in both directions, does not really meet the immediate situation. Obviously finances are limited, but I think that the best use of them might well be to provide a comparatively intensive programme over the next five or six years and then, after that, if the existing financial stringencies still exist, to return to a policy of rather more spaced out visits.

So far as the visits from Great Britain are concerned, it might be possible to introduce a rather greater degree of improvisation in that philosophers visiting, say, the West Coast of America or Australia might be asked to visit India, even if only briefly, on their journey out or their journey back. In this way travel expenses would be considerably reduced. If philosophers are chosen whose work is already well known in India and who are in a productive or creative phase, even a visit of two weeks could make a strong impact; and anyhow there is a case for restricting visits to philosophers who fall into this category. Someone who has nothing better to offer than a resume of published work would have nothing to contribute.

As far as the visits of Indian philosophers to this country are concerned, I think that these visits might become more peripatetic. Some philosophers, it is true, will come with a carefully worked out project in mind which they wish to pursue under the direction of a particular philosopher. Otherwise, there is much to be said for the visitor going to two, or possibly even three, universities in the course of his stay here. Visitors should be prepared to find that they are as likely to derive benefit from seminars and discussions with other research workers as from organised supervision.

I fully realise both these suggestions are difficult of execution, and I should like to propose that someone from a philosophy department in this country should act as some kind of liaison between the British Council and India. I did myself offer, in talking to Dr. Shankar Narayan and Dr. Philips of the Indian, U.G.C. to act in such a role. (Incidentally, I feel, and so does the Hindu University itself, that visitors from this country should not confine themselves to Santiniketan but should go to Varanasi. It was my impression that not very much point is served by a visit to Madras).

5. There remains for comment the specific concern of Visva Bharati with the synthesis of Indian and Western culture and the bearing that this has upon the teaching of philosophy. Personally I feel that now a days this aim is most likely to be realised through the re-examination of the great traditional body of argument and dialectic in the light of analytical philosophy. There is, after all, a comparable activity in British and American Universities in respect of Greek philosophy or the philosophy of the Enlightenment. Many of the younger philosophers I spoke to were made anxious by what they felt to be their comparative neglect of their own philosophical literature. At any rate, in the Department of Philosophy at Utkal - a department which impressed me by its vigour and its sense

of direction - I had the feeling that a start was being made upon this obviously lengthy but infinitely rewarding project.

I am deeply grateful to the Representatives of the British Council in Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi for all the help they gave me.

Sd/-  
Richard Wollheim

Extracts from the report made by Dr. S. C. Maheshwari on his visit to U.K. under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K.

I left Rostock for London early morning on the 16th October. The next day in the afternoon I reached Oxford, the city spires shining gloriously in the afternoon sun. Almost within an hour of arrival I attend a most interesting popular lecture on 'Lunar Gardening' by PIRIE in the Queen Elizabeth House where I was staying. The famous biochemist considered in great detail the requirements of plants and the ability of lunar conditions to allow them to thrive (plants would have to be taken by future astronauts on moon so that they might live there). Pineapple, Lemna, Wolffia and other organisms figured a lot in the discussions.

Let me say something about the department of Agriculture where I stayed longer. The department is headed by Professor GEOFFREY BLACKMAN, one of the very remarkable men I have met. Although a department of agriculture, this department under his dynamic leadership has produced a great deal of work on fundamental aspects of plant growth and development. Apart from BLACKMAN, McREADY who has done considerable work on transport of growth hormones, Sargent who is working on problems of permeability of growth substances Osborne who is an authority on senescence, Loughman whose speciality is uptake of ions by roots Michael Barry, a biochemist, author of the book on Molecular Biology and Rajan who is working on IBP programme, are on the staff.

Among projects that interested me most were the studies on effect of hormones and ions on RNA synthesis by Michael Barry and his group in rat mammary gland tissue, and the mechanism of action of growth hormones in retardation of senescence and abscisic acid in causing senescence by Osborne and associates. The department is extremely well equipped, has a large workshop, a separate glass blowing section, and one of the best facilities for radio tracer work in U.K. The University is assisted by Dr. Martin, a full-time Physicist, in looking after the equipment.

During the two months that I spent I did run a small project with Dr. Osborne and her assistant, Mrs. Padmavati. We looked into the possible site of synthesis of m-RNA as a result of kinetin application. Work with whole leaves and discs has shown that kinetin treatment leads to a definite increase in RNA synthesis. Originally, we had hoped to proceed with these experiments by actually isolating nuclei and chloroplasts and then studying in vitro RNA synthesis. However, we were unexpectedly thwarted in our attempts even at the whole cell level. Although RNA synthesis was obtained, no effect of kinetin or zeatin could be demonstrated on the system. There seems to be no reason why this approach should fail, but I am afraid this work would have to be pursued in much greater detail. On the positive side of my accomplishments is the working out with Dr. Osborne of a technique for making suspension of leaf cells and some familiarity gained with (1) the polyacrylamide gel electro-phoresis technique and (2) autoradiography of soluble ions, in addition of course to the useful discussions with several colleagues.

I made one brief visit to the Department of Botany, headed by Darlington, and made good my old acquaintance with Ashraf Haque, now Professor and Head of the Department of Mymensingh University, Mymensingh East Pakistan. Also it was a pleasure to meet K. R. Lewis who had visited this department under the same programme as mine. Juniper in the Botany Department had made a very interesting observation that when the root cap of Pinus is severed, the root can still grow but cannot respond to gravity. He also displayed a huge (ca. 6' x 6') compounded electron micrograph of a section of Pinus root which showed the unilateral distribution of starch grains in the root after being subjected to gravity. Clowes was also doing extremely interesting work on regulation of cell division cycles with the help of radioautography technique.

I spent an interesting day at the Radiobiological Laboratories of the UK Atomic Energy Commission at Wantage near Oxford. J. Scott Russell had a whole group which worked on various aspects of the physiology of roots. Barber of his group showed that most of the phosphate metabolism reported of roots (e.g. uptake of phosphate in bound form into insoluble nucleic acid-like materials) was due to bacteria which existed on the root surface. Sterile roots in contrast showed a very low level of phosphate metabolism.

No account of Oxford can be fair without a reference to the character and magnificence of its colleges, its campus and the city. There are few places which surpass the beauty and grandeur of Oxford which is Britain's oldest seat of learning. Perhaps I shall be able to write about Oxford some other time.

#### OTHER VISITS IN U.K.

If some space is to be left for my other visits, then the Oxford trip must be terminated at once. Among other places I visited was Professor Street's department at Swansea which I was much pleased to see. He had a large number of young people who are doing extremely interesting work; Anthony, an Indian participant in the project on the identification of auxins in roots using new DEAE-silic acid chromatography and HELGI OPIK was doing electron microscopy of cotyledon and endosperm cells. But my most useful discussion was with Brown, a chemist who has been investigating the nature of free purines, pyrimidines and their derivatives in seed tissues of higher plants. The kinin being investigated by us in watermelon appears also to be an adonine derivative and some of our approaches are common to his. Professor Street drove me down to Carmarthen where after a lunch together with Professor Wareing, I was left in the latter's charge.

Aberystwyth is some 100 miles or more from Swansea and without their generosity I would not have been able to travel since there is no rail connection between the two cities. Wales is a very mountainous country but has one of the most beautiful landscapes. In my 3 hours stay in Professor Wareing's department the most interesting work to me was that of Burdett and another students who were investigating the mechanism of retardation of senescence by kinetin and gibberellic acid. Through the use of pulse labelling and sucrose density-gradient centrifugation techniques, they had obtained evidence that the action of the hormones mainly consisted in stimulation of m-RNA synthesis. I was much pleased also to meet PHILLIPS who has produced some very interesting work on the occurrence of gibberellins in stem exudates. This has led to the revelation that young roots are important sites of gibberellin synthesis.

I also visited the University College, and the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London. At the University College not only I met Professor Lewis, but also Fowden and Syrett. Syrett's work on control of isocitrate lyase represents the new trend of work on "morphogenesis" at the molecular level. At the Imperial College most of the work was concentrated in the Photosynthesis area. However, I was much pleased to meet DYER and observe his techniques of separation of nucleic acids on the MWAK column. I spent a day also in Professor Sutcliffe's laboratory at University of Sussex, Brighton and saw his new and growing laboratory at this summer coastal resort town. Professor Sutcliffe had numerous projects underway, ranging from differentiation of enzymic patterns in root apices to morphology and histochemistry of salt glands on such species as sedum and chenopodium.

#### LONDON

As Christmas approached, I shifted my base from Oxford to London as I had to attend two meetings. The first was that of the British Biophysical Society held in the last week of December. Participants included several Nobel prize winner Sanger, Crick, Wilkins

and Perutz. Brenner was also there, so also Spirin from Russia, and many others. The meeting was certainly a most useful one, since the lectures were comprehensive and reviewed recent progress and different areas of molecular biology. The meeting was opened by an account on ribosomes particularly concerning their substructure by Spirin. The bacterial ribosome is considered, now definitely, to be constituted of one 50s and another 30s (mass 2:1) particle which can be easily dissociated from the original 70s particle by lower of the magnesium concentration. A single molecule of RNA is present in each of the subunits (23S in the larger unit and 16S RNA in the smaller). There are a number of protein molecules (ca. 27 in the larger molecule and ca. 13-15 in the smaller one). If the remaining particles are treated with very high salt concentrations (2-6M) molar, then they lose some of their protein. The process is reversible. By raising of  $Mg^{++}$  concentration, self-assembly occurs.

Zachau from Koln, Germany, contributed another very interesting paper on the structure of serine T-RNA. Not only the complete nucleotide sequence of this RNA had been decoded, but his group had discovered isopentenyladenin (a plant kinin) as a covalently bonded nucleotide of the RNA molecule and located next to the anticodon. Clark of the M.R.C. Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge, presented facts concerning the mechanism of initiation of protein chains on the ribosome. Apparently, protein chains start by the hooking of N-formyl-methionine (a methionine derivative), by a special formyl-methionine-RNA. The formylation, seems to occur after attachment of methionine. Once the protein chain starts growing, the formyl-methionine group is apparently cleaved off the peptide chain. Bretscher, also from Cambridge, discussed the mechanism of chain termination. UAA and UAG are believed to be nonsense codes which terminate the chain. It has been seen that preponderance of U and A in the template RNA leads to quick chain termination. Thus only small length polypeptides are found. The meeting ended with a lecture by F.H.C. Crick on 'Evolution of the code'. The code, he said was so complicated that primitive organisms could not possibly have the same code. However, the code originated so many millions of years ago, that it was almost impossible now to decipher the primitive code.

The S.E.B. meetings, wherein I presented a paper, were held later in Westfield College of the University of London, the same department where FOGG works. It was a great pleasure to meet there professor Bennett-Clark. Space does not permit to give much detail about this meeting. But to me, the session which interested the most was the one concerning enzymes i.e. the control of their synthesis and activity.

Extracts from the report made by Dr. K.G. Mukherjee on his visit to U.K. under the programme of exchange of visits by younger scientists between India and United Kingdom.

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I started work in the afternoon on January 4, 1968 and was there upto the forenoon of April 5, 1968, the day I left for Delhi. Throughout this period I worked at a Commonwealth Mycological Institute.

SEMINARS ATTENDED:

February 8, 1968: "Structure and Control of Virus diseases of economically important plants", arranged by British Federation of Plant Pathologists at the British Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

March 8, 1968: (a) "Taxonomy of Trichomycetes", and (b) "Discharge of spores in Sphaerobolus in relation to blue and red light", arranged by the Berkbeck College, Colloquium.

March 22, 1968: (a) "Position of Lophostomiaceae in Frenomycetes", and (b) "Succession of fungi in birds' nest", arranged by British Mycological Society (Spring Forey) at the Institute of Hygiene, Russell Square.

LECTURES DELIVERED:

February 22, 1968: "India and Mycology", at the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew Surrey.

PAPERS COMPLETED AT THE C.M.I.

1. Mukerji, K.G. 1968. Description of pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria. Set 18 (giving description of ten important worldwide diseases). C.M.I. Kew (will be out by August, 1968).
2. Mukerji K.G. 1968. Fungi of Delhi. VII. Two members of Mucorales. Ceska Mycolgie (in Press).
3. Mukerji, KG and Bhandari, NN. 1968. Fungi of Delhi. XI. Sporomium cainia sp.n. from India. Can. J. Botany (in Press).
4. Mukerji, KG and Kapoor, S 1968. Fungi of Delhi. V. Some interesting Loculoasco-mycetes. (ready for press).
5. Mukerji, K.G. Tewari, J.P. and Rai, J.N. 1968. Voluntella liri sp.n. Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc., 51(2)

HERBARIUM AND CULTURE COLLECTION

I learnt most of the techniques followed at the C.M.I. for the preservation of fungal cultures, and maintenance of Herbarium.

IDENTIFICATION OF FUNGI:

Identified about 75 fungi which I took from Delhi. These were isolated from various substrates like dung, soil and leaf litter.

Checked about 2,000 fungal cultures present in the Culture Collection Section of the C.M.I.

Identified some of the fungi, belonging to Mucorales and Chaetomiales for C.M.I.



MEETING WITH BRITISH MYCOLOGISTS:

Although I met several British Mycologists but the following are worth mentioning : Dr. G. C. Ainsworth, Dr. G. M. Waterhouse, Dr. C. T. Ingold, Dr. R. W. G. Dennis, Dr. M. B. Ellis, Dr. C. Booth, Dr. A. H. S. Onions, Dr. J. M. Waterston, Sir F. C. Deighton, Dr. C. G. F. Pugh, Dr. D. M. Dring, Dr. C. N. Reid, and Dr. B. C. Sutton (Canada).

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Extracts from the report made by Dr. M. P. Saksena on his visit to U.K. under the programme of exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and United Kingdom.

At Oxford I worked with Dr. J. D. Lambert at Physical Chemistry Laboratory. I undertook an experimental project of measuring rotational and vibrational relaxation times through ultrasonic absorption and dispersion in gases. Apart from this experimental work I also pursued some theoretical problems connected with the effect of acoustic relaxation on the transport properties of gases. The work which I could do during my stay at Oxford is now being published in the form of the following papers:

1. Rotational and Vibrational relaxation times in ammonia, by M. P. Saksena, D. G. Jones and J. D. Lambert.
2. Thermal relaxation and thermal conductivity of manpolar polyatomic gases, by M. P. Saksena and M. L. Sharma

I was invited by the Head of the Physical Chemistry Department, Leeds University to deliver a few lectures on relaxation and transport properties of gases.

I stayed in Leeds for a week and gave two lectures. I also visited the University of Dundee to discuss with Dr. Wright, (Physical Chemistry Department) few problems connected with my work.

At Oxford I attended various colloquia organised by the Physical Chemistry Department. Here also I gave a talk on the thermal conductivity of polyatomic gases and had very good discussions on the theory of thermal conductivity developed by us some time back.

Looking at the experience which I gained in the experimental work and the academic discussions which I had during this short period, I think my visit had been a complete success.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 1st May, 1968.

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S.No.	Name of the University	Purpose	Grant Released
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Agra	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges at Agra	20,000
		-do- Physics	20,000
		-do- for College teachers	35,000
		-do- Biology for School teachers	1,502.84
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	Badri Vishal Degree College, Farukhabad	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	887
	Kishori Raman College, Mathura	-do-	2,250
	Kanya Mahavidyalaya Arya Samaj Bareilly	-do- range	595
	D.V.(P.G) College Orai	Construction of permanent short shooting	400
	G.L.Jain College, Faizabad	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund	1,296.
	Institute of Oriental Philosophy Vrindaban	-do-	500
	Moti Ram Babu Ram Degree College, Haldwani	Estt. of Text Book Library	2,000.
	Dayanand Arya Kanya Degree College, Moradabad.	-do-	2,000
	Bareilly College Bareilly	Improvement of Chalkboards	950
	D.S.B.Govt. College Nainital	Grant of Res. Training Scholarships	6,000.
	D.A.V. Collège, Muzaffarnagar	-do-	3,000.
	St. John's College, Agra	-do-	11,517.
	B.R. College, Agra	-do-	3,000.
	Agra College, Agra	-do-	13,330.
	-do-	Development of postgraduate departments of Physics and Botany.	3,250
	-do-	Construction of laboratory building for the post-graduate departments of Chemistry and Zoology	20,000
	Hindu College, Moradabad.	Development of postgraduate department of Chemistry	5,000
	Indian Veterinary Res. Institute, Izatnagar.	Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowship in Science.	1,000
	Agra College, Agra	Additional contingent grant for Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities.	300
	-do-	Contingency grant for Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities.	1,000
	-do-	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities	2,241
	St. Josephs' College, Agra.	Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities.	1,000
	B.R. College, Agra	-do-	1,000
	D.S.B. College, Nainital	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences	250
	Bareilly College, Bareilly	-do-	500
	M.S. College, Saharanpur	-do-	250
	Govt. Degree College, Pithorgarh	-do-	250
	-do-	-do- Humanities	250
	Agra College, Agra	-do- Sciences	250
	Govt. Collège, Pithorgarh	-do- Humanites & S. Sciences	375
	N.D. College, Shikohabad	-do-	250

1.	2.	3.	4.
K.M. Institute of Hindi Studies & Linguistics, Agra.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences		375
-do-	-do-	-do-	375.
Govt. Degree College, Pithoragarh	-do-	-do-	100
-do-	-do-	-do-	250
S.R.K(P,G) College, Firozabad	-do-	-do-	250
Raja Balwant Singh College, Agra	-do-	Sciences	250
Agra College, Agra	-do-	-do-	250.
Sahu Jain College, Najibabad	-do-	-do-	250
N.R.E.C. College, Khurja	-do-	-do-	250
K.G.K. College, Moradabad	-do-	-do-	250
Agra College, Agra	-do-	-do-	375.
Vardhaman College, Bijnor	-do-	-do-	250.
D.S. College, Aligarh	-do-	-do-	500
Instt. of Oriental Philosophy } Vrindavan	Estt. of Text Book Library		1,500
Dayanand Vedic College, Orai	-do-	-do-	1,000
Sri Chitragupta Degree College, Mainpuri	-do-	-do-	1,500
Agra College, Agra	Construction of the 1st floor of the Women's hostel		5,000.
-do-	Development of postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences		20,000.
Birla Govt. Degree College, Srinagar, Garhwal	Establishment of Textbook Library		2,000.
J.S. Hindu Degree College, Amroha	Expansion of Science Education		20,00
Womens' Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra.	Purchase of Psychology Equipment		1,000
Agra College, Agra	Purchase of Science Equipment		20,000.
	Total		<u>2,37,121.29</u>
2. Aligarh Muslim University.	Payment of grant for Chalib centenary celebrations.		10,000.
	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)		75,000
	Grant for organising a summer institute in chemistry for college teachers.		25,000.
	Construction of staff quarters for non-teaching staff of Medical College		50,000
	Renovation of kitchens in four halls and women's Hall		982.
	Construction of a hostel for 480 Engg. students		1,00,000.
	Construction of hostel for 114 students of the University Polytechnic		80,000
	Construction of a hostel for 325 students of the Medical College		1,00,000
	Purchase of equipment for Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College		1,00,000.
	Extension to Amin Hostel		20,000.
	Construction of additional accommodation for NCC Rifle Coy. for Girls		1,075.40
	Purchase of library books		20,000.
	Construction of Polytechnic and draftsmanship course building		2,00,000
	Purchase of furniture for Girls' Polytechnic		5,000
	Purchase of equipment for Girls' Polytechnic		1,00,000
	Purchase of library books and Journals for Medical Colleges		7,500.
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250.
	-do- Humanities & Social Sc.		250.
	-do-		250.
	-do-		500.
	Extension in Fellowship tenure of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities.		1,800.32

1.	2.	3.	4.	
Aligarh Muslim University (Contd.)	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Science		6,000	
	Grant towards the research project on "A study of the working of Consumers' Co-operative Stores in U.P. with Special reference to Aligarh Distt".		1,000.	
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for School teachers in 1965.		361.22	
	Purchase of books and journals for Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College		35,000	
	Purchase of furniture for students' hostel		21,260.	
	Construction of staff quarters for teaching staff of the Medical College		50,000.	
	Grant for meeting the expenditure for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 on the salary etc. of an additional post of Accounts Officer in the University.		7,251.15	
	Purchase of equipment for Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College		1,00,000	
	Construction of the building of the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College		2,00,000	
	Total			13,18,480.09
	3. Allahabad	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,741.94
		-do-		6,000
	Contingent grant for Sr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,000	
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Science		6,000	
	Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities.		1,000	
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities		1,045.16	
	-do-		541.94	
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.		2,258.06	
	-do- Jr. Research Fellowships -		2,161.29	
	Extension in Fellowship tenure of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities		754.84	
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for teachers for Higher Secondary Schools/BUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.		20,000	
	Grant of extension in the Scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science and Humanities.		629.03	
	-do-		1,491.94	
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences		200	
	-do-		375	
	-do-		250	
	-do-		250.	
	-do- Humanities & Soc. Sciences		250	
	-do- Sciences		250.	
	-do-		1,000	
	-do-		125	
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		4,500	
	-do-		114.46	
	Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities		500	
	Purchase of books and journals in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj		1,500	
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>				
Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund		500	
Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad	Purchase of library books and journals		7,500	
Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.	Financial Assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		500	
	-do-	-do-	500	
C.M.P. College, Allahabad		-do-	250	
		-do-	375	

Allahabad(Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
Kulbhaskar Ashram Degree College, Allahabad.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in science.		250
C.M.P.Degree College, Allahabad	-do-		3.25
Total			63,816.91
4. Andhra	Purchase of books and journals on community Development Cooperation and Panchayati Raj		3,000
	Supply of Sacred books of the East Series		330
	Revision of salary scales of teachers of C.S.R.Sarma College, Ongole		17,866.95
	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities.		1,496.67
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities & Social Sciences.		2,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		250
	Contingent grant for Sr.Research Fellowships in Engg. and Technology.		1,998
	Award of Jr.Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1966-67.		3,225
	Extension in Fellowships Tenure of Jr.Research Fellowships in Humanities.		1,800
	Award of Jr.Research Fellowships in Science during 1967-68		3,600
	-do-		1,403.45
	Contingency grant for Jr.Research Fellowships in Science		1,000
	Award of Research Fellowships in Community Development Cooperation and Panchayati Raj		3,600
	Grant towards the research project "An enquiry into programme of the Block in relation to Regional Variations."		4,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Sree Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinad.	Purchase of librarybooks and journals		7,500
Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	-do-		7,500
V.S.R.College, Tenali	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250.
D.N.R.College, Bhimavaram	-do-		250.
Andhra Loyola College, Vijaywada	-do-		500
Govt.Arts & Science College, Chittoor	-do-		250
V.R.College, Nellore	-do-		500.
Akkineni Nageswara Rao College, Gadivada	Improvement of chalk boards		1,000
C.S.R.Sarma College, Ongole	Basic grant for purchase of library books		2,500
Annavaram Satyavathi Devi College for Women, Kakinada	-do-		2,500
Kakaraparti Bhavanavayana College, Vijayawada	-do-		2,500
Rajah R.S.R.K.Ranga Rao, College, Bibbili	-do-		2,500
Maharajah's College for Women, Vizianagaram	-do-		1,500.
Narsapur College, Narsapur	-do-		2,500.
Bapatla College of Arts & Science, Bapatla	-do-		2,500
Dharma Apparao College, Nuzvid	-do-		2,500.
Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	Estt.of Students Aid Fund		1,500.
Kakaraparti Bhavanavayana, College, Vijayawada	-do-		500.
Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada	Basic grant for purchase of liby.books		500
Govt.College for Women, Guntur	Estt.of Text Book Library		4,00.
Nevke College, Machilipatnam	-do-		5,000.
St.Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur	Basic grant for purchase of library books		1,500
T.R.R.Govt.Arts & Science College, Kandukur	-do-		500
Maris Stella College, Vijaywada	-do-		2,500
Total			97,820.75

1.	2.	3.	4.
5. Annamalai	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for college teachers.		25,000
	--do--		25,000
	Revision of salary scales of University technical teachers as per AICTE scales		1,90,000
	Grant of extension in the scholarships in Science/Humanities.		2,250
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities & Social Sciences.		2,161.29
	Construction of Muthiah Polytechnic Annamalainagar		10,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		500
	--do-- Humanities and Social Sciences		375
	--do--		375
	--do-- Sciences		100
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1967-1968.		3,600
	--do--		1,600
	Construction of Guest House		5,000
	Purchase of Library books and journals (Humanities)		10,000
	Total		<u>2,75,961.29</u>

Banaras Hindu University.	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,000
	--do-- Physics		20,000
	--do-- Chemistry for College teachers		25,000
	--do-- Biology		25,000
	Improvement of Storm water Drainage in the University campus.		50,000
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1967		4,636.53
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		766.13
	Grant-in-aid for Educational tours by the students of Engineering and Technology		21,300
	Grant-in-aid for the consolidation and development of the department of Civil and Mechanical Engg.		4,00,000
	Grant-in-aid for consolidation and development of the departments of Mining and Metallurgy		1,50,000
	Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the expansion of Engg. College under National Emergency		25,000
	Award of Research Scholarships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy		2,750
	Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowship in Humanities /Science/Engineering and Technology		999.81
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science During 1967-68		4,013.79
	Extension in Fellowships tenure of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities.		1,145.16
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1965-66		1,854.84
	--do-- Science during 1967-68		6,000
	Extension in Fellowship tenure of Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology		2,400
	Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities /Science/Engg. & Technology		36.74
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities during 1967-68.		3,793.55
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250.00
	--do--		250.00
	--do--		375
	--do--		250
	--do--		500
	--do-- Humanities & Social Sciences.		375

Banaras Hindu University(Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Vasanta College	Grant towards revision of salary scales of for Women, Varanasi. teachers as per Second Plan scales of pay.		420
College of Medical Science, Varanasi	Purchase of library books and journals		7,500
Engineering College, B.H.U., Varnasi.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.		1,000
-do-	-do-		375
Total			7,75,991.55

7. Bangalore, Payment of unassigned grant for 1967 2,000

Affiliated Colleges

Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	Purchase of library books and journals		7,500.
Central College, Bangalore	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000.
-do-	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		500.
Ramnarayan Chollaram College of Commerce, Bangalore.	-do- Humanities and social sciences		500.
St. Josephs' College, Bangalore	-do-		500
Acharya Pathasala College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Bangalore.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		2,500.
Govt. College, Bangalore	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund		3,000.
B.M.S. College of Law, Bangalore	-do-		500
St. Joseph's College, Bangalore	Basic grant for purchase of library Books.		500
Total			23,500

8. Berhampur

Affiliated Colleges

Medical College, Berhampur	Purchase of library books and Journals		7,500
Total			7,500

9. Bhagalpur, Supply of Sacred books 4,811  
Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences. 6,000.  
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences 500  
-do- Sciences 250

Affiliated Colleges

Marwari College, Kishanganj	Basic grant for purchase of library books		1,500
R.D.S. College, Shalmari	-do-		1,500
J.M.S. College, Monghyr	-do-		1,500.
Saharsa College, Saharsa	-do-		2,500.
Godda College, Godda	Estt. of Text Books Library		2,000.
Marwari College, Kishanganj	-do-		2,000
A.P.S.M. College, Barauni	-do-		2,000.
J.P. College, Narainpur	-do-		5,000
Kashi College, Khagaria	Estt. of Non-Resident Students' Centre		5,000
Purnea College, Purnea	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		2,500.
Nirmali College, Nirmali	Estt. of Text Book Library		2,000.



Bhagalpur (Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
T.N.B.College, Bhagalpur	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250
-do-		-do-	250
-do-		-do-	250
Bharati Mandan Mahavidyalaya, Darbhanga.		-do- Humanities and Social Sciences.	250
Marwari College, Bhagalpur		-do-	250.
S.K.R. College, Barbigha		-do-	250
Murarka Collige, Sultanganj		-do-	250
S.P.College, Dumka		-do-	500
R.S.College, Tarapur		-do-	250.
D.S.College, Katihar		-do-	250
Bhagalpur College of Engg. Bhagalpur		-do-	250.
B.S.S. College, Supaul		-do-	250
Sahibganj College, Sahibganj		-do- Sciences	250
Bihar Agricultural College, Sabur.		-do-	250.
-do-		-do-	250
Dooghar Colle e, Geoghar		-do- Humanities & Social Sciences.	125.
Total			43,186
10. Bihar	Award of Research Training Scholarships		3,000
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.		2,790.32
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1966-67		1,132.26
	-do-		1,320.69
	-do-		3,600
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
M.L.S.College, Sarisab-Pohi	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences		250
Rameshwar Mahavidyalaya Muzaffarpur		-do-	375
G.M.College, Darbhanga		-do-	350
Rajendra College, Chapra		-do- Sciences	375
G.M.College, Darbhanga	Construction of Men's Hostel		25,000
F.N.College, Parsa	Basic grant for purchase of library books		1,500
Teachers' Traing College, Samastipur		-do-	1,500
S.R.K.G oenka College, Sitamarhi	Construction of library building		5,741
R.N.College, Hajipur	Establishment of Text Book Library		4,000
Hoti Lal Ramnath College, Amnour		-do-	2,000
Millat College, Lahorisarai		-do-	5,000
Dr.S.K.Sinha Women's College, Motihari		-do-	2,000
Maharaja College, Arrah	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		3,000.
Total			62,934.27
11. Bombay	Grants for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for College teachers		25,000
	Construction of additional staff quarters on the existing building at Matunga		12,000
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		3,000
	-do-		3,000
	-do-		3,000
	Recurring grant for the additional Reader in the Deptt. of Chemical Technology		7,000
	Grant towards expenditure on the visit of Dr.G.W.A.Newton under the programme of exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K.		151.80

1.	2.	3.	4.
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1965-66		4,750.06
	Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Hungary for the year 1966-67		1,142.83
	Grant for holding Teachers' and Students' Camp during May 1968.		10,000
	Grant towards the appointment of additional staff for the Department of Applied Psychology		529.59
	Grant towards the appointment of staff for the development of the Department of Law.		15,300.72

Affiliated Colleges

Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.	Purchase of librarybooks and journals	7,500
Grant Medical College, Bombay,	-do-	7,500
Seth G. S. Medical College, Parcel, Bombay-12.	-do-	7,500
Wilson College, Bombay	Development of postgraduate department of Biochemistry.	3,000
H. S. College of Arts and Science, Bombay	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences	250
Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay	-do- Humanities and Social Sciences.	250
Sydenham College, Bombay	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1965-66	800
Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay	Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	5,000
Smt. B. C. J. Science College, Bombay.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences.	250
M. M. College of Arts and N. M. Instt. of Science Andheri, Bombay-55.	Establishment of Students Aid Fund	2,817
Hazarimal Somani College of Arts and Science, Bombay-7.	-do-	2,000
Elphinstone College, Bombay	-do-	3,000
Siddharth College of Arts and Science, Bombay.	Basic grant for purchase of librarybooks	2,500
St. Xavier's College, Bombay	Development of Microfilm Section of the college library	1,000
Total		1,28,750

12. Burdwan	Purchase of equipment for Students Health Centre	5,000
	Payment of T. A. and incidental charges to Shri S. K. Chatterjee for attending the seminar in American Institutions and Culture held at Bangalore	349.80
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and social sciences	23,446.70
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences.	375

Affiliated Colleges

Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya Sainthia	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences.	1,000
Kalna College, Kalna	-do- Humanities & Social Sc.	250
T. D. B. College, Raniganj	-do- Sciences	400
Bolpur College, Bolpur	-do-	375
-do-	-do-	250
Asansol Girls College, Asansol	-do-	375

Burdwan (Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
Hooghly Mohsin Colloge, Chinsura	Financial assistance to teachers for under- taking research or learned work in Sciences.		375
Asansol Girls Colloge, Asansol.	Basic grant for purchase of library books		2,500
Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Sainthia, Birbhum.	Construction of library and laboratory building		10,000
Jagannath Kishore Colloge, Purulia	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		2,500
Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Burdwan	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		500
-do-	-do-		506
Hooghly Women's Colloge, Hooghly	-do-		568
Guskara Mahavidyalaya, Guskara	-do-		500
A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya, Bengai	Estt. of Text Book Library		4,000
Nistarini Colloge, Purulia	-do-		2,000
Total			55,270.50
13. Calcutta	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathe- matics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/ PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.		20,000
	Grant for holding a Seminar on Applied Physics		3,200
	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Reserch Scholarships in Science/Humanities.		56,45
	-do-		1,500
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		4,758.06
	Award of R.T. Scholarships		44,028.84
	Construction of Animal House for the Deptt. of Biochemistry		10,000
	Purchase of library books and journals for Medical Colleges		7,500
	Contingency grant for Sr. Research Fellowships in Engg. & Technology		1,000
	-do-		1,000
	-do- Jr. Research -do-		1,000
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science		4,900
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1967-68		6,000
	-do-		1,810.34
	Extension in fellowships tenure of Sr. Reserch Fellowships in Engg. & Technology during 1965-66		2,400
	-do-		2,400
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1967-68		3,600
	-do-		1,310.34
	Extension in Fellowship tenure of Sr. Reserch Fellow- ships in Engg. and Technology		2,400
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		5,000
	Contingency grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers.		427.68
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences		1,000
	-do-		500
	-do-		500
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)		40,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Presidency Colloge, Calcutta.	Award of Research Training Scholarships		12,000
P.G. Kar Medical Colloge, Calcutta.	Purchase of library books and journals		7,500
National Medical Colloge, Calcutta	-do-		7,500

Calcutta(Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
NilRatan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta.	Purchase of library books and journals		7,500
Instt.of P.G.Medical Education & Research, Calcutta.		-do-	7,500
Presidency College, Calcutta	Development of Postgraduate Deptt. of Physics.		15,000
Krishnagar Govt.College, Krishnagar.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences.		500
Asutosh College, Calcutta		-do-	500
		-do-	500
Surendra Nath College, Calcutta		-do-	750
Vidyasagar College for Women, Calcutta		-do-	250
R.P.Mohan College, Uttarpara		-do-	37 5
Narasinha Dutta College, Howrah		-do-	250
Raja Peary Mohan College, Uttarpara		-do-	250
Shibpur Dinabandhoo College, Calcutta		-do-	250
Vidyasagar College, Calcutta		-do-	250
R.K.Mission Residential College, Narendrapur		-do-	250
Seth Soorajmul Lalan Girls College, Calcutta		-do-	125
Bangabasi Morning College, Calcutta		-do-	750
Krishnagar Govt.College, Krishnagar		-do-	37 5
St.Xaviers' College, Calcutta		-do-	250
		-do-	250
		-do-	250
M.B.B.College Agartala		-do-	37 5
College of Commerce and Business Administration, Calcutta		-do-	250
M.B.B.College, Agartala		-do-	37 5
Vidyasagar College, Calcutta		-do-	250
		-do-	250
		-do-	250
Raja Peary Mohan College, Hooghly		-do-	250
Sri Chaitanya College, Habra	Basic grant for the purchase of Library books		2,500
St.Xaviers' College, Calcutta		-do-	2,500
Bengal Music College (For Girls) Calcutta		-do-	1,500
Gobardanga Hindi College, Gobardanga		-do-	2,500
Sundarban Hazi Dasarati College, P.O., Pathankholi		-do-	1,500
All Bengal Teachers' Training College, Calcutta		-do-	1,500
P.N.Das College, Santinagar		-do-	1,500
Vivekananda Centenary College, P.O.Rahara	Purchase of library books		2,500
Rabindra Satabarsiki Mahavidyalaya P.O.Ghatal	Extension of library facilities		9,140
Vivekananda College for Women, Barisha	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund		1,500
Sree Chaitanya College, Habra		-do-	3,000
M.D.M.Uttar Dum Dum Co-education Degree College (Arts & Commerce) Birati, Calcutta-51		-do-	1,250
Berham pur Girls College, Berhampur		-do-	1,750
Bangabasi Morning College, Calcutta		-do-	3,000
Sewa Bharati Mahavidyalaya P.O.Kagpari		-do-	807
New Alipore College, Calcutta		-do-	576
City College, Calcutta		-do-	1,000
Krishnagar Women's College, Krishnagar		-do-	1,500
Behala College, Calcutta-34		-do-	961
Surendranath Evening College, Calcutta		-do-	1,000
Viharilal College of Home & Social Sciences, Calcutta-27	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500

Calcutta (Contd).			
1	2	3	4
Sripat Singh College, Jiaganj	Basic grant for purchase of library Books,		500
Maharaja Grischandra College, Calcutta	-do-		500
Uneschandra College, Calcutta	-do-		500
Ghatal Rabindra Satabursiki Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Ghatal	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre.		10,000
Sivanath Sastri College, Calcutta.	Basic grant for purchase of library books,		500
City College of Commerce & Business Administration, Calcutta.	-do-		500
Prafulla Chandra College, Calcutta	-do-		500
Seth Soorajmal Jalan Girls' College, Calcutta	-do-		500
Sitananda College, Nandigram	-do-		500
Barsat Govt. College, Barasat	Estt. of Text Book Library		1,000
Seth Soorajmal Jalan Girls College, Calcutta.	-do-		1,500
Ulubaria College, Ulubaria	-do-		4,000
Sewa Bharati Mahavidyalaya, Kapgari	-do-		1,500
Jogosh Chandra Chaudhuri College, Calcutta	-do-		4,000
Mugharia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya, Mugharia	-do-		2,000
Ben Hooghly College of Commerce, Calcutta	-do-		2,000
Dukhula Niharan Chandra College, Aurangabad Murshidabad	-do-		2,000
Total			3,05,900.71
14. Delhi	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		7,672.41
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1966-67.		2,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences.		250
	Construction of Guest House for visiting scientists		15,000
	Grant for participation of students in Welfare Program in Malayan Region during May and June 1968.		10,000
	Grant towards the purchase of equipment (field work grant for Sociology Department)		3,900
	Grant towards holding a Summer Institute in Physics for talented undergraduate students under the Directorship of Prof. F.C. Auluck		14,200
	Purchase of equipment for Psychology Department		19,831
	Publication of Manuscripts and journals - Deptt. of Urdu		10,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for College teachers (All India)		25,000
	-do- (Sequential)		25,000
	-do- Physics		25,000
	-do- Chemistry		25,000
	-do- Biology		
	for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.		20,000
	-do- Mathematics		20,000
	Raising of the boundary wall between Miranda House and Central Institute of Education.		2,800
	Development of plot of land for Delhi School of Social Work		50,000
	Construction of Principals' residence of the Delhi School of Social Work.		20,000
	Construction of staff quarters for Miranda House		1,00,000
	Construction of an Extension to Main Administrative Bldg.		40,000
	Construction of Examination Hall		25,000
	Construction of staff quarters on Feroz Road		2,00,000
	Construction of Science Block for Miranda House		75,000
	Construction of a building for the Delhi University Students' Union		29,000
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		10,000

Delhi (Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
	Purchase of books and journals for the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics,		10,000
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Sciences		7,620.169
	Contingency grant for Sr. Research Fellowships in Science		1,000
	-do- &		1,000
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities/Social Sciences		2,161.29

Constituent Colleges

Hans Raj College, Delhi	Extension of library, canteen and NCC office and store under the extended college scheme	18,815
Daulat Ram College, Delhi	Construction of Hostel in the College	25,000
St. Stephen's College, Delhi	Extension of Hostel Block	52,000
Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi	Extension of library and cafe under the extended college scheme.	30,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi	Award of Scholarships for postgraduate studies in Science and Humanities by students of Hill areas of North East India	360
V.P. Chest Institute, Delhi	Award of Research Training Scholarships	8,642.86
-do-	Purchase of library books and journals	7,500
Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi.	Purchase of library books and journals	7,500
Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Science during 1966-67	2,000
M.A. College, Delhi	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences	1,000
Hindu College, Delhi	-do-	250
Rajdhani College, New Delhi	-do- Humanities & Social Sciences	375
-do-	-do-	181.25
Hindu College, Delhi	-do-	150
St. Stephens' College, Delhi	-do-	750
Hans Raj College, Delhi	-do-	250
-do-	-do- Sciences	250
Shyam Lal College, Delhi	-do-	259
Ramjas College, Delhi	-do-	500
-do-	-do-	250
Lady Irwin College, New Delhi	Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Science	1,000
Central Instt. of Education Delhi, Estt. of Students Aid Fund		1,000
Hastinapur College (Evening) New Delhi	-do-	2,250
Sri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi-7	-do-	2,500

Total 9,59,209.50

15. Dibrugarh	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for College teachers.	25,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	250
	-do-	500
	-do-	500
	-do-	375
	-do-	250

Affiliated Colleges

Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.	Purchase of library books and journals	7,500
M.B.B. College, Agartala	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	259
J.B. College, Jorhat	Purchase of laboratory equipment	28,000

Total 62,620

1.	2.	3.	4.
16.	Gauhati	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for college teachers.	25,000
		-do- for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.	20,000
		Estt. of Non-Resident Students Centre	492
		Award of Scholarships for postgraduate studies in Science and Humanities by the students of Hill Areas of North East India	720
		Award of Reserch Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences.	14,133.06
		Extension in Fellowship tenure of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities	1,802.58
		Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences	250
		-do-	375
		-do- Humanities and Social Sciences	500
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
	Medical College, Gauhati	Purchase of library books and journals	7,500
	Pandu College, Gauhati	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences.	500
	Arya Vidyapith College, Gauhati	-do-	250
		-do-	500
		-do-	375
		-do-	250
		-do-	250
	Science College, Kohima	-do-	375
	Sibsagar College, Sibsagar	-do-	375
	G.C. College, Silchar	-do-	375
	Durrang College, Tezpur	-do- Humanities & Social Sciences	250
	Assam Engineering College, Gauhati	-do- Sciences	750
		-do-	250
		-do-	250
	B. Barooah College, Gauhati	-do- Humanities & Social Sciences	375
	Jalpaiguri Engg. College, Jalpaiguri	-do- Sciences	750
	St. Marys' College, Shillong	Purchase of equipment for Home Science	6,000
	Bajali College, Pathshala	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund	2,039
	Rabindra Sadan (Girls College) P.O. Karimganj.	Estt. of Text Books Library	1,500
Total			86,186.64
17.	Gorakhpur	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for college teachers.	25,000
		Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for School teachers.	1,503.63
		-do- for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.	20,000
		Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
		-do-	375
		Publication of Research Works including Doctoral thesis.	2,500
		Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	375
		-do-	250
		Grant towards the Research participation programme for college teachers.	6,000
		-do- Postgraduate/Undergraduate students.	1,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Shibli National College, Expansion of Science Education Azamgarh.			10,0000
M.L.K. Degree College, Balrampur	-do-		10,0000
Udit Narain Degree College, Padrauna	Estt. of Text Book Library		2,0000
D.C.S. Khandelwal Degree College, Man Nath Bhanjan (Azamgarh)	-do-		1,5000
Sakaldiha Degree College, Varanasi	-do-		2,0000
Degree College, Ghazipur	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		1,0000
St. Agrasen Mahila Maha- vidyalaya, Azamgarh.	-do-		6000
St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur	Revision of salary scales of teachers as Per Second Plan scales of pay		55.35
M.L.K. Degree College, Balrampur	-do-		6911.41
Town Degree College, Ballia	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences		2,0000
-do-	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences.		2500
Budha Degree College, Expansion of Science Education Kushinagar.			35,0000
Tilakdhari College, Jaunpur	Construction of Biology & Physics Blocks		15,0000
R.S.K.D. Degree College, Jaunpur	Construction of Hostel		10,0000
Shivapati Degree College, Shohratgarh, Basti	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund		1,2722
K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad.	Expansion of Science Education		5,0000
Total			1,53,572.39

18. Gujarat. Grant towards Research Participation programme for college teachers.		4,0000
Award of Research Training Scholarships		21,0000
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities & Social Sciences		2500
-do-		5000

Affiliated Colleges

M.S. Bhagat & C.S. Sonawala	Basic grant for purchase of library books	1,5000
Law College, Nadiad		
I.V. Patel College of Commerce, Nadiad	-do-	2,5000
Shree Natwarsinghji Arts & Science College, Chhota Udepur (Baroda)	-do-	1,5000
Samaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund	2,5000
Arts & Commerce College, Dholka	-do-	8000
Vidya Mandir College for Women, Surat	-do-	7599
Sarvajani College of Education, Surat	-do-	1100
H.A. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad	-do-	2,0000
Lukhdirji College of Engg., Morvi	-do-	2,1788
Shri P.D.M. College of Commerce, Rajkot	-do-	3,0000
Borsad Science College, Borsad	-do-	7666
Nav Gujarat Arts College, Ahmedabad	-do-	2,2500
Narasapur Arts College, Ahmedabad	-do-	1,0999
Shri Natwarsinghji Arts & Science College, Chhota Udepur.	Construction of Men's Hostel	35,0000
Smt. Bhikhuben Chandulal Julundwala Science College, Cambay.	Basic grant for purchase of library books	5000
Sheth P. T. Arts & Science College, Godhra	-do-	5000
Sheth T.C. Kapadia Arts College, Bodeli	Estt. of Text Book library	1,5000



Gujarat (Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.	Award of Research Training Scholarships		3,911.29
M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.	Purchase of library books and Journals		7,500
B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	-d-		7,500
N.H.L. Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad.	-do-		7,500
Govt. Medical College, Surat	-d-		7,500
K.M. School of P.G. Medicine & Research S.V.S. General Hospital & S.C. Maternity Hospital, Ahmedabad	-do-		7,500
-do-	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250
Arts & Science College, Bardoli	-do- Humanities and Social Sciences.		250
C.B. Patel Arts Institute, Nadiad	-do-		250
L.D. College of Engg., Ahmedabad	-do- Sciences		500
University School of Mines, Ahmedabad	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Science		6,000
Smt. B.C.J. Science, College, Cambay.	Estt. of Text Book Library		2,000
Shri Natwarsinghji Arts & Science College, Chhota Udepur.	-do-		2,000
Arts & Science College, Bhadran	-do-		500
Navjivan Arts & Commerce College, Dohad	-do-		1,500
New Law College, Ahmedabad	Basic grant for purchase of liby. books		2,500
Science College, Kadi	-do-		500
L.H. Science and S.D. Arts College, Mansa	-do-		500
Desai Chandulal Manilal Arts & Commerce College, Virangam.	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund		1,467
Total			1,43,840.29

19. Indore	Grant for organising a Summer Instt. in Chemistry for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/ and Intermediate Colleges.		30,000
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences		5,671.25
	Construction of Vice-Chancellor's House		20,000

Affiliated Colleges

Holkar Science College, Indore.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.		375
-do-	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		375
-do-	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		500
-do-	-do-		750
Govt. Arts & Commerce College, Indore.	-do- Humanities & Soc. Sciences		250
-do-	Basic grant for purchase of library books		2,500
Total			61,171.25

20. Jabalpur	Establishment of Students Health Centre		10,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for College teachers.		25,000
	Construction of Teachers Hostel		5,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences.		250
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Hitkarini Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.		10,000
Medical College, Jabalpur	Purchase of library books and journals		7,500
Govt. Engg. College, Jabalpur	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences.		250
-do-		-do-	250
-do-		-do-	250
-do-		-do-	250
Govt. Science College, Jabalpur		-do-	250
Total			65,250
21. Jadavpur	Purchase of furniture and equipment for the scheme of degree course in library science		2,500
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/FUC/ Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,000
	-do- Mathematics		20,000
	-do- Chemistry		20,000
	-do- for College teachers		25,000
	-do- Mathematics		25,000
	-do- Physics		25,000
	-do- on Muffield materials in Mathematics for teachers from High/Higher Secondary Schools in collaboration with the British Council		20,000
	Grant for holding a Seminar on "The Problems of Indian Security"		6,000
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1967.		9,000
	Award of Scholarships for postgraduate studies in Science and Humanities by the students of Hill Areas of North East India.		960
	Grant-in-aid for construction of building for Degree Course in Metallurgy		75,000
	Purchase of furniture for the postgraduate course in Telecommunication Engineering.		5,000
	Purchase of furniture for the postgraduate course in Electrical Engineering		7,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences & Sciences		750
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Engg. & Technology		1,703.45
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.		250
	-do-		375
	-do-		250
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science/ Humanities		2,400
	Extension in Fellowship tenure of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities		1,200
	Award of Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology.		4,800
Total			2,72,188.45
22. Jammu & Kashmir	Award of Research Training Scholarships		7,419.36
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		500
	-do-		750
	-do- Humanities		599
	-do- Science		750
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Govt. Medical College, Srinagar.	Purchase of library books and journals		7,500
Govt. College, Sopore	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences		250

1.	2.	3.	4.
M.A.M. College, Jammu	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		714
Total			18,383.36
23.	Jiwaji, Construction of Economics Block		25,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Dr. Bhagwat Sahai Samarak	Estt. of Text Book Library		5,000
Mahavidyalaya, Gwalior			
Vijaya Raje Scindia Mahavidyalaya,	Bhandu	--do--	2,000
Govt. Girls' Degree College,	Morar	--do--	2,000
M. J. S. Mahavidyalaya,	Bhind	--do--	7,500
Degree College,	Alampur	--do--	2,000
G. R. Medical College, Gwalior	Purchase of library books and journals.		7,500
Govt. Science College, Gwalior.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.		250
--do--		--do--	250
--do--		--do--	250
Govt. P. G. College, Guna	--do-- Humanities & Social Sciences.		250
Degree College, Ambah	--do--		250
--do--		--do--	500
G. R. Medical College, Gwalior	--do-- Sciences		400
Madhav Engg. College, Gwalior Birkhodi	--do--		250
Parashu Ram Degree College,	Basic Grant for purchase of libry. books		1,500
Degree College, Alampur	--do--		1,500
Govt. Degree College, Sheopur Kalan	--do--		1,500
P. G. Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Lashkar	--do--		2,500
Govt. College, Shivpuri	--do--		2,500
Govt. Girls' Degree College, Morar	--do--		1,500
M. J. S. Mahavidyalaya, Bhind	--do--		2,500
Jain Degree College, Bhind	--do--		2,500
Degree College, Ambaha	--do--		2,500
Nehru Degree College, Ashoknagar	--do--		1,500
Kamla Raja Girls' Degree College, Gwalior	--do--		2,500
Dr. Bhagwat Sahai S. Mahavidyalaya,	"	--do--	2,500
Madhav Mahavidyalaya, Lashkar	--do--		2,500
Shri Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Balaji Mihona	--do--		1,500
Chhatrasal Degree College, Pichore	--do--		1,500
Govt. Degree College, Datia	--do--		2,500
Janta Mahavidyalaya, Dabra	--do--		1,500
Degree College, Dumali	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		556
Total			93,456
24.	Jodhpur Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities		798.39
--do--			1,503.77
Award of Research Training Scholarships			12,000
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences			375
--do--			250
--do--			250
--do--			375
--do--			250
--do--			375
--do--	Humanities		250
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for College teachers during 1968.			25,000

Jodhpur (Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
M.B.M. Engg. College, Jodhpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for under- taking research or learned work in Sciences.	750	
Total			42,177.16
25. Kalyani	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and social sciences.		3,104.84
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences	750	
	-do-	250	
	-do-	250	
	-do-	250	
	-do-	250	
Total			4,854.84
26. Kanpur <span style="float: right;"><u>Affiliated Colleges</u></span>			
Juhari Devi Girls Degree College, Kanpur.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	1,500	
Christ Church College, Kanpur	-do-	1,000	
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Degree College, Banda	-do-	893	
Bipin Bihari College, Jhansi	Estt. of Text Book library	4,000	
Atarra Degree College, Atarra	-do-	1,500	
Christ Church College, Kanpur	Development of P.G. Department of Chemistry.	20,000	
D.A.V. College, Kanpur	-do-	1,400	
D.S.B. College, Nainital	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	500	
Govt. Agricultural College, Kanpur.	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Science.	6,000	
D.A.V. College, Kanpur	Contingency grant for Research Fellowships in Humanities.	1,000	
Janta Degree College, Ajitmal, Etah	Estt. of Text Book Library	2,000	
Yuvaraja Datta College, Lakhimpur-Kheri	Construction of Teachers' Hostel	15,000	
Total			54,793
27. Karnatak	Construction of Museum for the department of Indian History and Culture	3,000	
	Purchase of living room furniture for Men's Hostel	2,375	
	Grant of extension in the Scholarships tenure of Research Scholarships in Humanities	1,489.44	
	-do-	1,850	
	Award of Studentships to students during P.G. Course in Applied Geology for April 1968.	3,060	
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences	750	
	-do-	500	
	-do-	500	
	-do-	500	
	-do-	500	
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Rural Arts College, Kaunsbhain.	Estt. of Students Aid Fund	826	
Dr. A.V. Baliga College of Commerce, Kumta.	Estt. of Text Book Library	2,000	
Municipal Arts College, Nargund	-do-	2,000	

Karnatak(Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
G.I.Bagewadi Arts & Science College, Nipani,	Estt.of Text Book Library		1,000
College of Commerce, Tilakwadi	-do-		1,000
Shri S.D.E.Society's Arts & Science College, Sankeshwar	-do-		2,000
-do-	Estt.of Students' Aid Fund		1,058
Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum.	Purchase of library books & journals		7,500
Govt.Medical College, Bellary	-do-		7,500
Karnatak Medical College, Hubli	-do-		7,500
Medical College, Gulbarga	-do-		7,500
Engg.College, Gulbarga	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.		1,000
Govt.College of Education, Belgaum.	-do- Humanities and Social Sciences.		250
B.V.B.College, Bidar	-do-		250
Dr.A.V.Baliga College of Commerce, Kumta	-do-		475
The College of Education, Gulbarga.	Basic Grant for purchase of library books.		1,500
G.I.Bagewadi Arts & Science College, Nipani.	-do-		500
Gudlipa Hallikari College, Hansi	-do-		500
Govindram Saksaria Science College, Belgaum.	-do-		500
Raja Lakshmaganda Law College, Belgaum	-do-		500
-do- Science Instt., Belgaum	-do-		500
Lingaraj College, Belgaum	-do-		500
Karnatak Arts College, Dharwar	-do-		2,500
Karnatak Science College, Dharwar	-do-		2,500
Veerasaiva College, Bellary	-do-		500
C.S.Bembalgi Arts College, Ramdurg	-do-		500
S.B.College of Commerce, Gulbarga	-do-		500
P.C.Jabin Science College, Hubli	-do-		500
K.C.P.Science College, Bijapur	-do-		500
S.B.College of Commerce, Gulbarga	-do-		500
Total			68,883.44
<hr/>			
28. Kerala.	Construction of Guest House		15,000
	Grant towards small scale Dialect Survey Project		10,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for college teachers		25,000
	-do- Mathematics		25,000
	-do- Endocrinology		
	(All India) for college teachers		25,000
	Construction of two blocks of Teachers' Hostel at Trivandrum and Ernakulam		25,000
	Grant of extension in the Scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities.		413.79
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		33,183.05
	Purchase of library books and journals for the development of Engg. and Technological Education.		20,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250
	Contingency grant for Jr.Research Fellowships in Humanities.		1,000
	Award of Jr.Research Fellowships in Humanities & Social Sciences.		4,931.03
	-do-		2,603.23
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000
	Contingency grant for Jr.Research Fellowships in Humanities.		1,000
	Grant towards the Research participation programme for college teachers.		3,000
	Construction of Hostels at Trivandrum and Ernakulam		4,50,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
St. Terasas' College, Ernakulam.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.		7,0000
Medical College, Calicut.	Purchase of library books and journals		7,5000
Medical College, Trivandrum	-do-		7,5000
Medical College, Kottayam	-do-		7,5000
St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam	Development of Postgraduate Deptt. of Botany.		2,0000
St. Joseph's College, Devagiri.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work, in Sciences.		2500
Victoria College, Palghat	-do-		2500
-do-	-do-		7500
Christ College, Irinjalakuda	-do-		7500
-do-	-do-		3755
St. Josephs' College, Calicut	-do-		2500
College of Engg. Trivandrum	-do-		2500
Regional Engg. College, Calicut	-do-		7500
College of Engg. Trichur	-do-		500
Govt. Training College, Tellicherry	Basic grant for purchase of library books		1,5000
Sanatana Dharma College, Sanatanapuram (Alleppey)	-do-		2,5000
Farook Training College, Feroke.	-do-		1,5000
N.S.S. Training College, Pandalam	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		6200
Govt. College, Chittoor	Estt. of Text Book Library		1,0000
Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum	Estt. of Hobby workshops		1,0000
St. Alberts' College, Ernakulam	Purchase of laboratory equipment		35,0000
Fatima Mata National College, Quilon.	Development of Postgraduate studies in Humanities and social sciences.		6,0000
Total			7,32,126.10
29. Kurukshetra	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities).		20,0000
	Grant for holding a symposium on Indian Polymers		7,0000
	Grant for organising a summer Institute in Mathematics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,0000
	Construction of Vice-Chancellors' House		2,8288
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1967-68		3,6000
	-do-		1,5588.62
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences.		5000
Total			55,486.62
30. Lucknow	Grant for organising a summer institute in Mathematics for College teachers.		25,0000
	-do-		25,0000
	-do- Chemistry for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.		20,0000
	Extension in Fellowship tenure of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities.		7544.84
	-do-		7544.84
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.		1,9000
	-do-		1,0445.16
	-do-		1,0445.16
	-do-		1,0445.16

Lucknow(Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Sciences			28.93
Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities			1,000.
Extension in Fellowship tenure of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities.			3,000
Utilisation of Services of Retired Teachers			6,000
	-do-		3,000
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.			250
	-do-		500
	-do-		375
	-do-		375
	-do-		375
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	-do-		750
	-do-		500
	-do-		250
Grant towards upgrading of university Research and Training in Development Planning and Administration through Survey Research programme.			10,000
Purchase of departmental books (Humanities)			23,000

Affiliated Colleges

Shia Degree College, Lucknow.	Revision of salary scales of teachers as per Second Plan Scales of pay.	35.72
G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.	Purchase of library books and journals	7,500
King George's Medical College, Lucknow.	-do-	7,500
Shia College, Lucknow	Basic grant for purchase of library books	2,500
Total		1,45,984.81

31. Madras

Grant for purchase of Semi Micro Analysis Equipment for St. Josephs' College, Tiruchirapalli.	5,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Muffield materials in Biology for teachers from High/Higher Secondary schools in collaboration with the British Council	20,000
Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences	57,024.24
Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for courses in Management Studies	25,000
Grant in-aid for the increase in intake capacity and introduction of 5 year integrated course in Chemical Engg. at A.C. College of Technology.	15,000
Grant in-aid for the construction of a building for (a) 5 year integrated degree course in Architecture and (b) Courses in Town Planning	50,000
Grant-in-aid for the award of Jr. Fellowships to the Students admitted to the postgraduate courses in Engg. and technology during 1966-67	15,000
Grant-in-aid for the award of Jr. Fellowships to the post-graduate students in Town and Country Planning at the School of Architecture and Planning.	6,000
Grant-in-aid for the award of Jr. Fellowships to the Students admitted to the postgraduate courses in Engg. and Technology during 1967-68.	39,000
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1962-63	3,575.26
Grant towards Research Participation Programme for College teachers.	1,000

Madras(Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Nirmala College, Coimbatore	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
S.I.E.T. Women's College, Madras.	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		1,000
The National Training College for Women, Madras.	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli.	-do-		500
St. Josephs' College, Tiruchirapalli	-do-		500
Pachaiyappas' College, Kanchipuram	-do-		500
P.S.G.R. Krishnammal College for Women Coimbatore	-do-		500
Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli	-do-		500
Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Vidyalaya Teachers' College, Coimbatore	-do-		500
Dwarka Dass Goverdhan Dass Vaishnav College, Madras.	-do-		500
Shella Matutine College of Education, Madras-4.	-do-		500
Vivekananda College, Mylapore- Madras-4.	Development of postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences		10,000
Madras Christian College, Madras.	Award of Research Training Scholarships		3,000
New College, Madras	Award of Scholarships for Honours and Postgraduate Studies in Arabic during 1966-67		300
Pachaiyappas' College, Madras.	Award of Research Training Scholarships		6,000
Vivekananda College, Madras	-do-		3,000
National College, Tiruchirapalli	Development of postgraduate Deptt. of Physios.		30,000
S.I.E.T. Women's College, Madras.	-do- Home Science		10,000
V.H.N.S.N. College, Virudhunagar	-do- Chemistry		12,000
Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras	-do-		20,000
Jamal Mohamed College, Tiruchirapalli	-do- Physics		60,000
Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	Purchase of library books and journals		7,500
Jawaharlal Institute of P.G. Medical Education, & Research Pondicherry.	-do-		7,500
Christian Medical College, Vellore	-do-		7,500
Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore	-do-		7,500
Stanley Medical College, Madras	-do-		7,500
Madras Medical College, Madras	-do-		7,500
Medical College, Chinglepet	-do-		7,500
Govt. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras	-do-		7,500
College of Agriculture and Research Instt. Coimbatore.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work .		250
Pachaiyappas' College, Madras	-do-		250
P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.	-do-		750
St. Josephs' College, Tiruchirapalli	-do-		500
Theagraja College, Madras-21.	-do-		500
V.O.C. College, Tuticorin	-do-		500
The Women's Christian College, Madras.	Estt. of Text Book library		5,500
Pachaiyappas' College, Kancheepuram	-do-		5,000
Vivekananda College, Madras	Estt. of Hobby Workshops		2,000
V.H.N.S. College, Virudhunagar	-do-		2,000
Nirmala College, Coimbatore	Purchase of Science equipment and library books		16,500
College of Engg. Guindy, Madras-25	Construction of library Building.		18,000



Madras(Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
The Womens' Christian Construction of library building and College, Madras,		purchase of library books and furniture	50,000
Govt. College, Kumbakonam		Construction of Meeting - <del>rum</del> - Examination Hall	10,000
Jamal Mohammed College, Tiruchirapalli,		Development of Postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences	3,000
Total			5,71,899.99

32. Madurai

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Physics for College teachers.			25,000
Grant towards holding a Summer School on Reorientation Course for college science teachers in Tamil			38,500
Grant for organising Summer Seminar in Physics to re-orient the Teachers of the affiliated colleges.			10,000
Award of Research Training Scholarships			8,641.39
Grant for conducting a training programme for college teachers in Mathematics for 1967-68.			10,000
Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities/Science.			1,000
Utilisation of services of retired teachers			7,129.03

Affiliated Colleges

Arunugam Pillai Seethai	Estt. of Text Book library	4,000
Annamal College, Tiruppattur.		
St. Marry's College, Tuticorin	-do-	7,500
G.T.N. Arts College, Dindigul	-do-	5,000
St. Xavier's Teachers Training College, Tirunelveli	Basic grant for purchase of library books	1,500
Dr. Alagappa Chettier Training College, Alagappapuram	-do-	1,500
Thiagarajan College of Preceptors Madurai	-do-	1,500
Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	Purchase of library books and journals	7,500
Madurai Medical College, Madurai	-do-	7,500
Thiagarajan College, Madurai	Development of postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences	6,000
Madurai College, Madurai	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	375
Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai	Basic grant for purchase of library books	2,500
Sri. Meenakshi Govt. College, Madurai	-do-	2,500
G. Venkateswamy Naidu College, Kovilapatti	Establishment of Students Aid Fund	1,112
Lakshmiipuram College of Arts & Science, Neyyoor	Estt. of Text Book library	5,000
Total		1,53,757.42

33. Madadh

Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences	250
Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities	1,401.23
Extension in Fellowship tenure of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities	6,000

Affiliated Colleges

Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Patna City.	Estt. of Students Aid Fund	252
S. Sinha College, Aurangabad (Gaya)	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	250
-do-	-do-	250

Magadh(Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
Bihar Veterinary College, Patna.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social. Sciences.		500
Jagjivan College, Arrah	Estt. of Text Book library		1,500
G.J.College, Rambagh, Bihta	-do-		5,000
R.R.College, Mokameh	-do-		2,000
S.U.College, Hilsa	Construction of Mens' Hostel		15,000
Jagjivan College, Arrah.	Basic grant for purchase of liby. books.		1,500
Total			33,903.28

34. Marathwada

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Mathematics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges			20,000
Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities & Social Sciences.			382.33
Construction of a building for the department of physics			50,000
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences			375
	-do-		375
	-do-		375
	-do-		375
	-do-		375
Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science			3,600
	-do-		1,754.84

Affiliated Colleges

Medical College, Aurangabad	Purchase of Library books and Journals		7,500
S.B.B.College, Aurangabad	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work		375
Medical College, Aurangabad	-do- in Sciences.		250
Total			85,738.17

35. M.S. University of Baroda.

Grant for holding a Seminar on Nutrition			11,500
Grant towards holding a Summer School in Linguistics			10,000
Estt. of Hobby Workshop			821.73
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities			1,883.33
Recurring grant towards the scheme of Institution of Demographic Centre			6,000
Construction of a building for the faculty of Home Science (Child Development Department)			2,000
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences			250
	-do-		375
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
Utilisation of services of retired teachers- contingent grant			1,000
Grant towards the salaries of additional staff for the Humanities and Social Sciences Departments.			3,000

Affiliated Colleges

Medical College, Baroda	Purchase of library books and journals		7,500
Total			44,830.06

p.t.o.

1.	2.	3.	4.
<b>36. Meerut</b>			
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences.		2,435.49
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Muffield Materials in Physics for teachers from High/Higher Secondary Schools in Collaboration with the British Council	20,000	
	-do-	Physics for college teachers	35,000
	-do-	Mathematics	25,000
	-do-	English Language Teaching	25,000
	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Vaish Degree College, Shamli as per Second Plan scales of Pay		457.50
	Grant for holding a Summer Instt. in English		11,600
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Digamber Jain College, Baraut.	Development of Postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.		1,000
-do-	-do-		2,000
Meerut College, Meerut	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund		2,000
S.S.V. College Hapur		-do-	1,405
Meerut College, Meerut	Award of Research Training Scholarships		3,000
Digambar Jain College, Baraut		-do-	3,000
Dev Nagri College, Meerut	Purchase of Liby. Books for post-graduate department of mathematics		250
-do-	Development of postgraduate department in Chemistry		910
M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad	Purchase of library books for the post-graduate department of Mathematics		250
N.A.S. College, Meerut		-do-	500
Maharaj Singh College, Saharanpur		-do-	500
J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur	Purchase of library books for the postgraduate department of Physics & Mathematics		750
Meerut College, Meerut	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.		250
-do-	-do-		750
-do-	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		250
Multanimal Modi College, Modinagar.		-do-	68.75
Digamber Jain College, Baraut		-do-	250
A.S.J. College, Lakhaoti		-do-	200
Multani Mal Modi College, Modinagar.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		1,000
Meerut College, Meerut		-do-	4,500
D.A.V. College, Dehradun	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences		2,161.29
Dev Nagri College, Meerut	Estt. of Text Book Library		1,000
B.S.N. Degree College, Roorkee		-do-	1,500
A.S. Degree College, Mawana		-do-	1,500
Maharaj Singh College, Saharanpur	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		1,750
N.A.S. College, Meerut	Improvement of Chalkboards		1,000
Janta Vedic College, Baraut		-do-	1,000
M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad		-do-	1,000
D.A.V. College, Bulandshahr	Purchase of ceiling fans and furniture for library		1,600
Janta Vedic College, Baraut.	Expansion of Science Education		8,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,63,083.03</b>

**37. Mysore**

Grant towards the Pilot Project of the "Sources of Karnataka History.	6,000
Grant towards the salary of staff for the sociology and Commerce Departments.	6,780.66

Mysore (Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research scholarships in Science/Humanities.			1,645.16
Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences.			1,475.81
	-do-		41,215.85
Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1965-66			2,419.35
Extension in Fellowship tenure of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities			551.72
	-do- Jr. Research	-do-	880.65
Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1965-66			919.35
Utilisation of Services of retired teachers			6,000
	-do-		6,435.48
	-do-		6,000
	-do-		1,000
	-do-		6,000
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences			250
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
Grant towards holding a Refresher Course in Higher Studies in Hindi			8,000

Affiliated Colleges

K. Medical College, Manipal.	Purchase of library books and journals		7,500
Mysore Medical College, Mysore		-do-	7,500
J. J. M. Medical College, Devangere	to	-do-	7,500
M. D. T. D. B. College, Mysore.	Financial assistance / research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences	teachers for undertaking	375
Yuvarajas' College, Mysore		-do- Sciences	250
	-do-	-do-	500
Kalpataru College, Tiptur	Purchase of laboratory equipment		5,000
St. Philomena College, Puthur	Construction of botany and zoology laboratories and Store Room		15,000
St. Anns' Training College, Mangalore.	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
St. Philomena College, Puttur		-do-	500
Sri Dharamasthala Manjanatheswara College, Ujire.		-do-	1,500
Vivekananda College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Nehrunagar, Padnoor Post (Puttur)		-do-	2,500
St. Aloysius College, Mangalore		-do-	499
Kalpataru College, Tiptur		-do-	500
Govinda Dass Vidyadaynee College, Suratkal	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		648
St. Agnes College, Mangalore	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkala		-do-	500
Sarda Vilas College, Mysore		-do-	500
Kalpataru College, Tiptur	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		2,250
S. B. College of Arts, Gulbarga	Estt. of Text Book Library		5,000
Aloysius College, Mangalore	Construction of Teachers' Hostel		15,000
Total			1,70,096.03

38. Nagpur

Grant towards Research participation Programme for college teachers			1,500
Grant towards the salaries of additional staff appointed during Third Plan in the Deptts. of Humanities and Social Sciences and Law.			51,368.95
Grant towards introduction of Diploma Course in the teaching of English			4,376.66
	- do -		138.40

Nagpur (Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
	Revision of salary scales of teachers of St. Francis -de-Sales College, Nagpur		2,433.80
	Revision of salary scales of University technical teachers as per AICTE Scales		12,875
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		8,250
	-do-		25,391.67
	Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the introduction of 5 years' integrated course and increase in intake capacity in Chemical Engineering at the L.I.T. Nagpur		1,50,000
	Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the introduction of 3 years B.Tech. Course in Oil Technology at the L.I.T. Nagpur		10,000
	Award of Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology		1,396.73
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences		500
	-do-		375
	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)		91,600

Affiliated Colleges

S.B. City College, Nagpur	Estt. of Hobby Workshops		1,000
St. Francis De Sales' College, Nagpur.	Purchase of laboratory equipment		10,000
Hislop College, Nagpur	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities . during 1966-67		2,000
College of Agriculture, Nagpur.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		3,967.74
Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya Amravati.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences		350
-do-	-do-		250
Jagadamba Mahavidyalaya Achalpur	-do-		375
Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	-do-		250
-do-	-do- Sciences		250
College of Engg. Nagpur	-do-		500
Sitabal Arts College, Akola	Purchase of equipment books and furniture.		35,000
L.R.T. College of Commerce, Akola	Construction of library building		25,000
L.A.D. College for Women, Nagpur	-do-		20,000
Mahatma Fille Mahavidyalaya Warud	Basic grant for purchase of library books		1,500
Shri Shivaji College of Arts Commerce & Science, Akola	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund		1,440
Jankidevi Bajar College of Science, Wardha	-do-		1,532
	Total		4,64,671

39. North Bengal

Award of Research Scholarships in Sciences/Humanities and Social Sciences.			5,475
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences			500
-do- Sciences			250
-do-			250
-do-			250

Affiliated Colleges

S.R.B.T. College, Darjeeling.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences & Sciences.		600
Ananda Chandra Training College, Jalpaiguri	-do-		250
Govt. College, Darjeeling	-do- Sciences		500
-do-	-do- Humanities		1,000
Siliguri College, Siliguri	-do- Humanities & Social Sciences.		50
	Total		9,125

1.	2.	3.	4.
<b>40. Osmania</b>			
	Grant towards the scheme of Research project on the study of the Fourth General Election in Andhra Pradesh		1,800
	Grant for organising Summer Institute in Biology for college teachers.		25,000
	-do-	Chemistry	25,000
	-do-	Mathematics	
	for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.		20,000
	-do-	Chemistry (Sequential)	20,000
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		4,150
	Award of Jr. Fellowships to M. Tech. Students		1,676
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Science		2,193.55
	-do-		6,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		4,803.33
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250
	-do-		500
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
	New Science College, Nsrayanguda (Hyderabad)	Purchase of water cooler	10.40
	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	Purchase of library books and journals	7,500
	Institute of Medical Sciences	-do-	7,500
	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.		
∟ &	Arts/Science College, Warangal	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences	250
	Regional Engg. College, Warangal	-do-	250
	-do-	-do-	250
	-do-	-do-	375
	Nizam College, Hyderabad		
	Vivek Vardhini College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Hyderabad.	Purchase of laboratory equipment and library books	15,000
	University College of Law, Hyderabad.	Basic grant for purchase of library books	1,500
	Saifabad College, Hyderabad	Construction of laboratory building	5,000
	St. Francis College for Women, Secundrabad.	Estt. of Students Aid Fund	1,460
	Arts & Science College, Jadcharla	-do-	1,750
	V.V. Evening College of Arts & Commerce, Hyderabad.	-do-	2,500
			<hr/>
Total			1,55,306.36
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<b>41. Panjab</b>			
	Grant for organising a Summer Instt. in Physics for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate & Training Colleges.		20,000
	-do-	Chemistry	20,000
	-do-	Biology for College teachers	25,000
	-do-	Chemistry	25,000
	-do-	Mathematics	25,000
	Award of Jr. Fellowships to M. Pharmacy Students (1966-67 to 1968-69)		7,500
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250
	-do-		250
	-do-		375
	Extension in Fellowship tenure of Jr. Research fellows in Science/Humanities		1,803.87

Panjab (Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences		375
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships to Shri Sant Lal		4,000
	Grant towards upgrading of university Research and Training in Development Planning and Administration through Survey Research Programme.		10,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
	Lajpat Rai Memorial College, Jagraon	Purchase of library books	2,000
	D.A.V. College, Amritsar	Purchase of library books and laboratory equipment	10,000
	D.A.V. College, Chandigarh	Construction of Physics and Biology Laboratories	45,000
	G.G.N. Khalsa College, Ludhiana	Estt. of Non-Resident Students Centre.	10,000
	R.S.D. College, Ferozepur City.	Establishment of Text Book Library	1,000
	S.M.D.R.S.D. College, Pathankot.	-do-	1,000
	Arya Girls College, Ambala Cantt.	-do-	1,500
	Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Chandigarh	-do-	5,000
	Govt. College, Malerkotla	Estt. of Students Aid Fund	2,250
	National College, Sirsa	-do-	1,750
	Kishan Lal Public College, Rewari.	Construction of Science Laboratory	5,000
	Medical College, Amritsar	Purchase of library books & Journals	7,500
	P.G. Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh.	-do-	7,500
	Christian Medical College, Ludhiana	-do-	7,500
	D.A.V. College, Jullundur	Development of postgraduate department of Mathematics	15,000
	Panjab Agricultural College, Hisar.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences	250
	C.R.A. College, Sonapat	-do- Humanities & Social Sciences	250
	Govt. College, Jind	-do-	250
	M.L. National College, Yamuna Nagar	Construction of Mens' Hostel	20,000
	Hindu National College, Haryana	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
	Guru Kashi College, Dandama Sahib	-do-	500
	S.D. College, Barnala	-do-	500
	R.P.C.S.D.B. College, Simla	Purchase of library books & Science Equipment.	24,000
	D.A.V. College, Chandigarh	Basic grant. for purchase of library books	500
	G.G.N. Khalsa College, Ludhiana	-do-	500
	Lyallpur Khalsa College, for Women, Jullundur City.	-do-	500
	Khalsa College for Women Bidhwan Khurd	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	10,000
Total			3,19,303.37
<hr/>			
42. Patna	Award of Research Training Scholarships		4,028.70
	Award of Scholarships for Honours and Postgraduate Studies in Arabic and Persian During 1967-68		341.94
	Grant in aid for increase in admission capacity at Bihar College of Engineering		35,000

Patna(Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work, in sciences.		375
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	-do-		375
	-do-		500
	-do-		500
	-do-		500
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Sciences		6,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Contingent grant.		2,993.01
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities		3,600
	Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities		500
	Construction of building for Geography Department		30,000
	Construction of staff quarters for 14 Readers and 16 Assistant Professors.		10,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
P.W. Medical College, Patna.	Purchase of library books & Journals		7,500
Science College, Patna	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences		250
-do-	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		250
Bihar College of Engg. Patna	-do-		750
P.W. Medical College, Patna	Utilisation of services of retired teachers.		1,056.339
Patna College, Patna	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences		250
-do-	-do-		250
Total			1,06,268.04

43. Poona

	Grant for organising a Summer Institute on Muffield Materials in Chemistry for the teachers from High/Higher Secondary Schools in collaboration with the British Council		20,000
	Purchase of living room furniture for the hostel of post-graduate students.		6,000
	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Humanities		1,489.99
	-do-		2,153.23
	Extension in Fellowship tenure of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science.		1,739.99
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		4,683.33
	-do-		7,225.81
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Sciences		1,250
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Shahu Mahavidyalaya Poona.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences.		2500
Fergusson College, Poona.	-do-		5000
Deccan College, Poona	Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities.		647.23
Fergusson College, Poona	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		4,683.33
-do-	-do-		6,000
-do-	-do-		4,683.33



Poona (Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
M.S.G. College, Malegaon camp, Poona.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences.		150
C.D. Jain College of Commerce, Shrirampur Arts and Commerce College, Dhulia	Estt. of Text Book Library		500
Arts Science & Commerce College, Chalisgaon	Construction of Mens' Hostel		6,000
Graduate Basic Training College, Dhulia	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		1,500
College of Education, Dhulia		-do-	1,500
Pemraj Sarda College, Ahmednagar.	Construction of Mens' Hostel		25,000
Total			96,506.24

44. Punjabi

Construction of students' Health Centre Building		20,000
Construction of Guest House		15,000
Grant towards payment of T.A. and incidental charges to Shri J. Kaushal for attending the Seminar in American Institution and Culture at Hyderabad.		221.35
Establishment of Students' Homes		50,000
Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences		12,886.13

Affiliated Colleges

Khalsa College, Patiala	Basic grant for purchase of lib. books	2,500	
Govt. Bikram College of Commerce, Patiala		2,500	
Govt. College for Women, Patiala		2,500	
Govt. Medical College, Patiala	Purchase of library books & Journals	7,500	
Mahendra College, Patiala	Basic grant for purchase of Library books	2,500	
Total			1,15,607.43

45. Rajasthan

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Chemistry for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges.		20,000
Grant for holding a Seminar on Election Studies Methodology		2,023.31
Establishment of Students' Homes		5,000
Expenditure on the visit of Dr. M.P. Saxena, Lecturer in Physics to U.K. under the programme of Exchange of visits by younger scientists between India and U.K.		5,467
Technical assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences		500
	-do-	250
	-do-	250
	-do-	250
	-do-	250
	-do-	375
	-do-	250
	-do-	250
Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Science		6,000
Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre for Maharani's College, Jaipur		5,000
	-do- Rajasthan College, Jaipur	5,000
	-do- University College of Commerce, Jaipur	5,000
Purchase of library books and laboratory equipment for Maharani's College, Jaipur		5,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
	Grant towards the sscheme of upgrading Unit- Research and Training in Developpment, Planning and Administration through Survey Research Programme.		10,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Nehru Memorial Collegee, Hanumangarh Town.	Establishment of Text Book Library		1,500
B.S.S.Evening College,, Sriganganagar	-do-		1,500
Govt.Bangur College,Palli	-do-		1,500
Govt.College,Tonk	-do-		1,500
Govt.College,Kishangarh	-do-		2,000
S.N.K.P.Govt.College,NNeem Ka Thana	-do-		2,000
S.S.Jain Subodh Collegee,Jaipur	-do-		2,000
Bangur College,Pali	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		737
Agrawal College, Jaipur	Construction of laboratory building and purchase of equipment & furniture.		6,000
Govt.College,Kotah	Award of Research Training Scholarships		3,208.33
Govt.College,Ajmer	-do-		3,000
R.N.T.Medical College,,Udaipur	Purchase of liby.books & Journals		7,500
Medical College,Jodhpur	-do-		7,500
Medical College,Ajmer	-do-		7,500
-do-	-do-		7,500
Sardar Patel Medical CCollege,Bikaner	-d-		7,500
Sawai Mansingh Medicall College, Jaipur	-do-		7,500
M.R.Engg.College, Jaipur.	FFinancial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250
Maharani's University College,Jaipur	-do-		500
Govt.College, Chittorggarh	-do-		500
Bansthali Vidyapith Maahavidyalaya, Bansthali.	-do- Humanities		375
Malviya Regional Engg.(College,Jaipur	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		250
Govt.College, Baran	-do-		250
Govt. College, Kota	-do-		500
Bangur College,Didwana	-do-		500
Malviya Regional Collegee,Jaipur	-do- Sciences		750
Bangur College, Pali	-do-		250
Regional College of Edducation, Ajmer	Extension in Fellowship tenure off Jr.Research Fellowships in Science/ Humanities.		1,800
Sophia Girls' College,,Ajmer	Estt.of Text Book Library		2,000
Dayanand College, Ajmeer	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
-do-	Improvement of chalk boards		1,000
S.G.N.Khalsa College, Sri Ganganagar	-do-		1,000
Seth G.B.Podar Collegee,Nawalgarh	-do-		1,000
S.P.U.Degree College,FFalna	Estt.of Text Book Library		1,500
Seth G.B.Podar Collegee, Nawalgarh.	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
Bansthali Vidyapith,Baansthali	-do-		500
Shri Mahesh Teachers' College,Jodhpur	-do-		500
Sonadevi Sethi's Girlss College,Sujangarh	-do-		500
Seth Moti Lal College,, Jhunjhunu	-do-		500
Nehru College of Education,Gramothan Viidyapith Sangaria	-do-		500
Chirawa College, Chiraawa	-do-		500
Total			1,57,435.64

1-	2.	3.	4.
<b>46. Ranchi</b>			
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.		150
	-do-		500
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for teachers from Higher Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges		20,000
	Contingency grant for Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities/ Science		1,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		4,193.55

Affiliated Colleges

Marwari College, Ranchi	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		1,670
B.S. College, Lohardaga	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
P.K.Roy Memorial College, Dhanbad	Estt. of Text Book library		5,000
Regional Instt. of Technology Jamshepur	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences and Science.		500
Ranchi College, Ranchi	-do-		375
Jamshepur Workers' College, Ranchi.	Basic grant for purchase of library books		2,500
Giridh College, Giridh	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and social sciences		250
Birla Instt. Mesra (Ranchi)	-do-		250
Atarra Degree College, Atarra	-do-		250
Karim City College, Jamshepur	-do-		250
Giridh College, Giridh	-do-		250
Ranchi College, Ranchi	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250
-do-	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		375
-do-	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		250
St. Columbus College, Hazaribagh	-do-		250
Ranchi Agricultural College, Ranchi	-do-		250
Birla Instt. of Technology Ranchi	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		250
Baldeo Sahu College, Lohar	Estt. of Text Book Library		2,000
R.S. More College Gobindpur	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund		363
M.G.M. Medical College, Jamshepur	Purchase of library books & Journals		7,500
Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi	-do-		7,500
J. Womens' College, Jamshepur	Financial assistance to teachers for research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences		250

Total 59,631.55

<b>47. Roorkee</b>			
	Award of Jr. Fellowships in Engg. & Technology		1,991.94
	Recurring grant for staff salaries and maintenance for the Water Resources Development Training Centre during 1962-69		70,000
	Grant-in-aid for introduction of degree course in Chemical Engineering.		50,000
	Award of Sr. Research Fellowships in Engg. & Technology		1,496.55
	-do- Science		6,000
	-do- Engineering & Technology		4,800
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250

Roorkee(Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work, in Sciences.			250
	-do-		500
	-do-		500
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	-do-		375
Total			<u>1,36,663.49</u>
48. Ravi Shankar			
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1967.		1,378.70
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences		5,671.82
	Contingency grant for Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities		147
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Chhatisgarh College, Raipur	Estt. of Text Book library		2,000
Durga Mahavidyalaya, Raipur	Development of postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences		7,000
Pau Ram Dhanania Commerce College, Raigarh	Estt. of Students' Aid Fund		500
Medical College, Raipur	Purchase of library books & Journals		7,500
Govt. College of Science, Raipur	Development of postgraduate Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany etc.		5,465.80
Ganya Bharati Degree College, Kankar.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		1,500
Govt. Science College, Raipur	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.		250
Digvijai Mahavidyalaya, Rajnandgaon	-do-		350
Govt. College of Engineering, & Technology, Raipur	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		150
-do-	-do-		250
C.M.D. Post Graduate College, Bilaspur	-do-		375
Govt. Degree College, Jagdialpur	-do- Humanities		250
Govt. Girls Degree College, Raipur	-do-		500
Durga Mahavidyalaya Raipur	-do- Sciences		250
Govt. College of Engg. & Technology Raipur.	-do-		500
College of Science, Raipur	-do-		250
C.M. Dubey Postgraduate College, Bilaspur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books		2,500
Janjgir Degree College, Janjgir	-do-		1,500
Ganya Bharati Degree College, Kankar.	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		1,228
Total			<u>39,766.32</u>
49. Sambalpur			
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
R.E. College, Rourkela	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.		250
University College of Engg. Burla	-do-		500
Total			<u>750</u>
50. S.N.D.T. Womens' University, Bombay.			
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
S.N.D.T. College, for Women, Bombay.	Improvement of chalkboards		1,000
Shri Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal Womens' College, Matunga, Bombay-17.	library books		1,000
S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona	Basic grant for purchase of /		1,500
Total			<u>3,500</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.
<b>51. Sardar Patel</b>			
	Construction of hostel building under four year integrated Teachers Training Course		80,000
	Establishment of Students Aid Fund		338
	Grant of extension in the Scholarships tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities		1,825
	-do-		1,825
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities & Social Sciences		14,927.42
	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of scientific equipment for various science departments.		1,42,500
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
V.P.Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in sciences		250
-do-	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
H.M.Patel Institute of English, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-		500
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,43,165.42</b>

<b>52. Saugar</b>			
	Grant for organising summer institute in Biology for College teachers		25,000
	-do- Physics		25,000
	Grant for holding a Refresher Course in Mathematics		7,500
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		3,350
	-do-		60,293
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		375
	-do- Humanities & Social Sciences		250
	-do-		250
	Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities & Social Sciences		4,920.69
	Contingent grant for Research Fellowships in Engg. & Tech.		1,000
	-do-		2,000
	Extension in Fellowship tenure of Sr. Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology		2,400

<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Jata Shankar Trivedi Shaskya Mahavidyalaya, Balaghat.	Estt: of Text Book Library		7,500
M.N.V.K.V. Mahavidyalaya, Chhindwara	-do-		7,500
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Mahavidyalaya, Sohagpur	-do-		2,000
Arts & Commerce College, Harda	-do-		2,000
Kamla Nehru Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Sagar	-do-		2,000
Kusum Mahavidyalaya Seoni Malwa	-do-		2,000
Govt. Degree College, Piparia	-do-		1,500
Govt. Degree College, Seoni	-do-		1,500
Home Science College, Hoshangabad	-do-		2,000
Pench Valley Mahavidyalaya Parasia	-do-		1,500
Nehru Degree College, Burhar	-do-		1,500
Swami Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Teonthar	-do-		1,500
Govt. Degree College, Narsinghpur	Estt. of Students Aid Fund		994
Arts & Commerce College, Chaurai	Estt. of Text Book Library		1,500
Govt. Science College, Rewa	-do-		6,500
Medical College, Rewa	Purchase of library books & Journals		7,500
College of Engg. Rewa	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		375
Govt. Science College, Rewa	-do-		250
Govt. College, Shahdol	-do-		500
C.M.D. College, Bilaspur	-do- Humanities & Social Sciences		375

1.	2.	3.	4.
Arts & Commerce Degree College, Khurai	Basic grant for purchase of library books		1,500
Law College, Sidhi	--do--		1,500
S.S. Patel Arts & Commerce College, Warseoni.	--do--		1,500
R.D. Govt. Degree College, Mandla	--do--		2,500
Sudarshan Mahavidyalaya, Lalgaon, Rewa	--do--		1,500
Total			1,91,332.69

## 53. Saurashtra

Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities) 10,000

Affiliated College

Shri M.P. Shah Commerce & Law College, Surendranagar	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
Shri P.D.M. College of Commerce, Rajkot	Improvement of chalk boards	1,000
Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	331.83
M.P. Shah Arts & Science College, Surendranagar.	Estt. of Students Aid Fund	1,250
Maharaja Shree Mohendrasinghji Science College, Morvi.	Construction of Men's Hostel	25,000
Sarvodaya Kalavani Samaj Arts & Commerce College, Rajkot	Purchase of books & equipment	6,000
Total		44,081.83

## 54. Shiva Ji

Grant for organising a Summer Instt. in Biology for college teachers. 25,000

Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences 500

Grant towards the payment of salaries of additional staff approved during Third Five Year Plan 1,775

Affiliated Colleges

Devchand College, Arjunagar	Establishment of Text Book Library	1,000
College of Engg. Karad	Estt. of Students Aid Fund	1,341
S.M. T.T. College, Kolhapur	Basic grant for purchase of library books	1,500
Miraj Medical College, Miraj	Purchase of library books and journals	7,500
Sri Shivaji College, Amravati	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
Walchand College of Engg. Sangli.	--do--	750
--do--	--do--	750
Rajaram College, Kolhapur	Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers.	1,000
Sri Shivaji College, Amravati	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
Total		41,616

## 55. South Gujarat

Affiliated Colleges

Shri J.S. Batrika and Shri K.N. Bhatrika Arts College and Shri A.N. Shah Science College, Surat.	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	221
Shri M.R. Arts & Science College, Rajpipla	Purchase of books	3,250
Total		3,471

<b>56. Sri Venkateswara</b>			
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Electronic Instrumentation for scientists for college teachers			25,000
Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences			25,793
Award of Research Training Scholarships			500
Grant-in-aid for establishment of the University College of Engineering, Tirupati			1,00,000
	-do-		70,000
Grant-in-aid for educational tours by Engineering Students			7,750
Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Humanities during 1965-66			750
	-do-		740
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences			350

Affiliated Colleges

S.V. Medical College, Tirupati, Purchase of library books & Journals			7,500
Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	-do-		7,500
Jawahar Bharati Kavali, Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and social sciences.			250
Govt. Engg. College, Anantapur	-do-		300
Sri Venkateswara	-do-		375
University College, Tirupati.			
B.T. College, Madanapalli	-do-	Sciences	375
S.V.U. College, Tirupati	-do-		250

Total

2,47,433

<b>57. Udaipur</b>			
Purchase of equipment for Humanities Departments			10,000
Grant towards the purchase of a station wagon			20,000
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)			45,000
Grant towards the Research Project in the Deptt. of History			2,000
Award of Research Training Scholarships			3,000
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences			375
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	-do-		250
	-do-		375
	-do-		750
	-do-		375

Affiliated Colleges

Bhupal Nobels' College, Udaipur, Estt. of Students Aid Fund			1,013
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Total

33,633

<b>58. Utkal</b>			
Grant towards the supply of the Sacred books of the East Series to the colleges.			50
Grant for organising Summer Institute in Chemistry for College teachers			25,000
	-do-	for teachers from Higher	
Secondary Schools/PUC/Intermediate and Training Colleges			20,000
	-do-	Biology	20,000
Construction of Boys' Hostel in the University campus			65,000
Award of Research Training Scholarships			9,000
Award of Jr. Research Fellowships in Science during 1967-68			3,600
	-do-		1,600
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences			500
	-do-	Sciences	500

Utkal (Contd)

1.	2.	3.	4.
Gopalbandhu Science College, P.O. Athgarh, Cuttaack.	DBasic grant for purchase of library books		1,500
North Balasore College, PP.O. Sugo	-do-		1,500
Khurda College, Khurda	EEstt. of Students Aid fund		914
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkaanal	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		2,500
Nimpara College, Nimpara	-do-		2,500
Sri Ram Chandra Dhanja Medical College, Cuttack	Purchase of library books & Journals		7,500
F.M. College, Balasore	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences		250
-do-	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		500
-do-	-do-		250
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	-do-		250
Science College, Keonjhaar	-do-	Sciences	250
F.M. College, Balasore	-do-		375
-do-	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		250
B.J.B. College, Dhubaneswar	Basic grant for purchase of library books		2,500
N.C. College, Jaipur Disttt. Cuttack	-do-		2,500
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	-do-		2,500
Udala College, Udala	-do-		1,500
Khallikote College, Berhampur	Construction of Mens' Hostel		13,800
Total			1,87,009

59. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya

Grant of extension in the scholarships tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities		1,500
Establishment of (Students' Health Centre		15,000
Grant towards the development of (i) Raja Shastra and Artha Shastra and (ii) Yog and Tantra		40,000
Total		56,500

60 Vikram

Grant towards the purchase of Sacred books of East Series by Madhav College, Ujjain and Govt. Arts & Commerce College, Indore.		408
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Humanities		1,500
Award of Research Training Scholarships		7,483.87
Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities & Social Sciences		15,044.64
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		375
-do-		250
-do-		250
-do-		750
Utilisation of services of retired teachers		6,000
Grant towards the payment of dearness allowance to the teaching staff under the Fourth Plan development schemes		10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Shri Nehru Degree College, Agar	Establishment of Text Book library	2,000
Nehru Memorial Degree College, Sendhwa	-do-	2,000
Govt. Degree College, Rajgarh	-do-	2,000
Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	Purchase of library books & Journals	7,500



Vikram(Contd).

1.	2.	3.	4.
S.A.T.I., Vidisha	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250
Govt. Degree College, Jabua	-do-		250
Govt. Engg. College, Ujjain	-do-		250
Madhava College, Ujjain	-do-		500
Regional College of Education, Bhopal	-do-		250
Govt. P.G. College, Khargore	-do- Humanities & Social Sciences		300
Govt. Degree College, Shajpur	-do-		250
Madhava College, Ujjain	-do- Sciences		250
Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal	-do-		250
Jawahar Lal Nehru Degree College, Barwaha	Basic grant for purchase of Library books.		1,500
Total			59,611.51
<b>61. Visva Bharati</b>			
	Construction of Sishu Bhavan		80,000
	Award of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities & Social Sciences		2,112.90
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Contingent grant		1,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		3,741.94
	Construction of library building		80,000
	Grant towards the appointment of additional staff during Third Plan		24,294.47
	Grant towards expenditure incurred on various non-academic and academic posts.		15,000
Total			2,06,399.31
<b><u>INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES</u></b>			
<b>1. Birla Institute of Technology &amp; Science.</b>			
	Grant towards holding a Seminar on Functional Analysis		6,500
	Award of Research Training Scholarships		15,000
	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships tenure of Research scholarships in Science /Humanities		2,387.10
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1967.		3,554.19
	Grant-in-aid towards the purchase of equipment for the introduction of postgraduate courses in Engineering and Technology.		80,000
	Grant in-aid towards the purchase of equipment under the scheme of expansion of Birla College of Engg. Pilani under the Gosh Chanderkant Project		10,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		4,500
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		250
Total			1,22,191.29
<b>2. Gujarat Vidyapith</b>			
	Grant towards payment of salaries of Third Plan additional staff under development schemes of Humanities		2,000
	Grant towards appointment of additional staff during Fourth Five Year Plan under development schemes.		10,000
Total			12,000
<b>3. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.</b>			
	Grant towards holding a Symposium on "Accelerating Genetics Improvement of India's Plant Resources"		2,500
Total			2,500

1.	2.	3.	4.
4. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		7,500
	Construction of library building		25,000
	Purchase of library furniture		25,000
Total			57,500
5. Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.	Construction of new School building		50,000
	Total		
6. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences		750
	-do- Humanities and Social Sciences		250
	Total		
7. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	Grant towards introduction of General Education		5,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences		375
	-do-		750
	Total		
8. Kashi Vidya Pith	Establishment of Students' Health Centre		15,000
	Purchase of Press Machinery		65,000
	Utilisation of Services of retired teachers		3,854.84
	Total		

NON- PLAN

1. Aligarh Muslim University.	Maintenance grant for 1968-69		29,00,000
	Total		
2. Banaras Hindu University.	Maintenance grant for 1968-69		35,00,000
	Total		
3. Delhi University.	Maintenance grant for 1968-69		21,00,000
	Maintenance Grant for 1967-68		10,981
	-do- 1968-69		99,000
	for Delhi School of Social Work		
	-do- Institute of Postgraduate (Evening) Studies		2,07,000
	-do- Miranda House		2,71,000
	Maintenance Grant for covering deficit of the University for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64		2,36,884.25
	Total		

Constituent Colleges

Dyal Singh College, New Delhi	Maintenance grant for 1968-69		1,84,000
-do- (Evening)	-do-		66,000
Hindu College, Delhi-6	-do-		1,56,000
Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi-6	-do-		2,36,000
Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi	-do-		1,55,000
P.G.D.A.V. College, New Delhi	-do-		79,000
Ramlal Anand College, New Delhi	-do-		50,000
St. Stephens' College, Delhi-7	-do-		1,84,000
S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi	-do-		2,68,000
Shyam Lal College, Shadara, Delhi	-do-		1,02,000
Women's College, Timarpur, Delhi	-do-		1,25,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi-7	-do-		29,045
-do-	-do-		2,29,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
Bhagat Singh College, Kalkaji, New Delhi	Maintenance grant for 1968-69		50,000
Kalindi College, Devnagar, New Delhi		--do--	50,000
Maitreyi College, Netajinagar, New Delhi		--do--	50,000
Delhi College, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi		--do--	2,76,000
	(Evening Classes)	--do--	57,000
Shivaji College Karampura, New Delhi		--do--	50,000
Mata Sundri College, New Delhi		--do--	50,000
Gargi College, Lajpatnagar, New Delhi		--do--	50,000
Hans Raj College, Delhi		--do--	2,53,000
Delhi College (Evening Classes) Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.		--do--	
		1967-68	14,258
Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi-7		--do--	1,54,000
		1968-69	
Ramjas College, Delhi-7		--do--	1,73,000
Sri Venkateswara College, New Delhi		--do--	1,24,000
Dyal Singh College, (IInd shift) New Delhi		--do--	50,000
Rajdhani College, Kirinagar, New Delhi		--do--	76,000
Daulat Ram College, Delhi		--do--	81,000
Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi		--do--	1,13,000
	(Evening Classes)	--do--	22,000
Dyalsingh College (IInd Shift) New Delhi		--do--	47,890
		1966-67	
Sanatan Dharma College, New Delhi		--do--	56,500
		1968-69	
Modern College for Women, Defence Colony, New Delhi		--do--	1,62,000
Lady Irwin College, New Delh		--do--	1,63,000
Total			<u>68,10,558.25</u>
4. Visva-Bharati Maintenance grant for 1968-69			10,00,000
Total			<u>10,00,000</u>
Total Plan		Rs.	1,10,03,824.07
Total Non-Plan		Rs.	1,43,10,558.25
Grand Total of Plan and Non-Plan			<u>Rs. 2,53,14,382.32</u>

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by  
U.G.C. during 1968-69 (Upto 31st May, 1968).

.....

I. <u>Section I Non-Plan Projects.</u>	<u>Budget (1968-69)</u>	<u>Expenditure incurred (Upto 31st May, 1968)</u>
A. Administration Charges	30,05,000	4,32,990
B. Block grants to Central Universities.	5,83,85,000	1,45,00,000
C. Maintenance grants to Constituent/affiliated Colleges of Delhi University.	1,92,60,000	38,75,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Section I Non-Plan Projects.	8,06,50,000	1,88,08,490
	<hr/>	<hr/>
II. <u>Section II Plan Projects</u>		
A. Grants to Universities for Humanities.	1,23,00,000	8,19,715
B. Grants to Universities for Science	2,63,00,000	9,20,578
C. Grants to Universities for Engg. & Tech.	1,64,50,000	32,13,886
D. Grants to Constituent & Affiliated Colleges	2,21,73,000	21,54,288
E. Grants to Universities for Misc. Schemes	3,21,77,000	37,97,017
F. Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by UGC, on Seminars, Conferences etc.	6,00,000	35,358
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Section II Plan Projects	11,00,00,000	1,09,40,842
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Section I and II	19,06,50,000	2,97,49,332
	<hr/>	<hr/>

p.t.o.

Section III Expenditure from grants received from Govt. of India and other sources for specific purposes.

Rs.

i)	Grants to Universities for Construction of Gandhi Bhawans (Out of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi's share).	10,000
ii)	Grants to Universities for promoting advanced studies in the subject of Community Development Co-operation and Panchayati Raj (out of grants received from Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation).	19,890
iii)	Grants to Universities for organising Summer Institutes for School teachers Allocable to N.C.E.R.T.	7,86,978
iv)	Grants to Universities for Translation cell (out of grants received from Ministry of Education)	64,260

Total Section III

8,81,128

Total Section I, II & III

3,06,30,460

Section IV - Deposits & Advances

i)	Conveyance Advance	4,200
ii)	Festival Advance	-
iii)	House Building Advance	7,000
iv)	Fan Advance	200

Total Section IV

Rs. 11,400

Expenditure during 1967-68 upto 31st May, 1967 was as under:

	Budget Provision 1967-68 Rs.	Expenditure upto 31.5.1967 Rs.
Section II Non-Plan Projects	7,53,77,000	1,05,88,207
Section III Plan Project	11,00,00,000	1,03,63,119
Total	Rs. 18,53,77,000	Rs. 2,09,51,326

①

University Grants Commission

...

Meeting :

Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No. 5 : To receive the report of Prof. Yu..V. Novozhilov, Unesco Coordinator for the programme of Unesco Assistance to the Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities.

...

Under the programme of Unesco Assistance to the Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities, the Unesco made available to the University Grants Commission the services of Prof. Yu.V. Novozhilov, Vice-Rector and Head of the Department of Theoretical Physics, Leningrad University, as Coordinator for the project of Unesco Assistance to the Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities. Prof. Novozhilov was associated with the University Grants Commission from September 1966 to September 1967. He also concurrently worked as an expert in Theoretical Physics at the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics in the Delhi University. The advice and help given by Prof. Novozhilov were of real value in the full utilization of Unesco Assistance mostly from the USSR and also in making this project one of the successful programmes of Unesco as indicated by the Unesco Evaluation Missions which visited India in 1967. Prof. Novozhilov also was a member of the Evaluation Mission which has recommended that the assistance may be continued upto 1974 and the report has been accepted by the Unesco, Paris.

At the conclusion of his assignment in India, he made a report to the Unesco, Paris, regarding the implementation of the programme of assistance for the period September 1966 - September 1967. A copy of the report has been sent to the Chairman, University Grants Commission by Mr. Rene Maheu, Director-General, Unesco, Paris along with his letter of 6th May 1968.

Copies of the letter of the Director-General and the report made by Prof. Yu.V. Novozhilov are attached as Appendices I & II respectively.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O. (Sc. II) / J.S. (S)

Copy of letter No. DG/2/6103/6 dated 6th May, 1968 from Mr. Rene Maheu, Director General, Unesco, Paris-7 to Prof. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

I have the honour to send you herewith one copy of the report of Professor Novozhilov, who was Co-ordinator of the Centres of Advanced Study Project in India from September 1966 to September 1967.

In his statement he avoids the repetition of general information which is included in the recently published brochure "Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities". I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for having this very useful and complete document prepared and sent to us.

Professor Novozhilov insists once more on the need for advanced planning so as to have the best timing of the visits of the consultants. For this academic year, we had good hopes of considerable progress in this direction having received precise suggestions from several of the Centres of Advanced Study as to names of consultants and dates of their mission. Unfortunately, our efforts to have these scientists reach their duty station were not always successful.

One important feature of the role of the consultant is stressed. That is the preparation of a mimeographed or even printed book containing the lectures delivered during the stay at the Centres of Advanced Study. In future, we shall insist that the consultants have this work well advanced before they leave the Centre of Advanced Study and shall ask you to send us a copy of the book thus prepared. Looking at the list established by Professor Novozhilov, I see that we have not received the lectures of Professor Abrikosov, Lenski, Shirokov, Voitkunsky and Wulfson.

Professor Novozhilov took a very active part in the Physics Summer School which was organised in Dalhousie. During his visit to Unesco, he mentioned the good organisation of this school where 40 to 50 persons coming from five different centres worked for a whole month from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. and very often also at night and on Sundays. Each of the participants had to give a talk of at least one hour's duration, either on his own work or on a new subject. The experience gained and the knowledge acquired during these few weeks was considerable. The leaders were physicists from India, one from the United States and Professor Novozhilov himself. Professor Gribov, our consultant, arrived too late. Professor Novozhilov recommends that similar summer or winter schools should be organised in the future in the most developed centres, not only for physics, but, also for botany and chemistry.

I would draw attention to two facts relating to work at the Centres. One is the very interesting development which took place in the Department of Geology and Geophysics at Osmania University, and the useful co-operative work started between this department and the UNDP project in Madras. The other is the continued lack of consultants to the Botany Centre of Delhi, despite requests by Unesco.

Professor Novozhilov gives extremely interesting and encouraging figures on the development of the Centres by quoting the number of undergraduate, graduate and research students. This demonstrates the impressive expansion of education in India; the role foreseen for the Centre of Advanced Study appears to be well fulfilled.

During Professor Novozhilov's stay the question of the status to be accorded to senior fellows proceeding to the USSR was discussed. Special provisions have been made by Unesco and I hope that the first three professors from Bombay and Osmania, due to leave soon, will find the conditions satisfactory.

Many problems still concern equipment and the most important one mentioned in this report is the liquid helium plant. I understand that a heavy financial effort was needed to have all the necessary facilities established. According to the latest news, the supply of electric power and a team of technicians have been foreseen by the University Grants Commission, but are not yet in action.

When Professor Novozhilov and the technician, Mr. Alexeev, left India, in September 1967, it was expected that the X-ray equipment delivered to the Centre of Advanced Study for physics in Madras would easily be put into working order after obtaining the necessary high-voltage capacitors, the first ones having deteriorated in transit. I have asked the new Co-ordinator, Professor Klepikov, to check this point with the Director of the Centre.

In a few cases, equipment which was ordered earlier by some of the Centres appears not to be useful in one place and we agree that the University Grants Commission should decide on transfers from one place to another, informing Unesco accordingly.

These difficulties in the choice of equipment would probably be less frequent if funds for equipment were foreseen in the budget for the project from the start of the financial biennium but, as you know, up to now most of the equipment was granted under the roubles savings component and the amount foreseen for equipment in 1967-68 is only \$ 55,000. I hope that the outlook for the period 1968-71 will be more promising.

Finally, Professor Novozhilov reminds us of the recommendations of previous experts that an instrumentation unit be established to service several of the Centres and he believes that the workshop at the Delhi University, with some additional equipment and personnel, could be the nucleus of such a service. Also documentation units should be developed. He also suggests the creation of a few small computation centres without which no scientific research can be expanded now-a-days. I fully support these recommendations.

A further ten copies of the report are being sent under separate cover.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the assistance which was rendered in India to Professor Novozhilov during his field work. Without this effective collaboration, the consultant could not have carried out his important task.



Report made by Professor Yu. V. Novozhilov on Centres of Advanced Study.

PREFACE

The present report covers the period from September 1966 until September 1967 during which the Co-ordinator of the centres of advanced study project (Unesco Adviser), Professor Yu.V.Novozhilov stayed in India. The development of the project in the preceding years is described in the report of the previous Co-ordinator, Dr.A.N.Kholodilin, which covered the period 1963-1966. Therefore, this report will be concerned with the period upto September 1966 only to that extent which is necessary for the understanding of the present position of the project. The revised description of the research and training activities of the centres of advanced study is omitted from this report because the special brochure outlining these activities of the centres (second edition) is now under print.

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The programme of the centres of advanced study in Indian universities was started by the Government of India and the University Grants Commission in 1961 when a total of 26 university departments were recognised as centres of advanced study, 15 in science and other in humanities and social sciences. The aim of the programme is to develop in some subjects in selected university departments higher studies and research upto international standards. According to the programme, this aim is to be achieved through concentration of available resources to these selected departments in the universities recognized as centres of advanced study by providing them necessary financial assistance to augment their facilities and to attract and retain academic men of high ability, actively engaged in research and advanced training.

The Unesco programme of assistance to the centres of advanced study in Indian universities began in the biennium 1963-1964. The Unesco plan of operation was worked out by the Advisory Mission on Science Education which visited India in September 1962 after discussions with the UGC and the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The Unesco Mission selected 7 centres of advanced study and university departments under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

1. Centre of Advanced Study in Physics,  
Delhi University.
2. Centre of Advanced Study in Chemistry,  
Delhi University.
3. Department of Mathematics,  
Jadavpur University.
4. Centre of Advanced Study in Physics,  
Madras University.
5. Centre of Advanced Study in Botany,  
Madras University.
6. Department of Geology and Geophysics,  
Osmania University
7. Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics,  
Calcutta University.

5

Three more centres/departments were included in the Project from 1965/1966.

- (1) Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, Delhi University.
- (2) Centre of Advanced Study in Chemical Technology, Bombay University.
- (3) Department of Chemistry, Osmania University.

The plan of operation developed by Unesco for 1963/1964 is given in Table I.

TABLE I

	<u>Provided</u> Man/Months	<u>Implemented</u> Man/Months
(a) Consultants	13/42	19/44
(b) Fellowships	8	8
(c) Equipment		
(i) Convertible	₹ 21,000	₹ 21,000
(ii) Rouble Savings		Rs. 500,287

The Unesco programme was continued in 1965/1966 and the plan of operation for 1965/1966 is given in Table II.

TABLE II

	<u>Provided</u> Man/Months	<u>Implemented</u> Man/Months
(a) Consultants	9/60	19/67
(b) Fellowships	24	24
(c) Equipment		
(i) Convertible currency	₹ 20,500	₹ 68,414 for Computer ₹ 20,500
(ii) Rouble Savings		Rs. 502,981

The Government of India contribution to the whole project for the establishment of advanced centres of study is for each of the years from 1962 to 1966 inclusive, as follows:

Buildings	....	₹ 168,000
Equipment	....	168,000
Books	....	₹ 4,000
Recurring expenses i.e. salaries and supplies	....	210,000
		<hr/> 630,000 <hr/>

The sums indicated above were given in addition to the normal credits allocated by the UGC to the departments in which the centres are located.

The programme is being continued in 1967/1968 biennium. The approved provision of Unesco assistance for this biennium is given in Table III.

(6)

TABLE III

<u>Expert</u>		<u>Fellowship</u>		<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>No./Mo.</u>	<u>Cost ₹</u>	<u>No./Mo.</u>	<u>Cost ₹</u>		
(1) 11/72	1,32,000	10/60	36,000	28,000	
(2) 11/66	1,21,000	10/66	36,000	27,000	
	<u>2,53,000</u>		<u>72,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>3,80,000</u>

- (1) Co-ordinator 1/12
- (2) Co-ordinator 1/6

This programme is being implemented.

The problem arising out of the implementation of the project up to the end of 1966 were discussed during the short visit to India of the Assistant Director-General for Science, Unesco, Professor A. Matveyev with Professor D.S. Kothari, Chairman, UGC and heads of some centres in the end of December 1966 and beginning of January 1967.

Mr. M. S. Adiseshiah, Deputy Director-General, Unesco, paid special attention to these problems concerning the project during his discussions with Mr. Prem Kirpal, Education Secretary and Secretary-General, Indian National Commission for Unesco, during his visit to India in the first part of January 1967. Certain decisions were arrived at during the discussions about advance planning, services of technicians, direct correspondence between the consultants and the centres, fellowship programmes and setting up of a liaison group.

These discussions and decisions were extremely useful for formulating the ways of improvement of the project.

In order to evaluate the programme of Unesco assistance to the above-mentioned centres of advanced study/departments in universities in India, the Unesco mission visited the centres/departments during the period 16 March to 6 April 1967. The mission got acquainted with the programmes and methods of work of the different centres in relation to the objectives, examined and evaluated Unesco's programme of assistance to the centres beginning from 1963 and up to March 1967, with reference to the services of consultants/experts, utilisation of training fellowships and supply of equipment. The Unesco mission made assessment of the effectiveness of the programme in relation to the fulfilment of the objectives of the centres and the impact of the programme in the improvement of standards. The report of the mission to the Director-General contained proposals concerning future programmes, objectives and functions, programmes and methods of work and co-ordination. This report has since been approved by the Director-General.

The mission has concluded from its study and assessment that the programme as envisaged by the UGC represents an effective and major instrument for the improvement of academic standards in higher scientific education and research in India and that Unesco has and should continue to play a significant role in assisting this programme.

The proposals of the mission covering the period from 1969 to 1974 are as envisaged in Table IV.

TABLE IV

	1969 Man/Months	1970 Man/Months	1971 Man/Months	1972 Man/Months	1973 Man/Mo.	1974 M/Mo.
(a) Experts	3 x 9 = 27)* 11 x 3 = 33 1/12 = 12 } * 15/72	15/72*	14/60	14/60	14/60	14/60
(b) Fellowships:						
Training	16	16	20	20	20	20
Senior level	8	8	8	8	8	8
(c) Convertible Currency	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
(d) Equipment	3,50,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000

(\* includes 12/m/months for Co-ordinator)

The Unesco mission recommended in March 1967 that help to the centre of advanced study in applied mathematics, Calcutta University, be withdrawn in order to avoid spreading of Unesco assistance over too many diverse fields contemplated by this centre. The mission also found at this time that the centre in physics, Madras University, has acquired such an important position in its field of work that any new assistance required by this centre will be outside the present scope of Unesco assistance under the programme.

II. MAIN FEATURES OF THE PROJECT

1. The Unesco project for the centres of advanced study is part of an all India programme of the centres of advanced study in the Indian universities. Primarily University Grants Commission is responsible for this project (Professor D.S.Kothari, Chairman UGC and Dr.D.Shankar Narayan, Development Officer (CAS). The Ministry of Education and the Indian National Commission for Unesco are also associated in the implementation of this programme (Secretary-General, I.N.C. for Unesco and Education Secretary, Dr.Prem Kirpal and Mr.C.S.Nayar, Under Secretary).
2. The funds for the programme are mostly in roubles. Only a small amount is allocated in convertible currency.
3. The Unesco programme of assistance to the centres consists mainly of three major components:
  - (a) Services of consultants/technicians;
  - (b) Training fellowships; and
  - (c) Supply of essential equipment.
4. All the consultants under the project are recruited from among outstanding scientists, most of them having been internationally renowned. In this respect, the project differs essentially from many other projects. All the consultants come from the Soviet universities and research institutes. Owing to many engagements at home, such scientists stay in India, on temporary assignments, with contracts from six weeks upto four months. Only in a single case, the contract has been for six months and in future, there is provision for some experts to come to India up to one year in special cases.

The Unesco programme of centres of advanced study is co-ordinated by the Unesco Co-ordinator, whose assignment is fixed at least for one year.

5. The plan of operation provides a very small amount for equipment, but it is understood that because of the importance of the project, available savings from Unesco and EPTA projects are given to the project at the end of each biennial period. The services of technicians for installation of some important equipment have been provided in 1967. The expenditure on the services of these technicians is covered out of the total amount of man-months provided for consultants/technicians.

6. The fellowships are awarded for the study and training of young Indian scientists in the USSR. In a few cases, when it is difficult to find placements in the USSR for training, the fellows are sent to universities and institutes in other countries.

III. CONSULTANTS

1. The following scientists visited the centres of advanced study as Unesco Consultants from the beginning of the project till August 1966.

<u>Specialization</u>	<u>Name</u>
Physics (2 centres)	<u>Academicians</u> N.V.Belov (2 visits) V.A.Fogk A.A.Abrikosov
	<u>Professors</u> Yu.V.Novozhilov (2) Y.M.Shirokov V.A.Moskalev L.P.Gorkov V.P.Silin
	Doctor V.I.Simonov
	Professor A.I.Kitaigorodsky
	<u>Academicians</u> G.A.Reutov N.K.Kochetkov
	<u>Professors</u> A.N.Kost A.J.Khorlin
Geo-physics (1 centre)	<u>Academician</u> Y.V.Riznichenko
	<u>Professors</u> I.I.Garvich A.G.Tarkhov
Mathematics and Applied Mathematics (2 centres)	<u>Academicians</u> A.D.Alexandrov V.V.Sokolovsky S.N.Mergelien
	<u>Professors</u> Y.I.Voitkounski L.D.Kudrayavstev M.A.Aizermann
	Doctor A.N.Baluev
	<u>Academician:</u> N.A.Krassilnikov (3 visits)
	Doctors O.G.Shirokov A.G.Kuchaeva I.V.Asseeva
Chemical Technology (1 centre)	Professor V.F.Androssov

The work done by the consultants includes delivering lectures at the centres/departments, participating in the research problems undertaken by the centres/departments to which they are attached, conducting seminars as well as participating in seminars, symposia, etc. organized by the centres/departments on an all India basis. Consultants also visit a few other university departments/centres engaged in research work in subjects of their specialization. At the conclusion of their assignment, they submit their report to the Unesco headquarters with recommendations for

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the development of the centres/departments. These recommendations are also discussed by the succeeding consultants assigned to the centres/departments.

If one analyses the list of consultants, one can easily conclude that they comprise a very high-level and competent team of scientists and is unique as compared with other Unesco projects in India. The success of the project is mainly due to the joint efforts of this team together with their Indian colleagues in improving the level of research and teaching.

2. The consultants who worked at the centres of advanced study from September 1966 till September 1967 were also selected among the outstanding scholars on the recommendations of the centres and previous consultants taking into account the main lines of research and teaching at the centres. The following consultants were working at the centres during this period:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) Geo-physics                                  | Professor A.S.Gritizaenko<br>from 18 August 1966 to 12 March 1967  |
|  | Professor A.G.Tarkhov<br>from 14 February to 14 May 1967   |
| (ii) Chemistry,<br>Delhi University.             | Professor N.S.Wulfson<br>from 5 December 1966 to 30 January 1967<br>Professor V.I.Goldansky<br>from 3 to 28 December 1966                              |
|  | Professor O.A.Reutov (second visit)<br>from 3 December 1966 to 10 January 1967   |
| (iii) Applied Mathematics<br>Jadavpur University | Professor V.S.Lensky<br>from 13 December 1966 to 31 March 1967   |
| (iv) Physics,<br>Delhi University                | Professor V.N.Gribov<br>from 21 July 23 August 1967  |
|  | Partly Professor Yu.V.Novozhilov<br>from September 1966 to September 1967<br>(in addition to his duty as Co-ordinator,<br>also visited as consultant). |

Apart from the above-mentioned places, these consultants have also visited some other departments/centres of advanced study delivering lectures and participating in seminars there. The programme of visits of consultants to other institutions was revised to some extent beginning from January 1967. After consultations with centres of advanced study and University Grants Commission, it was found expedient to reduce the visits of the consultants to different universities and to ask them to concentrate their efforts for at least 2/3rds of their time at one place and then to visit one or two other centres of advanced study in the same speciality, if it is requested by University Grants Commission.

While in general, the utilization of man-months was quite satisfactory (one should keep in mind that in fact more experts have come than it was expected), the distribution of consultants man-months among different centres of advanced study has not followed the operational plan. Some centres have received more than what was provided in the plan, while others did not receive at all, for instance, the centre of advanced study in Botany, Delhi University.

3. The plan of operation for 1965-1966 with regard to the services of consultants was implemented in to to.

Duration of experts stay at Centres of Advanced Study in 1965/1966

Place	University	Centre	Duration of consultant's stay (man-months)
Calcutta	Calcutta	Allied Maths.	11
	Jadavpur		
Hyderabad	Osmania	Geo-physics	8
Delhi	Delhi	Physics	13 + 4*
Delhi	Delhi	Chemistry	6
Delhi	Delhi	Botany	0
Madras	Madras	Botany	2½
Madras	Madras	Physics	1½
Hyderabad	Osmania	Chemistry	2
Bombay	Bombay	Chemical Technology	3
			51

\* Services of Co-ordinator as consultant for the centre of advanced study project.

The other drawback in the implementation of the plan was the arrival of expert not at the planned time and for shorter duration that it was supposed to be e.g. no consultant visited the centre of advanced study in chemistry, Delhi University between August and end of November 1966, but subsequently three consultants Professors Reutov, Goldansky and Wulfson arrived simultaneously. Such a situation certainly leads to difficulties in the utilisation of services of consultants.

The timings of arrival of consultants were not the best in every case. Professor Wulfson was invited to deliver lectures on mass spectrometric matters in the winter of 1966/1967 by the centre of advanced study in chemistry, Delhi University, when even the mass spectrometre was not yet installed. Had Professor Wulfson come to the centre after a year (May 1967) after the mass spectrometre was installed, the impact of Professor Wulfson's lectures would have been much greater.

Professor Tarkhov arrived in the Department of Geo-physics, Osmania University, when the major part of the academic term of the department was already over and therefore, they met with considerable difficulties in utilizing the services of Professor Tarkhov.

One of Professor Gribov's major tasks was to deliver lectures at the Summer School in Theoretical Physics organized by the centre of advanced study in physics, Delhi University, but Professor Gribov arrived in India three weeks after the school was over.

It is understood that it is difficult for outstanding scientists to come to the centre of advanced study at a time most suitable for the centre, because of many engagements and involvement in active research at their own departments. But the lack of information about the consultant's arrival makes it pretty difficult for the centres/departments to plan their activities. Therefore, the advance planning is extremely important.

4. The present position with regard to the services of experts (consultants and technicians) can be summarized in the following table showing the duration of experts' stay in India under the Unesco operational plan for 1967:

	No. of experts	Duration of experts' stay in India man-months in 1967
Consultants	5	10½
Technicians	6	26½
	11	37 m/months

(11)

It will be seen from the above table that the number of utilized man-months(37) of experts' stay in India is to some extent proportional to the period covered by the plan in 1967, if one takes into account additionally that April, May and June are the vacation months in the Indian universities. It is also easy to find out from this table that the utilization of man-months was mainly due to the services of technicians who worked on the installation of the important Unesco equipment. From this point of view, the centres of advanced study will necessarily benefit less in the form of consultant's visit than in the previous years, when the full amount of available man-months spent for consultants.

The remaining allocations in 1967 can be easily utilised if experts recommended by the centres and approved by the Unesco mission start their visits to India in the autumn of 1967. The following is the preliminary plan of arrival of experts in India in the autumn of 1967 as approved by Unesco mission and the University Grants Commission:

Osmania University, Hyderabad(Geo-physics)

- 1. Professor V.S.Mironov expected July/August 1967 for one year.
- 2. Professor I.I.Gurvich expected October 1967 for three months.

Osmania University, Hyderabad(Chemistry)

- 2. Professor A.M.Semenov expected September 1967/February 1968 for six months.

OR

- Professor Giller expected September 1967/February 1968 for six months.

Delhi University, Delhi(Chemistry)

- 3. Professor A.N.Kost expected October 1967/March 1968 for two/three months.

Delhi University, Delhi(Physics)

- 4. Acad.P.L.Kapitza expected in November 1967 for one month.
- 5. Professor I.M.Khalatnikov expected October/December 1967 for three months.

Delhi University, Delhi(Botany)

- 6. Acad.P.M.Dubunin expected in 1967
- 7. Professor L.D.Romanov expected October/December 1967 for three months.

Bombay University, Bombay (Chemical Technology)

- 8. Professor N.I.Nikitine expected December 1967/February 1968 for three months
- OR
- Professor A.Kiselev expected December 1968/February 1969 for three months.

Jadavpur University, Calcutta(Applied Mathematics)

- 9. Professor N.N.Poljakhov expected October 1967 for five-six months.

Madras University, Madras(Botany)

- 10. Professor Kursanov or any other person recommended by him, expected October 1967/March 1968 for three/six months.



The amount of man-months which these consultants are expected to spend in 1967 at the centres of advanced study is around 25.

Besides, one technician (for liquid nitrogen plant) is expected to arrive in India in 1967 (for 2 months). Therefore, the number of man-months which are planned to be spent in 1967 (25 + 2) in fact exceeds the number of available man-months, but the experience gained during the course of the implementation of the project reveals that almost all experts arrive with some delay. In fact, we have already savings of 2 man-months due to non-arrival of Professor Mironov, who according to the operational plan, was expected to arrive on 1 July 1967. One of the main problems in the implementation of the project in the biennium 1967-1968 is to expedite the arrival of all consultants according to the plan and in due time. The job descriptions of all the posts in 1967-1968 were sent to Unesco headquarters. Out of the above suggested names, only the arrival of Professor Gurvich and Acad. Kapitza has been provisionally confirmed so far.

It may however be mentioned in this connection that the position regarding the centre of advanced study in physics, Madras University and applied mathematics, Calcutta University, was specially discussed by Unesco mission in March 1967 and it was decided on different reasons not to send consultants in the biennium 1967-1968.

5. Activities of consultants in 1966-1967.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY CAS IN GEOPHYSICS

Professor A.S. Grizaenko, Head of the Chair of Geophysical Methods of Prospecting Faculty of Geology, University of Saratov, USSR, has delivered 82 lectures comprising the course on geophysical methods of prospecting for minerals. This course in its main part was written by him (400 pages of the text, contains over 300 figures and multiplied by mimeograph in 50 copies). On the basis of these lectures, a textbook under the same title will be published together by Dr. V.L.S. Bhimasankaram, Professor of Geophysics. Professor Gritzaenko has also delivered a course on electrical method of prospecting (14 lectures). For students and staff members, he delivered some lectures on special topics. He was also engaged to a large extent in field work connected with gravimetric measurements and field electrical survey. The aim of the latter was to find ground water in the nearby region. Professor Gritzaenko has established a contact with ground-water investigations project in Madras (UNDP). These contacts between CAS and UNDP Project should be continued.

Professor Tarkhov from Moscow Institute of Mineral Prospecting delivered a set of 32 lectures in geophysics. Unfortunately, he had to deliver all these lectures in one month because he arrived a month before the end of the academic term. Professor Tarkhov devoted much of his time in writing these lectures as well as a book and papers to be published under his name or in collaboration with some of his Indian colleagues, particularly Professor Bhimasankaram. Professor Tarkhov also took part in some field work. In connexion with ground-water investigations, he visited Madras where such UNDP (SP) project is under implementation.

DELHI UNIVERSITY CAS IN CHEMISTRY

Three experts who visited this centre of advanced study during the 1966-1967 academic year:

Academician O.A. Reutov; corresponding member of the Academy of Science USSR V.I. Goldanskii and Professor N.S. Wulfsen from the Institute of Natural Products Chemistry, Moscow, took part in the Joint Convention of Indian Chemists in Delhi from 25 to 27 December and delivered lectures there.

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sity

Professor Reutov, Specialist in Organic Chemistry delivered lectures at the CAS in Chemistry, Delhi University, Banaras as well as at universities in Jaipur and Udaipur. He had discussions with Indian colleagues whose work he knows quite well because this visit was his second visit to the centres of advanced study under Unesco auspices.

Professor Goldanskii, Specialist in Chemical Physics, delivered lectures on chemistry at CAS, Delhi University Banaras Hindu University and Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. He delivered also two lectures in nuclear chemistry and Mossbauer effect at the CAS in physics, University of Delhi. He had many interesting discussions concerning the introduction of new methods of investigations in chemistry and physics.

Both the above experts visited centres of advanced study in chemistry, Hyderabad and delivered there one lecture each. Unfortunately both Professors Reutov and Goldanskii arrived in India two weeks later than it was planned before, and therefore, had to cut short their stay in India because of obligations in Moscow.

Professor Wulfson, Specialist in Mass Spectrometric methods in Chemistry of Natural Products, delivered a short course of six lectures at the centre of advanced study in chemistry, University of Delhi. He described the modern methods of spectro-metric investigations of natural products. Under the same programme, he delivered the course of five lectures at CAS chemistry in Hyderabad and at CAS in chemical technology, Bombay. He had some discussions with members of the centres of advanced study, Delhi University about their future research programme connected with the mass spectrometer delivered to the University of Delhi. His lectures were quite instructive but their impact on the students and members of the staff would have been stronger had the mass spectrometer delivered already could have been installed for the centre of advanced study. (Mass spectrometer was installed four months later after his departure).

#### JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY CAS IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Professor V.S. Lensky, Specialist in Applied Mathematics and Mechanics and Head of the Chair, Moscow University has delivered one course of lectures on elastic-plastic wave propagation and the other on the general theory of plasticity. He has advised also workers at the centre on formulation of mathematical problems of the theory of plasticity and methods of solution of such problems. On request of the Director, CAS, Dr. R.N. Bhattacharya, Professor Lensky's contract was extended from 13 March until 31 March in order to give him an opportunity to complete his course of lectures. As proposed by the University Grants Commission Professor Lensky also visited the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, where applied mathematics department is well organized. He delivered lectures at these institutions and gave recommendations about the development of the department, CAS in Physics, Delhi University.

Professor Gribov gave a set of lectures (16 hours) on synthetic behaviour of scattering amplitudes at high energies. He gave also separate lectures on the annihilation of electrical betatron at high energies as well as radiation at high energy collisions. Professor Gribov discussed with the members of the Department their research activities and participated in seminars concerning modern topics in physics. Professor Gribov also visited the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay where a strong group in high energy physics is working.

Professor Yu.V. Novozhilov, Unesco Adviser to UGC, spent part of his time working as Unesco Consultant at the centre of advanced study in physics and astrophysics, University of Delhi. He delivered a set of 10 lectures on representation of the Poincare's group in the winter academic term in connexion with the scattering theory. He also

participated in scientific research programmes of the centre and three research papers were sent by him in collaboration with his Indian colleagues for publication. During the Summer School of Dalhousie, organized by the Centre of Advanced Study in June 1967, he gave a set of 9 lectures about structure and kinematical properties of form factors in connexion with the algebra of currents.

attached

Apart from the activities described above, all the consultants have made certain recommendations on the future development and implementation of the project. These are given in Appendix II.

6. The position with regard to publication of lectures delivered by the consultants is summarised as below:

Professor Abrikosov - His lectures are now in print at the Hindustan Publishing Company. Professor R.C.Majumdar is himself taking care of the proofs.

Professor Gorkov )  
Professor Gjin ) Their courses of lectures are published  
Professor Grizaenko ) in mimeographed form.

Professor Shirokov & )  
Professor Wulfson ) Their manuscripts are under preparation for being mimeographed.

The books written together by Professor Gritzaenko and Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaram (Geophysics) and Professor A.G.Tarkhov and Professor V.L.S. Bhimasankaran are under preparation. On the basis of the material written together with by above mentioned persons, the University Grants Commission has sanctioned a special grant of Rs.5,000 to Osmania University to meet the cost of preparation and publication of these books.

The manuscripts of Professor Voitkunsky and Professor Lensky are ready for being mimeographed. The Jadavpur University has asked the University Grants Commission to make the necessary funds available to mimeograph these lectures.

IV FELLOWSHIPS

During the biennium 1965-1966, twenty-four fellowships were awarded in accordance with the operational plan. The distribution of fellowships according to specialities is given below:

1.	Chemistry, Bombay University	3
2.	Geophysics, Osmania University	3
3.	Chemistry Osmania University	2
4.	Botany Delhi University	1
5.	Physics Delhi University	4
6.	Chemistry Delhi University	6
7.	Applied Mathematics, Jadavpur University	3
8.	Botany, Madras University	2

2  
24

In fact, the number of candidates recommended to Unesco by the Government of India exceeded the number of fellowships(24) which was provided in the Plan, as according to the experience of the previous years, some candidates withdraw on health, language or age reasons. The number of fellowships awarded out of the 1965-1966 biennium list is in fact equal to 26, the superfluous man-months being charged out of the 1967-1968 biennium programme. The duration of some of the fellowships is more than an average one according to the plan. The excess is also taken out of 1967-1968 plan.

At present, 20 fellows have completed their training in USSR or are undergoing training there. Getting placements in the USSR for some of the fellows was considerably delayed and at last it was found impossible to get the proper placements. Therefore Unesco took some steps in order to get placements in other countries. These fellows are leaving India in September 1967. One fellow, Mr.S.Bannerji from Jadavpur University, Calcutta, was rejected at first on age reasons, but awarded the fellowship subsequently. The list of fellows whose departure was delayed owing to the above-mentioned reasons and who are expected to leave India in September/October 1967 is given below:

S.No.	Name of applicant	University	Centre/Dept.	Remarks
1.	Mr.Krishnan	Bombay	Chemistry	Leaving for U.K.
2.	Dr.G.S.Narayana	Osmania	Geology	Study programme revised. Leaving for Denmark.
3.	Miss Bandana Shome	Jadavpur	Appl.Maths.	Leaving for Norway on 2 September 1967
4.	Mr.K.M.K.Rao	Osmania	Chemistry	Placement suggested in an Australian University has requested placement in USSR.
5.	Mr.L.N.Goyal	Jadavpur	Appl.Maths	Leaving for Italy.
6.	Mr.S.Bannerji	Jadavpur	-do-	Leaving for USSR

In implementation of the fellowship programme in 1967(10 fellowships) the dossiers of the following candidates for junior fellowships have been submitted to Unesco headquarters, Paris:

Madras	-	Botany:	Dr.N.Rajagopalan
Osmania	r	Geology	Mr.M.V.Rao
Osmania	-	Chemistry	Mr.Muralidha Sidhanti Mr.Batta Subrahamanyam
Jadavpur	-	App.Maths.	Mr.Jyoti Prakash Basu

These candidates are studying Russian language now.

It was agreed after discussions with the heads of the centres that some members of the staff of the centres of advanced study should be sent to USSR to be trained in operating and carrying out research at the new equipment received by them under the Unesco programme. The dossiers of candidates for such technical fellowships will be sent to Unesco in the near future.

According to the recommendation of the Unesco mission approved by the Director-General, a new category of senior fellowships was established in order to give possibilities for senior professors and senior staff members to visit institutions and research laboratories in the USSR for shorter periods from 6 to 12 weeks and in certain cases for longer periods in order to further collaboration and exchange of views on research and other scientific matters.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the dossiers of the following candidates for the senior fellowships have been submitted to Unesco headquarters, Paris:

Bombay	-	Chemical Technology	Professor S.R.Sivaraja Iyer
Osmania	-	Geology	Dr.V.L.S.Bhimasankaram
Osmania	-	Chemistry	Dr.V.R.Srinivasan

The dossier of Professor R.N.Bhattacharya, Head of the Department of Applied Mathematics, Jadavpur University, Calcutta, has also been received and is being forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

At present, the status of senior fellowships is not completely determined by Unesco. At least nothing is known in India. The fellowship subsistence allowance which was determined for junior fellows is obviously not appropriate for senior staff members. This question should be settled as early as possible.

V. EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES OF TECHNICIANS

1. The regular budget for equipment in convertible currency was increased from \$ 20,500 in 1965-1966 biennium to \$ 55,000 in 1967-1968 biennium (\$ 28,000 for 1967). Because of the importance of the project, Unesco used the savings from other projects for the essential equipment for the centres of advanced study project. As a consequence of this, the CAS project has received allocations of roubles 614,000 and \$ 48,936 during the last two years. In order to meet the urgent need of the CAS in Physics, Madras University, a sum of \$ 68,414 was given additionally for the purchase of IBM-1130 computer. In utilization of savings given in the end of 1965-1966 biennium, equipment of the value of roubles 340,000 has been ordered at the end of 1966.

The distribution of equipment supplied to the different centres is given in Table V.

TABLE V

Statement showing the value of equipment supplied to the different centres/departments under the Unesco Programme of Technical Assistance.

University	Centre/ Department	Value of equip- ment received against roubles allocation.	Value of the equip- ment received against convertible currency allocation i.e. US dollars.
		<u>Roubles</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
(a) Delhi	Physics	1,59,377	4,084
	Chemistry	1,28,173	13,942
	Botany	-	1,200
(b) Madras	Physics	92,931	8,553
	Botany	96,675	6,038
(c) Calcutta	Applied Maths.	22,105	3,370
(d) Bombay	Applied Chemistry	-	3,725
(e) Osmania	Geology & Geophysics	1,14,739	2,912
	Chemistry	-	334
	Mathematics	-	4,778
		Total Roubles 6,14,000	Total \$ 48,936

Not all items of equipment have so far arrived in India, but out of the delivered equipment, many important instruments have not yet been commissioned. One of the main problems now is to put all equipment already delivered into action and to make everything possible for the speedy installation of the equipment to be delivered.

2. In order to install the important equipment, some technicians were asked in the beginning of the biennium 1965-66 to come to the centres of advanced study. They started coming to India from January 1967. The following is the list of technicians who worked at the centres for the installation of equipment supplied by Unesco:

- (i) Mr. V. A. Elezjev on the installation of X-ray equipment, CAS in physics, Madras University, from 24 January until 11 April 1967;
- (ii) Mr. I. M. Guelikh and Mr. D. I. Filipenko on the installation of mass spectrometers, at the centres of advanced study in botany Madras University, and chemistry, Delhi University, from 1 March until 14 June 1967; and
- (iii) Mr. A. A. Ostashov, engineer, on the installation of liquid helium plant, CAS in physics, Delhi University (arrival in India on 14 February 1967 until 30 August 1967; together with technicians Kirianov and Goncharov 3 March 1967 until 30 August 1967;

No technicians worked at the centres before.

3. The following is the description of situation concerning the most important equipment delivered to the centres:

#### LIQUID HELIUM PLANT, CAS PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

All equipment for the liquid helium plant has arrived in University of Delhi before January 1966. In order to install the plant, the services of an engineer Ostashov and two technicians Kirianov and Goncharov together with interpreter Leonova were requested through Unesco. Before his arrival, in a series of meetings held at the University of Delhi between the Head of the Department, Professor Majumdar and Unesco Adviser, the possibility of construction of a special new building for the plant was discussed. They have chosen a site for the building and a preliminary blue print was drawn. The University Grants Commission has allocated Rs. 1,75,000 for this purpose. But this project could not be put into action because of the lack of precise safety requirements from manufacturers of the plant. Engineer Ostashov arrived in Delhi with considerable delay compared to his first expected arrival in November. Therefore, after his arrival, in a meeting at the department, it was decided that instead of constructing a new separate building for the plant, some rooms occupied by laboratories could be used for installation of the plant keeping in mind that new building to be constructed will be used by these laboratories. The rooms allocated for the purpose were evacuated in the second part of March 1967 after the academic term was over.

After preliminary check of the equipment Mr. Ostashov found out that some parts are damaged during transit and storage in hot and humid conditions. All necessary repair work was carried out by Messrs. Ostashov, Kirianov and Goncharov with the help of Indian technicians and research workers who will be maintaining and operating the plant. Unfortunately, they had to stop their work at this stage because of the lack of adequate power supply, water supply, air-conditioning and ventilation. The air-conditioning plant necessary for operating the helium plant turned out to be more complicated and powerful than it was thought by the department. This air-conditioning

plant will also be responsible for providing ventilation and water cooling. The installation of this plant will take considerable time and according to the contract, it will be ready in four months. The cost of the works connected with the installation of the liquid helium plant which are to be completed by the Indian side has thus risen from the original sum of Rs.1,75,000 to Rs.4,90,000. Additional allocations were sanctioned by UGC on 2 August 1967.

At present, all auxiliary works connected with liquid helium plant are proceeding well. All orders for necessary materials have been placed. The helium gas and cylinders for helium gas were ordered through Unesco from the U.S.A. Because of the position detailed above and the delay in the installation of the liquid nitrogen plant (see below), it is expected that engineer Ostashov and technicians Kirianov and Goncharov should come here again to finish their work at the helium plant after all preliminary work connected with supply, water supply and air-conditioning and liquid nitrogen plant will be over.

#### LIQUID NITROGEN PLANT

This plant was received by the University of Delhi about one year ago. The significance of this plant stems from the fact that firstly it is a powerful plant which will produce a large amount of liquid nitrogen and liquid oxygen and secondly that without liquid nitrogen being made available by this plant, it is not possible to operate the liquid helium plant, which requires 30 litres of liquid nitrogen per hour.

It was presumed that Mr. Ostashov together with Mr. Kirianov and Mr. Goncharov will be able to install the liquid nitrogen plant, but since this plant was produced by the firm other than that to which Mr. Ostashov and the technicians belong, the services of a special technician for the installation of the nitrogen plant were requested in March 1967. Upto now, no information about the arrival of the technician for the nitrogen plant is available.

#### MASS SPECTROMETERS, CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY IN CHEMISTRY, DELHI UNIVERSITY AND CAS IN BOTANY, MADRAS UNIVERSITY

Both the mass spectrometers are of isotopic type and its use for chemical research is rather limited. Nevertheless, it is realized that such mass spectrometer can be useful for the department of chemistry. Therefore, it was decided to install the mass spectrometer at the CAS in Chemistry. As to CAS in botany, Madras University, this mass spectrometer will be quite useful for their work. In order to install all the instruments, the services of Mr. Guelikh and Mr. Pilipenko were requested. Unfortunately, they were not able to start their work under Unesco contract until 1 March 1967 because of their obligations at Bombay Institute of Technology under the bilateral programme. Both these technicians assumed their duties on 1 March 1967. Mr. Guelikh and Pilipenko installed the first mass spectrometer at the CAS in botany, Madras University, and later on completed the work at the CAS in chemistry, Delhi University. Both the spectrometers are now in a working condition.

#### X-RAY EQUIPMENT, CAS IN PHYSICS, MADRAS

This equipment arrived in India in a badly damaged condition. Therefore, supply for new spare parts was ordered through Unesco. Mr. Alexeev, the technician, for the installation of X-ray equipment after inspecting the X-ray units found out that one unit YPS-50 could be installed after repairs, but unit YPS-60 even after repairs could not be checked properly because of the absence of X-ray tubes and kenotrons. These spares were ordered urgently through Unesco and after their arrival, Mr. Alexeev was able to install both the X-ray units, but after two days of normal working of YPS-60 apparatus, its high voltage

generating unit condenser broke down possibly because of the fact that the generating unit had been kept for more than two years without transformer oil (during transit, the oil came out). The new high voltage capacitors were ordered by Unesco. Feeling that the new capacitors will arrive in India in his absence, Mr. Alexeev has also trained the Indian technicians to install the capacitors in the YFC-60 apparatus when these are received.

#### SEISMOLOGICAL STATION, CAS IN GEOPHYSICS, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

The 60-channel seismological station mounted on a truck was delivered to the centre in geophysics, Osmania University in March 1967. Unfortunately, this very costly equipment (roubles 85,000) was badly damaged during transit. Professor Tarkhov has also stated in his report that this was partly robbed. A special commission of the Osmania University investigated this case and has submitted its findings to the authorities. The amount of damage is about Rs. 57,600. The corresponding claim was forwarded to the insurance company. It is felt that the repair of the damaged parts should be done by technicians from the USSR especially because some of the spare parts are not available in India. After discussions with the centre, it was agreed that the best possible way to put the station in order seems to be dismantle the damaged equipment and to send it back to the USSR after the question of payment for shipment and repairs is settled.

4. One of the important problems emerging out of the operation of this project during the last six years relates to the effective use of the equipment. The present practice of supply of equipment being based solely upon the savings available at the end of each biennium makes it difficult for the centres to plan in advance all their requirements of the equipment, since the amount of assistance likely to be available is not known until the last months of the biennium.

The fields of research and training activities of the centres are in general under permanent change due to the development of science and replacement of staff members. In this case the equipment once important for the centres loses its significance. In order to use the equipment effectively, the centres should have the possibility to change their orders during the biennial period.

Since the Unesco also places the orders at the end of the biennium it has become difficult for the centres to make any changes or suggest alternatives in case the equipment likely to be available is not suited for the purpose for which a particular equipment was requested. In all such cases, where alternatives cannot be supplied, the funds available are generally treated as lapsed. This results in loss of available savings. In order to meet the situation, it is necessary to provide in the plan of operation itself a certain minimum amount earmarked for purchase of equipment both in roubles and in convertible currency. The amount of allocation in convertible currency should be of the order of 25 per cent of the total allocations for the equipment.

The present practice of allocation of funds for equipment only at the end of the biennium has led to the situation that some equipment supplied by Unesco cannot be used effectively by the departments/centres (for instance, raman spectrograph at the centre in Physics, Madras University and Carrotage Cable, Centre in Geology, Osmania University).

#### VI. REMARKS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY

1. The centres of advanced study have been considerably developed during the years 1963- to 1967. However, in order to have a deeper insight into the whole problem of education and centres of advanced study, it is more instructive to consider their development in view of



the development of science education and research in all Indian universities. The following figures show the progress in the development of science education in Indian universities:

Science enrolment at different level

	<u>1960-1961</u>	<u>1965-1966</u>
1. Undergraduate	2,83,000	5,05,000
2. Postgraduate and research.	14,000	24,000
	<u>2,97,000</u>	<u>5,29,000</u>

The output of science graduates during the years 1960-1961 to 1965-1966 has also considerably risen in the universities:

	<u>1960-1961</u>	<u>1965-1966</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1. M.Sc.	4,580	7,940	165
2. Ph.D./D.Sc.	495	795	240

The rise in the number of science graduates was due certainly not only to the increase of the standards and levels at Indian universities, but also to many other efforts in this field and growing allocations for science education:

Amounts paid	<u>1962-1963</u>	<u>1965-1966</u>
(a) Science	149,10	250,70
(b) Technology	82,00	191,00

(in thousands of rupees)

The growth of the centres of advanced study during the period 1962-1967 should certainly be considered as part of the general expansion of education in India. The rate of development of the centres can be seen from the following figures related in total to the seven centres of advanced study which are under the Unesco programme from 1963 to 1967:

	<u>1962-1963</u>	<u>1965-1966</u>
Postgraduate students	174	319
Research students	144	260

It will be seen from these figures that the output of post-graduate and research students has been considerably increased during these years in the centres of advanced study. The strength of academic staff of the centres has also essentially increased during the years of operation of the project. In the academic year 1962-1963, 194 members were working at the seven centres of advanced study and now 331 scientists are engaged in work of the same seven centres.

If we compare the figures showing the growth of the centres of advanced study with the figures describing the development of all universities, it can be easily seen that on an average the rate of growth of the centres is roughly the same as the growth of the universities. One may ask whether this equality in the rate of growth is good or bad.

It is a well-known fact that much more time is needed to educate the science students with high qualification than the scientists of the Ph.D. level. Therefore one can expect that the number of bright scientists which will develop in the centres of advanced study should increase, in general, slower than the increase of education as a whole. Thus the centres can stabilize the number of highly qualified members of staff which will increase, on an average, slower than in other

in other departments of universities. If one takes into account the fact as well that the number of postgraduate students should not be considered as a display of the main criteria of centres of advanced study activity, one can see that the growth of the centres of advanced study is very good. The centres were going together with all other universities in the increase of number of research and post-graduate students and at the same time, the centres were able to develop additionally high level research and training.

2. Of all the centres of advanced study which are in the operational plan now, one can distinguish very clearly four centres (Delhi physics and chemistry; Madras physics and botany) which have already developed into research and training centres of the all-India importance. The other centres except Delhi Botany have not attained the position at which they can produce Ph.D. level students and thus contribute to the general educational development. These centres are supposed to attain the important position among other research and training centres up to the end of the project. In the case of the CAS in Botany, Delhi University and Chemical Technology, Bombay University, the former has not yet benefited from the services of any Unesco consultant and in the latter, only one consultant has visited so far.

As the Unesco mission recommended, there should be a shift in emphasis towards advanced research work in the case of the CAS in physics and chemistry, Delhi University and Botany, Madras University, while in the case of other centres (Osmania Chemistry and Geophysics; Jadavpur Applied Mathematics) the assistance should be equally shared both by teaching and research. The CAS in physics, Madras University which has acquired an important position, could be considered separately because the help required for the centre now will be of very specialised nature, even outside the present scope of Unesco assistance, assistance to the CAS in Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University, was discontinued as also recommended by Unesco mission, because diversity of direction of research at the centre does not enable it to use effectively Unesco assistance and produce some measurable effects.

According to the redefinition of assistance to the different CAS mentioned above, the CAS in physics and chemistry, University of Delhi, Botany University of Madras and chemical technology, Bombay University, should have mainly short-term consultants, while in the case of CAS in geophysics and chemistry, Osmania University applied mathematics, Jadavpur University, long-term consultants up to one year are preferable.

3. The future development of the programme of the centres can be sought firstly, in the establishment of new centres of advanced study beginning from 1969-1970 biennium and secondly, of enlarging this group of the programme within the existing centres. Both ways of development should be tried, in my own opinion, at the same level. The first way of development (new CAS) gives an opportunity to develop science in the few universities and thus involves a new large group of scientists into more active research and training. The second type of development has the advantage that in this case an already highly qualified group of scientists and educationists are present, which to some extent, may make Unesco assistance more effective.

At present, the most urgent operational problem of the project is stabilization of smooth operation of the project with good advanced planning and more close collaboration between the centres and corresponding institutions in the USSR. Therefore, it may be too early to recommend new centres of advanced study to be given Unesco assistance now before advance planning is put into life.

4. The Unesco mission recommended the establishment of liaison groups with a view to promoting great contact and collaboration between the CAS and the universities and the institutions of higher learning and research in the Soviet Union. The liaison groups may help to establish direct contacts, personal touch between the centres and corresponding

-X Not attached

scientific institutions in the Soviet Union, to benefit from mutual scientific consultations, exchange of literature, fellows, etc. X (See paragraph 10.10 of Unesco mission recommendations, Annexure I).

Some steps have already been taken to implement this recommendation. The National Commission for Unesco in the USSR has suggested the names of Soviet scientists and institutions for such liaison groups. These names include scientists who have already visited or are expected to visit the centres in the near future. Institutions chosen are specializing in the same field as the CAS.

1. Liaison group for the centre in geophysics, Osmania University with Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute. Link group from the Soviet side can be led by Professor Gurvich. Professor Tar'khov and Professor Mironov may be members of this group.
2. Centre in Chemistry, Osmania University, with the Faculty of Chemistry, Moscow State University. Liaison group to be headed by Professor Kost. Acad. Reutov may be a member of the group.
3. Centre in botany, Madras University, with the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. Liaison group to be headed by Acad. Krassilnikov. Professor Shirokov and Professor Alexeev may be members of this group.
4. Centre in physics, Delhi University, with the Institute for Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. The Soviet group could consist from among the scientists of this Institute with Acad. Kapitza as the head.
5. Centre in chemistry, Delhi University, with the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Professor Kochetkov could be the head of the link group.

In their replies, the centres/departments in geophysics and chemistry, Osmania University, Botany, University of Madras and applied mathematics, Jadavpur University have agreed to have such liaison groups. In addition, the department in geophysics and geology, Osmania University, has recommended the name of Professor A.S.Gritzaenko to be included in the liaison group from the Soviet side. The Centre in Botany, University of Madras, has recommended to include one or two persons in addition to those recommended by the USSR National Commission for Unesco. The Centre in Applied Mathematics, Jadavpur University, which considers shipbuilding as an essential part of its programme has recommended to include Dr. A.N.Kholodilin in the liaison group besides establishing collaboration with Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute. Up to now no replies from other centres have been received. It is understood that the Indian personnel of such liaison groups will consist of the head of the centres and senior professors. The advisory committees for the centres which are working there for some time will also take part in the work of such liaison groups.

5. Some lines of development of the centres are suggested by their present position.

The liquid helium plant which is under installation at the CAS in physics, Delhi University, can give a unique opportunity to organize wide range research in low temperature physics for the first time in the Indian universities. It is reasonable to start planning to organize setting of laboratories and new directions of research in low temperature physics as well as training and specialization, in this subject. As a first step, one should lay some emphasis in the coming years on low temperature and solid state physics in the Unesco programme for consultants and fellowships for the centre in physics, Delhi University.

In the case of CAS in botany, University of Madras, a new field station was organized by the centre. One should encourage this line of direction to the development of the centre and to give assistance to it.

In the case of the department of geology, Osmania University a very fruitful collaboration between the geophysicists of Osmania University and UNDP project for ground water investigations in Madras State (project manager Dr. K. G. Buchanan) was started in 1966 by Professor Grizaenko and Professor Bhimasankaram. In continuation of this collaboration, work was started after Professor Gritzaenko's departure to conduct geophysical investigations in Madras State for six months under a contract for Rs. 12,600 with the Government of Madras. The successful implementation of this contract showed the capability of the Osmania University geophysical team to conduct such an investigation and therefore the UNDP project Manager, Dr. Buchanan suggested the continuation of this work for one more year. This very fruitful collaboration should certainly be continued on an expanding base. In order to put this collaboration into the framework of the department of geology, it seem reasonable, to make the following suggestions:

- (i) The field work should be for a duration of 9 months and 3 months of computations and preparation of report;
- (ii) four research scholars of the department should undertake the work. One of them should be at Hyderabad and develop new instruments;
- (iii) there should be a junior consultant to look after the details of the project, while Professor Bhimasankaram would be the overall in charge and consultant of the project; and
- (iv) amount should be provided to construct new instruments like the radiokip and other electromagnetic methods will be constructed in the laboratory in Hyderabad and will be used in the field.

The total amount which is necessary for the successful collaboration is Rs. 50,000.

The other possible way of development of the department of geology (in its geophysical part) is to start collaboration between UNDP Mineral Prospecting Project in Madras State and the department. The strength of the department is quite sufficient in order to undertake this very important investigation for India and it is highly desirable if UNDP recommends the services of the department to undertake the work.

6. Among the spectacular achievements of the CAS in physics and chemistry, University of Delhi, it is necessary to mention specially the large increase in the admission of students to the departments. The number of students admitted to the departments during the last years has increased greatly. e.g., if some years ago the department of physics and astrophysics admitted 120 students, then in the last year the department admitted 200 students and in the present year 1967, already 400 students have been admitted to the honours courses. The rate of increase of students at these two department far exceeds the average rate of increase of students at the Indian Universities, for instance, in the year 1960-1961, the total enrolment was 297,000 whereas in the year 1965-1966, it was 529,000.

The study of students at the departments which have centres of advanced study has an advantage that these very well developed departments can provide a far more better teaching than an average university department. The fact that so many students have applied for admission to the above mentioned departments shows quite clearly the popularity and authority of the departments. The graduates of these departments

after having very high level training will help very much to improve the general standard of education in other universities and laboratories. This kind of activity seems to be extremely important to improve standards of education in India. The University Grants Commission does its best in order to help the departments to maintain high level of teaching by providing additional teaching staff. It is to be kept in mind also that in some years when these large enrolments will come to the last year of their study at the universities, new research laboratories with additional research staff will be necessary. In this respect, Unesco should take additional care to support the centres of advanced study in their new initiative.

7. It was realized for a long time that the centres are supposed to organize conferences or symposia with the Unesco consultants as the main participants. Unfortunately only in a few cases, such conferences were organised, mainly due to uncertainty in the time of arrival of the consultants. The co-ordinator feels that there is a more effective form of work than conferences or symposia, for example, the winter or summer schools in respective subjects of research in the centres. The difference between conferences and such schools consist in that during the schools, systematic review of courses of lectures are given introducing listeners to the frontiers of science. In addition to such review courses of lectures, seminars are organised where the participants, scientists from different parts of India, have an opportunity to give an account of their work and invite critical response from the audience and supervising professors. The experience of the summer schools in theoretical physics during 1965, 1966 and 1967 was very encouraging in this respect. The summer school seems to be the most efficient tool in promoting science research in the subject for the benefit of the young Indian scientists. Certainly the CAS should be responsible for their organization and programme of such schools. The Unesco consultants should participate here as the main lecturers.

8. Services of technicians

The services of technicians have taken a lot of man-months from the consultants programme from the 1967 plan. It has not done any harm in this year because the arrival of consultants to the centres was very poor, but in general the large amount of man-months utilised for technicians from the consultants' programme may be harmful for the implementation of the CAS project relating to the development of research and advanced teaching. Therefore, it seem desirable to have additional man-months for the services of technicians.

9. Establishment of instrumentation, documentation and computation units as a new step in the development of the CAS project.

The Unesco experts who have visited the CAS have stressed the need of instrumentation, documentation and computation facilities at the centres. They have mentioned that the further strengthening of the centres may be hindered by the absence of these facilities.

The Unesco evaluation mission in paragraph 11.5 of its report stated the possibility of Unesco help in setting up one or two instrumentation servicing centres to provide for maintenance services for the equipment supplied under the programme.

The organization of instrumentation unit is indeed essential because in most branches of scientific research, material requirements are increasing rapidly and science is becoming very expensive. Therefore the co-ordination and proper maintenance at an efficient level of the available equipment becomes one of the important methods of improving such increasing requirements of specialized and sophisticated scientific equipment. The instrumentation unit could help in the fullest possible use of the expensive scientific equipment which may soon become out-dated by the continued advance of science and technology.

As a step towards organization of such instrumentation laboratories, it would be desirable that universities with large number of research departments requiring expensive specialized and very often the same scientific equipment, pool all such equipment in a centralised instrumentation laboratory. Such laboratories would service, maintain and also design and fabricate with the available material scientific equipment to suit the specific needs of all concerned. These laboratories with the help of specially trained personnel and good workshop facilities attached to it would make a very significant contribution in furtherance of research.

Documentation Units:

The Unesco experts who have visited the centres have suggested for the supply of Russian science works, literature and journals as also for their translation in English in India and for setting up of one or two documentation units in the universities concerned. Therefore, it is reasonable to set up two such units in the universities having centres of advanced study. These documentation units would help very much for providing necessary literature needed for the purpose of research in the centres.

In addition to recommendations of the Unesco Evaluation Mission, it is felt that the question should be considered on organization of centralized computation laboratories. In modern science, the computation facilities are as important as instrumentation facilities. Therefore, it is desirable to provide computation facilities i.e. computers and associated automatic devices, to a few of the centres during 1969- 1970. The computation laboratories would be manned by well-trained personnel who would be able to deal with a variety of problems brought to them by research workers from the centres and would also meet the computational needs of the universities and research institutions of the region. One can mention in this respect that the members of staff of the Department of Mathematics and Engineering, Jadavpur University, participating in the activities of the CAS in applied mathematics have made the first Indian computer.

The Unesco help in this respect should be as usual, not a quantitative one but mainly qualitative one, by means of sending experts (engineers, technicians and professors) and provision of special fellowships for training as well as some equipment for starting such units.

10. Expanded Plan

The organization of instrumentation, documentation and computation units, services of technicians in addition to consultants' services, if accepted by Unesco, would require additional allocations compared with Unesco mission plan for 1969-1970, which was given in the introduction. The revised plan for 1969-1970 programme submitted by UGC to the Ministry of Education on 26 August 1967 provides the following distribution of assistance between the main components:

Year	Priority	Experts (1) m/m	Fellows (2) m/m	Equipment (3) (Value in US \$)	Total
		21/132	30/180		
1969	Cost \$	350,000	150,000	1000,000	1500,000
		21/132	30/180		
1970	Cost \$	350,000	150,000	500,000	<u>1000,000</u> <u>2500,000</u>

(1) Includes services of engineers/technicians and Unesco co-ordinator for 12 man-months each year.

(2) Includes visits by senior staff of centres as also training of technicians from centres in the USSR.

(3) Includes equipment essentially needed for setting up computation laboratories, instrumentation laboratories, documentation units, in a few of the centres.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is a great pleasure for me to express my sincere thanks to Professor D.S.Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, for the kind hospitality extended to me during my stay in India and for the help given to me in my work as Unesco Adviser to UGC. I am also grateful to Mr.K.L.Joshi, Dr.D.Shankar Narayan and Dr.M.L.Mehta for the most helpful co-operation which I found from them at all times.

I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the inspiring discussions and help which I got from Mr.Preh Kirpal, Education Secretary and Secretary-General, Indian National Commission for Unesco as well as from Mr.C.S.Nayar, Under Secretary, Ministry of Education.

My activities were supervised from Unesco headquarters by Dr.(Mdm) Therese Grivet. It is a matter of great pleasure for me to express my sincere gratitude to her for pleasant and instructive guidance and kind help.

I must say how much I have benefited in my work as Unesco co-ordinator from contacts and discussions with my colleagues in the Unesco Mission in India- Dr.A.G.Evstafiev, formerly Chief of Unesco Mission in India, Mr.A.G.W. Dunningham, formerly Deputy Chief and afterwards Mr.F.J.C.Pala, Acting Chief and Mr.M.Roach, Deputy Chief. It is a matter of pleasure for me to express my thanks to them.

My sincere gratitude is also due to Mr.J.Mc.Diarmid, Resident Representative UNDP, Mr.D.B.Beynon, Assistant Resident Representative and Mr.Y.Kim, Assistant Resident Representative who helped very much in solving many problems.

I am extremely grateful to Professor R.C.Majumdar, Head of the Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, for the hospitality extended to me during my stay and work as a visiting consultant in the department. I am also grateful to all the heads of the centres of advanced study/departments for their co-operation they so readily extended to me.

I would like to thank my personal assistants formerly Mr.A.L.Vohra and afterwards Mr.R.L.Sondhi for their help.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.6 ; To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Centres of Advanced Study held on 4th March, 1968.

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A meeting of the Committee on the Centres of Advanced Study was held in the office of the University Grants Commission on 4th March, 1968 with a view to review the progress of the implementation of the programme of Centres of Advanced Study so far, particularly during the period subsequent to the visits by the Assessment Committees at the end of the Third Plan period. A copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee is attached (Annexure I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

E.O(Sc. II)/J.S(S)



Minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee for  
the Centres of Advanced Study held on 4th March, 1968.

A meeting of the Committee on the Centres of Advanced Study was held in the Office of the University Grants Commission on Monday the 4th March 1968. The following were present:--

1. Prof. A. R. Wadia
2. Prof. S. V. Chandrashekhar Aiyar
3. Prof. S. K. Chakrabarty
4. Prof. S. M. Katre
5. Prof. R. C. Mazumdar
6. Prof. G. M. Nabar
7. Prof. G. N. Ramachandran
8. Prof. T. S. Sadasivan
9. Prof. T. R. Seshadri
10. Prof. R. V. Seshaiya
11. Prof. S. S. Shrikhande
12. Prof. W. D. West
13. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan
14. Dr. M. L. Mehta

Prof. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, UGC and Dr. P. J. Philip, Secretary UGC kindly attended the meeting and participated in the discussions.

Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Prof. B. N. Ghosh, Prof. T. R. V. Murti, and Prof. V. K. Gokak could not attend. Prof. V. K. Gokak however sent his comments and suggestions on the items included in the agenda of the meeting.

The purpose of this meeting was to review the progress of the implementation of the programme of the Centres of Advanced Study so far particularly during the period subsequent to the visits by the Assessment Committees at the end of the Third Plan period. The position with regard to the implementation by the different centres, of the suggestions contained in the reports of the Assessment Committees was also considered.

The Chairman, U.G.C., while welcoming the members of the Committee, stated that barring a few draw-backs of a procedural nature, the scheme of the centres of advanced study was on the whole doing exceedingly well and the academic community attached great importance to this programme. In this connection, the Chairman referred to the interest that this scheme had aroused in other countries also, and the substantial assistance given by the U.S.S.R. through the Unesco and also the U.K. Government. Such aid and consultant services had been of great value to the centres of advanced study. He also welcomed Dr. Klepikov who had taken over as Unesco Coordinator in place of Prof. Novozhilov. The Chairman thanked Prof. A. R. Wadia and other members of the Committee for their valuable advice and suggestions in the operation of this scheme and hoped that the discussions on the various items included in the agenda would help in further strengthening and better implementation of the programme in future years.

Dr. Kothari further pointed out that the recommendations made by the Committee at its earlier meeting in September 1966 had been given due consideration by the Commission and they were being acted upon to the extent that funds were available. Accordingly the Commission had under consideration the question of recognising as centres of advanced study, Departments of History, at Aligarh Muslim University, Biochemistry at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Sociology at Delhi University and for this purpose, expert committees had been appointed. These committees would make suitable recommendations to the Commission regarding the recognition of these departments as centres of advanced study, the area of intensive study and specialisation to be taken up in each of these departments and also the financial needs for them to function as centres of advanced study during the next five to ten years.

Prof. A. R. Wadia, Chairman of the Committee, in his introductory remarks referred to the long interval between the previous meeting and the present meeting of the committee. He said that this delay was in a way deliberate, since the reports of the Assessment Committees which visited the centres of advanced study at the end of the Third Plan period had been considered by the Commission and subsequently circulated to the centres concerned and the reactions and comments of the centres were awaited. It was also necessary to take action to implement, to the extent possible, the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee at its last meeting held in September 1966. Accordingly the intervening period had been effectively utilised to take necessary action on the reports of the Assessment Committees as well as the suggestions of the Centres of Advanced Study Advisory Committees. The various agenda notes prepared by the office would therefore give the present status of the progress and implementation of the centres of advanced study programme. Both as the Chairman of the Committee and also as a member of the U.G.C., he was happy to note the exceedingly good progress the centres had made in the past few years and the Commission's efforts in making this one of the most successful and important schemes in pursuit of excellence and improvement of quality in higher education.

He was happy to note that, in response to the circular from the U.G.C., two of the members had sent notes for consideration by the Committee and these were being placed on the Table. He appreciated that Prof. Gokak had sent his views and comments on the items to be discussed at the meeting, although he was not able to be present at the meeting.

In the general discussion that followed, the members expressed their appreciation of the efforts made by the U.G.C. in the establishment of centres of advanced study, making available necessary financial assistance both from its funds as well as through external aid programmes and the attempts made to provide enough flexibility and autonomy in the functioning of the centres within the framework of the universities. The programme had considerably helped in strengthening postgraduate teaching and research in the subjects in which the centres were recognised and to create within the country good facilities for advanced study and research and to build up active and viable schools in certain disciplines.

The members felt that while it is both necessary and worthwhile to continue to strengthen this programme, it may be desirable, in future, to think in terms of other objectives and additional functions which the centres may perform in order to be recognised as all-India centres in the subjects. A Centre of Advanced Study must be free to grow to its natural heights regardless of the disciplines it cuts across

and any restrictions that stand in the way of such pursuit of excellence should be removed. A Centre of Advanced Study should invariably be initiated around a nucleus of staff and suitable leadership and on the basis of facilities which already exist; but it must be made to grow by recruiting scholars and scientists on an all-India basis and to build its own equipment and tools to the extent possible.

The Committee felt that although the U.G.C. had suggested that each of the centres of advanced study might set up its own Advisory Committee to periodically review and advise on academic programmes as well as administrative matters, such Advisory Committee had not been set up by a few of the centres and in some cases where such committees had been appointed, the committees had not met often enough. It would be desirable for such committees to meet at least twice a year and also to reconstitute such committees every two years. These Committees should be allowed to concern themselves with matters, academic and administrative and help in bringing to the notice of the university authorities problems relating to the functioning of the centres. The universities, in turn, should welcome such advice of the committees and implement the suggestions expeditiously if the centres were to function with sufficient autonomy and be able to speedily implement the programmes undertaken by them.

The members were also appreciative of the suggestions made in the reports of the Assessment Committees and happy that most of the suggestions had been accepted by the centres concerned and acted upon. Some members felt that the word 'Assessment Committee' was not quite appropriate since the purpose was mainly to make a review of the progress of the working of the centres and to make suggestions for their better operation and utilisation of the facilities on an all-India basis. The Committee noted that the recommendations made by it at its earlier meeting in September, 1966 had been duly considered by the Commission and to the extent the funds were available, the Commission had taken action to strengthen the existing centres and also to recognise a few more departments in the universities as centres of advanced study.

The Committee then took up consideration of the specific items included in the agenda and also the two notes sent by Prof. S.V.C. Aiyar and Prof. S.K. Chakrabarty.

Item No.1 : To receive a note on the action taken on the minutes of the last meeting of the C.A.S. Committee held on 5th September, 1966.

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The Committee noted the action taken so far on the observations and recommendations made by the Committee at its meeting held on 5th September 1966. In this connection, the Committee desired that the reports of the Assessment Committees should be placed before the Advisory Committee for their consideration and reports relating to particular centres could be sent on request to the expert members in the subjects concerned for their detailed scrutiny.

The Committee also noted that the report made by the Unesco Evaluation Mission had been subsequently followed up with the discussions in the U.S.S.R. and the specific suggestions for establishing direct links between some of the centres of advanced study and the institutions in the U.S.S.R. had been sent to the centres concerned for working out draft outlines of collaboration programmes for the next two years. The Committee also noted that subsequent to the recommendations made by it regarding the departments which could be considered for recognition as centres of advanced study, the Chairman, UGC had already obtained the views of eminent scientists in the case of science departments and that similar action was being taken to obtain views in the case of Humanities and Social Sciences also.

The Committee noted that the booklet relating to the centres of advanced study had now been published in the revised edition. In this connection, the members were of the view that in addition to this information booklet which the Commission had brought out, it would be useful to request each of the centres of advanced study to prepare a booklet relating to that centre giving briefly the teaching and research activities of the department, research programmes in force, facilities available by way of equipment etc. and also scholarships, fellowships and other provisions available for study and research at the centre to students and teachers from all over the country. This booklet may also contain details relating to the academic staff, their qualifications, research interest and also research publications over past five years. Such a booklet relating to each centre would be of interest to scientists and scholars in India as well as in other countries.

Item No. 2 : To receive a note on the action taken on the reports made by the Assessment Committees on the Centres of Advanced Study.

The Committee noted that the reports made by the Assessment Committees to the Centres of Advanced Study, which visited the 26 centres during the years 1965-66, had been considered by the Commission and the reports had been sent to the universities and the Centres concerned for implementing the suggestions contained in these reports. The Committee also noted that the existing centres of advanced study had been placed in three categories on the basis of the evaluation made of the performance of these centres during the Third Plan period by the Assessment Committees and generally agreed with the views expressed therein.

The Committee also noted that in the case of three centres of advanced study in Mathematics and the Centre of Advanced Study in Ancient Indian History and Culture at Calcutta University, the Commission had already appointed expert committees to further review the work done by them in the past two years subsequent to the visit by the Assessment Committees and to report to the Commission on the progress made by them with a view to consider whether there is a case for their continued recognition as centres of advanced study.

The Commission also had taken necessary follow up action in the case of the reports relating to the different centres of advanced study. The Committee, however, felt that it would be helpful if the Commission were to specifically draw the attention of the universities and centres regarding relaxation of the usual selection procedures etc. in order to give some autonomy in the functioning of the centres of advanced study. The Commission should also ensure periodically that the grants provided by it for the development of particular subjects in a department or centre were being utilised for the purpose for which they were given and were not being used as "general resources" for overall development of the departments concerned as this would not contribute to the building up of active schools of teaching and research in the specialisations for which the centres were originally established. The Committee agreed that since selection of these departments as centres of advanced study involved a certain amount of deliberate discrimination, the centres must have a long range policy and the trends must be continued and maintained so that the efforts of the centres could be concentrated in carefully selected areas. In this connection it was noted that in the case of a few centres of advanced study, the difficulties experienced, in the ultimate analysis reduced themselves to problems of a personal nature and these could be overcome with determination and devotion to work.

During the discussions it was pointed out that the Government of India in the Ministry of Education had under consideration a proposal for setting up a separate Institute for promoting studies in Himalayan Geology. The Committee was of the view that since the University Grants Commission had already been supporting studies in Himalayan Geology in several universities over the past four or five years and a Centre of Advanced Study in Geology with special emphasis on Himalayan Geology and Palaeontology had already been set up in the Panjab University, Chandigarh, the efforts of the Government of India would therefore duplicate the university type of work already in progress. In this connection, the Committee desired that the following resolution may be brought to the attention of the Ministry of Education, Government of India with a request that they may take this into consideration at the time of deciding the question of establishment of a new Institute in Himalayan Geology.

"The Advisory Committee on Centres of Advanced Study understands that the Government of India propose to establish a new Institute for Himalayan Geology. In this connection, the Committee desires to bring to the notice of the Government that several universities in their departments of Geology and Geography, have been engaged in the study of several aspects of Geology and Geomorphology of the Himalayas with the assistance given to them, over past five years or more, by the University Grants Commission on the basis of the recommendations of Simla Seminar on Himalayan Geology held in June, 1963, under the Chairmanship of Professor D.N. Wadia, National Professor of Geology and Geological Adviser to the Government of India.

The work on Himalayan Geology undertaken by these universities is also being coordinated under the direction of Professor Wadia. The University Grants Commission has already set up a Centre of Advanced Study for Himalayan Geology in the Department of Geology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, and its work also is being reviewed, at the U.G.C.'s request, by Professor Wadia. In view of these facts, the committee is of the opinion that setting up of a separate Institute for study of Himalayan Geology at this stage is not likely to serve the best interests of this subject, and may weaken the university research."

Item No. 3 : To consider the observations made by the Estimates Committee with regard to (a) Centres of Advanced Study in Philosophy at Banaras Hindu University and Visva-Bharati, (b) Centres of Advanced Study in Mathematics in the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Panjab.

The Committee accepted the replies given by the different universities to the suggestions and observations made by the Estimates Committee in their report.

Item No. 4: To receive a note regarding the grants approved for the Centres of Advanced Study during the Fourth Plan period.

The Committee noted the grants so far sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to the different centres of advanced study during the Fourth Plan period i.e. upto 1970-71 and while appreciating the priority given by the Commission in the allocation of funds to the centres of advanced study, the committee was hopeful

that it would be possible for the Commission to substantially increase this assistance to the centres and also be able to continue such assistance for a long period in order to give to the centres of advanced study the necessary sense of security particularly in the matter of recruitment of staff etc. The Committee also noted the efforts made by the Commission in obtaining substantial assistance through external aid programmes particularly through the Unesco from U.S.S.R. and from the United Kingdom through the British Council. The Committee hoped that the requirements of a few of the centres of advanced study yet remaining to be assessed, would also be done soon and the centres would be informed of the grants available to them for the Fourth Plan period.

Item No. 5 : To consider a note regarding the working of the Centres of Advanced Study recognised in the Third Plan period.

The Committee noted the working of the centres of advanced study during the past four to five years and that several of the difficulties initially encountered had been overcome by the centres and that most of the centres were able to utilize the funds placed at their disposal by the Commission and to make good progress in their teaching and research programmes. The Committee noted that in the case of a few of the centres of advanced study, the advisory committees had either not been appointed or in case they had been appointed, they had not met. The Committee stressed the importance of having such advisory committees to help periodically review the progress and programmes of work undertaken by the centres. In this connection, the Committee also desired that the centres of advanced study should regularly furnish to the University Grants Commission annual reports on the academic programmes and also a detailed statement of accounts giving information about the appointments made etc., so that the Commission is kept fully informed of the functioning of the centres. It should be obligatory for each centre to send to the Commission such detailed report about its work every year and also to make a cumulative report of the achievements of the centre over a period of five years. Such reports should be considered by the Commission and also brought to the notice of this Committee and individual members of the Committee should be able to obtain for detailed study reports relating to any particular centres. If, at any time, the Commission felt that the progress of a centre was not satisfactory and the Centre was not making efforts to make active contribution to the scheme of centres of advanced study, it should be open for the Commission to appoint expert committees to visit such centres and make necessary suggestions for their improvement or to examine the need for their continued recognition as centres of advanced study.

Item No. 6 : To consider the question of recognition of new Centres of Advanced Study in the Fourth Plan period.

The Committee noted that, based on the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee at its meeting held in September, 1966 and the views obtained by the Commission from distinguished scientists in the different subjects, the Commission had already agreed, in principle, to recognise the Departments of (a) Biochemistry at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, (b) History at Aligarh Muslim University as Centres of Advanced Study. The question of recognising the Department of Sociology, Delhi University as a Centre of Advanced Study was under consideration. In this connection, the Commission had already appointed expert committees to visit these departments and to make necessary recommendations to the Commission with regard to their recognition as Centres of Advanced Study. The Committee noted that the Commission had already initiated action to invite suggestions from scholars in Humanities and Social Science subjects.

The Committee hoped that, as suggested by the Education Commission also in its report to the Government of India, it would be possible for the Commission to strengthen considerably the existing centres of advanced study and also to recognise some more centres during the Fourth Plan period so that the idea of having "clusters" of advanced centres at least in some selected universities would be fulfilled in the course of the next few years. The Committee, in this connection, wished to draw the attention of the Commission to its earlier recommendation relating to the expansion of the scope of some of the existing centres of advanced study with a view to bring for special support other disciplines which were ready for such recognition. The Committee hoped that U.G.C. would take early action in this connection.

The members agreed to take into account the suggestions made by the scientists and to suggest to the Commission names of specific university departments from which detailed information may be obtained and placed before the Committee for their consideration and to make suitable recommendations to the Commission.

The Committee then discussed briefly the notes sent by Professor S.V.C.Aiya and Professor S.K.Chakrabarty. The Committee was generally in agreement with the views expressed in the note by Professor S.V.C.Aiya and particularly with regard to (a) new considerations to be taken into account at the time of recognising more centres of advanced study, (b) admission to staff and students on basis of their competence and motivation as judged by the men in the centre, rather than merely in conformity with university rules, (c) the need for specifically identifying the narrow area within the subject in which the Centre should concentrate its efforts, (d) promote inter-disciplinary activity, encourage designing and produce tools required for the work of the Centres and (e) inter-action between Centres staff and teachers from other university departments and also affiliated colleges.

As regards the note sent by professor Chakrabarty, the Committee was not in favour of arbitrarily determining on a percentage basis the number of fellowships and scholarships of different categories available to a Centre. The number of such scholarships and fellowships should be determined on the merit of each case depending upon the progress of work done by the centres and also the programmes which it would undertake over a given time. The Committee accepted the suggestion that a regular post M.Sc. course of one year's duration should be organised by the centres, wherever possible. It was pointed out that such courses had already been organised in the case of a few centres of advanced study, either for training of teachers from the colleges or for purposes of giving intensive training in a particular specialisation so that such students would be able to pursue a career of research in that subject. The Committee felt that it might not be possible for the Commission to publish journals, as suggested in the note. As far as possible, the centres should endeavour to publish their research papers in journals of international repute. The centres could however bring out their own publications relating to special courses of lectures, reviews etc. of the work undertaken by them. Such reviews should, of course, contain the distinct contributions made by the staff and students of the centre.

The meeting of the Committee ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 7: To receive a note on the establishment of a Centre in Exploration Geophysics at Osmania University under the Indo-USSR Credit Agreement of Economics and Technical Cooperation, 1966.

.....

The Indo-USSR Agreement for Economic and Technical Cooperation signed in December 1966 between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. provides for the establishment of an Institute for Exploration Geophysics at the Osmania University, Hyderabad during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. In accordance with this agreement, the USSR Government deputed Professor M.I. Plusnin, Head of the Geological Department, Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute to visit India during March-May 1968, with a view to hold discussions with the Indian Geophysicists and to work out a detailed proposal for establishment of this Institute in consultation with the Department of Geophysics, Osmania University. Professor Plusnin, prior to visiting Hyderabad, had preliminary discussions with the Chairman, University Grants Commission and while in Hyderabad, had discussions with the staff of the Geophysics Department, the Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University and the Director, National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad. He also had meetings with the Expert Committee appointed by the Osmania University to prepare the draft outline of the project. The detailed project worked out by Professor Plusnin and the Indian Geophysicists was subsequently discussed with the University Grants Commission. The project report resulting from these discussions has since been forwarded to the Ministry of Education, Government of India for taking further necessary action and to make available to the U.G.C. necessary funds so that the project may be given effect to from the current academic year beginning July 1968.

The project for setting up the proposed Centre in Exploration Geophysics at Osmania University, as worked out by the experts, requires a total expenditure of Rs.96.05 lakhs. This includes an estimated expenditure of Rs.58.70 lakhs to be met out of the 300 million Roubles credits obtained by the Govt. of India for establishment of specialised Institutes in Higher Education as envisaged in the Indo-USSR Credit Agreement referred to above. This expenditure is mainly required for purposes of import of specialised scientific equipment books and journals required by the Centre, services of Soviet experts and technicians and training of Indian staff and students from the Centre in the Institutes of Geophysics in the USSR. The Government of India's counterpart rupee expenditure would be of the order of Rs.37.68 lakhs and would be utilized for providing necessary laboratory buildings, hostels and staff quarters, purchase of indigenous equipment, books and journals, appointment of teaching and other supporting staff, payment of stipends and fellowships and for maintenance of the laboratory. The project is to be implemented in two successive phases 1968-71 and 1971-73. The broad outlines of the expenditure included in the project are indicated in Annexure I.

The objectives of the proposed Centre, as indicated in the project report, are as given below:

1. Geophysical Teaching

- (i) Training of geophysicists specialised in Investigations of the earth's crust as a whole and in particular the exploration of mineral deposits oil and gas, ground water and engineering geophysics.



- ii) Training of Geologists, Mining Engineers and students of other related faculties in Principles of Geophysical Prospecting.
- iii) Refresher courses for geophysicists engaged in Exploration and for teaching staff of other institutions.
- iv) Preparation of original and translated text books and geophysical subjects.
- v) Preparation of detailed topics of syllabi for training of exploration geophysicists.

## 2. Geophysical Research

- i) Training of Ph.Ds' capable of teaching and conducting research in Universities and research institutions.
- ii) Theoretical and experimental investigations in geophysical exploration and related branches.
- iii) Field investigations in mineral Exploration, ground-water and Engineering problems related to the industrial and agricultural development of the country.
- iv) Development and Construction of Instruments for research field and laboratory studies.

The Centre will carry out its work in collaboration with the existing Geophysical institutions in India and in particular with the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad set up by the C.S.I.R. The U.S.S.R. Government would make available the services of the Soviet Consultants, training and visits of Indian teachers to the USSR and items of major equipment needed for exploration work. The proposed Centre would have direct links with two or three similar institutions in the USSR.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(Sc.II)/J.S.(S)

Estimates of expenditure required for establishment of a Centre for Exploration Geophysics, Osmania University, Hyderabad under Indo-USSR Credit Agreement, 1966.

I. Capital Expenditure	From U.S.S.R. Credit (in lakhs of Rs.)		From Indian Rupees Counterpart (In lakh of Rs.)		Total
	Phase I 1968-71)	Phase II (1971-73)	Phase I	Phase II	
	1. Buildings	Nil	Nil	5.00	
2. Equipment	30.00 (includes books also)	20.00 (includes books also)	3.15	1.40	54.55
3. Books & Journals	-	-	1.00	0.75	1.75
4. Hostels & Staff Quarters	-	-	5.90	0.50	6.40
<b>II. Recurring Expenditure</b>					
a) Services of Experts and Technicians from USSR.	3.00	2.40	-	-	5.40
b) Training fellowships for Indian staff and students in USSR.	1.80	1.50	-	-	3.30
c) Teaching Staff in the Centre	-	-	3.67	3.59	7.26
d) Technical Staff	-	-	0.82	1.01	1.83
e) Administrative Staff	-	-	0.41	0.37	0.78
f) Field Work	-	-	0.30	0.24	0.54
g) Lab. Contingencies	-	-	0.30	0.20	0.50
h) Misc. Expenditure & Travel	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20
i) Stationery, Office etc.	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.10
j) Publications	-	-	0.20	0.30	0.50
k) Stipends	-	-	1.51	1.78	3.29
l) Research Scholars	-	-	0.72	1.01	1.73
m) Seminars, Symposia etc.	-	-	0.35	0.40	0.75
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34.80</b>	<b>23.90</b>	<b>23.48</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>96.38</b>
	<b>= 58.70</b>		<b>= 37.68</b>		

Meeting:  
Dated - 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 8: To receive a report on the system of Correspondence Courses for Teacher Training in the U.S.S.R.

....

A three-man delegation of Indian Educationists was sent to the U.S.S.R. by the Government of India to study the system of Correspondence Courses for teacher training. The delegation consisted of

- (1) Shri N.D.Sundarvadivelu,  
Joint Educational Adviser,  
Ministry of Education.
- (2) Dr.M.S.Patel,  
Dean,  
Faculty of Education and Psychology,  
M.S.University of Baroda.
- (3) Dr.C.Chaurasia,  
Officer on SpecialDuty,  
National Council of Educational  
Research and Training.

The delegation visited the U.S.S.R. between March 30 and April 27, 1967. A summary of the important findings and observations made by the Committee is given below:

2. One of the earliest and important decisions of the Soviet Government was the decree to ensure education for all. This decision has to be seen in the light of the percentage of literacy in the country at that time viz., 24% . An appeal for voluntary workers for adult education was issued. The teachers and other workers enrolled for the purpose did not have any training for or experience in teaching. It was through correspondence course training that these volunteers were given the know-how of adult literacy work without disturbing their normal work in the schools, offices and factories. Through their efforts, literacy has been practically wiped out of the country in the course of the last two decades.

3. There are three channels of education in the U.S.S.R. for those beyond the age of compulsory education. These are

- (i) Full time
- (ii) Evening/Part time; and
- (iii) Correspondence Course.

Evening courses and correspondence courses play a significant part in the educational system of Soviet Union. Of 320 courses of different kinds for preparing workers for various jobs and professions training in as many as 260 can be obtained through evening or correspondence courses. Out of 2300 educational establishments in the Russian Republic, nearly 1000 include correspondence courses in their programmes.

4. Broadly speaking there are three categories for training of teachers for school education viz.,

- (i) Kindergarten teacher training
- (ii) Primary school teacher training
- (iii) Secondary school teacher training

The first category is for teachers who are permitted to work in Class I, the second category for teachers for Forms I to IV and the third category for teachers for Forms V to X.

5. Pedagogical institutes are the basic institutional form of teacher training in the USSR. They are institutions of higher learning and organised into faculties, each faculty dealing with two or three closely related branches of knowledge. Ordinarily an institute has 9 to 10 faculties like Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Sciences, Russian History, language, Literature, Geography, Psychology and Pedagogy. The minimum admission qualification is completion of secondary education. Admissions are competitive, the selectivity ratio often being 1: 3.

6. The curriculum consists of three broad groups of subjects. The first group consists of studies that can be termed 'social studies'. It includes, as in the case of all other higher institutions, history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, political economy, dialectical and historical materialism, physical education and a foreign language. The second group includes history of pedagogics, pedagogics, psychology and school hygiene. The third group consists of two special subjects in which each trainee has to specialise together with the methodology of teaching these subjects.

7. Many of the pedagogical institutes have, in addition to the full-time or day course, even/part-time course and/or correspondence course. There are a few institutes exclusively for correspondence courses. Moscow Pedagogical Institute for Correspondence Study is one such, without the day or evening course. It has an enrolment of 9,500. It is also a centre of research on correspondence courses and on such it plays a great part.

8. Correspondence courses for teacher training is essentially for teachers already in service, and not for raw recruits who are prospective teachers. The objectives of the system of correspondence courses are to enable the upgrading of the qualification of those who do not have full secondary education, though they were trained in the past in teacher training schools, and to enable other teachers to acquire greater competence - general and professional - in new specialities.

9. Correspondence course with its emphasis on self-study does not mean lack of institutional training. Sessional Work for specified periods is an integral part of this system. Usually admissions to a new course are completed by the end of June every year. All those who are enrolled, will have to attend, at the beginning of their course of learning by correspondence, the institute for one month. This is during summer. It is after this sessional work that they are set on their self-study programme. At this first session, lectures on difficult topics are delivered; the main points to be studied are pointed out. Practicals are also done. Again the students have to report for 'sessions' once in winter for 10 or 15 days, depending on the subject. Thus every student gets the benefit of 'sessional work' in the institute, twice a year, for 40 to 45 days, in all. In this connection, it should be mentioned that the duration of the correspondence course is one year longer than that of the day course. The lectures that correspondence course students get at sessions is one-third of that given to day-time students.

10. To enable the students to manage efficiently their programmes of self-study, the institutes prepare in great detail study plans methodical instructions, bibliography of textbooks and reference books, control papers and assignments. These are printed and supplied free of charge to every student.

11. The charges on the library service and the incidental charges on postage to send the books to the students are met by the institute. To render prompt and effective library service, institutes have sometimes as many as 2500 copies of certain text-books. Library books

are also stocked in and lent from the branches of the institutes and/or consultation centres.

12. While branch institutes have a skeleton full-time staff attached to them, their consultation centres do not have much staff. The staff of the main institute go to the branches or consultation centres, once a week - usually on Sundays - as a part of their normal work.

13. Students of the correspondence course are classified into three categories. They are : (1) students who live in and around the town of the institute; (2) students who live in and around the towns of the consultation centres; and (3) lone students. While a monthly visit to the institute or its consultation centre for consultation is obligatory on the part of students of the first two categories, lone students are exempted from such visits.

14. During the half-yearly 'sessions' at the institute, the students listen to lectures on difficult topics, do laboratory work and other practicals and take tests. At the time of these tests, students are examined orally on their answers to the control papers. If the student fails in a test he can take the test once again as soon as he is ready, instead of waiting for the next 'session'. The sum-total of the performances at these tests and the final examinations decide the ultimate success or failure of a student.

15. The urge for professional advancement and the consequential concerted and systematic efforts to acquire necessary higher and higher qualifications are widespread among the teachers of the USSR. Kindergarten teachers would improve their qualifications and go on to teach primary classes. Similarly primary class teachers would improve their qualifications and proceed to teach in secondary schools. Often the secondary school teachers would end up their professional careers in the university, by acquiring necessary qualifications.

16. The students of the correspondence system cover some courses of study as those of full time course. There is no difference in the type of tests administered or the examinations given. The same diploma is awarded to the successful candidates of all the three channels without any mention of the channel adopted.

17. A number of concessions are given to the students of correspondence courses. They are entitled to the following:

- (i) Extra leave with pay to cover sessional stay;
- (ii) Extra leave with pay at the end of the course both for preparation and for taking the examinations.
- (iii) Free lodging whenever they are required to attend the institute or its branch for 'sessions' or 'examinations'.
- (iv) Travelling expenses on such trips either in part or in full.

18. The system of correspondence courses is not centralised in one institute. In fact a number of institutes provide the programmes within the same Republic. The objection to Centralisation of the courses is that it will not be possible to involve a large number of student in one and the same place.

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 9 : To receive a note on the introduction of Correspondence Courses by the Punjabi University, Patiala.

....

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th February, 1968 accepted the recommendations of the report of the Committee appointed by it to examine the proposal of the Punjabi University to introduce Correspondence Courses at the PUC/B.A. level. It was also agreed that there would be an advantage in providing PUC courses in Punjabi and also in English (Resolution No. 25 dated 7.2.1968).

Later, the Commission at its meeting held on 6th March, 1968 agreed that grants to the Punjab University towards the institution of Correspondence Courses may be paid for a period of four years subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs for this period. The scheme is expected to become self-supporting at the end of this period. The quantum of grant/assistance that may be released to the University, in a particular year will be related to the enrolment and the income from fees.

The University has now decided to introduce Correspondence Courses for the following courses:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| (i) Preliminary Course in Punjabi<br>(Punjabi Praveshika) | ... One Year    |
| (ii) Honours in Punjabi (Gyani)                           | ... One Year    |
| (iii) Pre-University                                      | ... One Year    |
| (iv) B.A.   | ... Three Years |

The syllabi and the courses of study will be the same as for the corresponding regular students of the University. On successful completion of the examination, the candidate will be awarded certificate/diploma/degree as the case may be as in the case of regular University students.

Admissions to the Pre-University Course will be open to students living in India and abroad. The minimum admission qualifications for Pre-University and B.A. Part I are as under:

Pre-University

Those who have passed the Matriculation Examination with English as one of the subjects of the Panjab University, Chandigarh, or any other examination recognised as equivalent thereto.

B.A. Part I.

Those who have passed the Higher Secondary Examination of any Statutory University or Board or the Pre-University Examination of this University or any other Statutory University or Board or any other examination recognised as equivalent thereto.

Provided that a student who passed the Higher Secondary examination of the Panjab University in 1961 or 1962 without Higher English shall be eligible only if he has subsequently passed higher English of the Higher Secondary Examination of the Panjab University.

Each candidate for the Pre-University Course shall be required to take up English and three of the following subjects:

1. Punjabi or Hindi
2. Civics
3. History
4. Economics.

Candidates for the B.A. Degree shall be required to take up four subjects namely English and either Punjabi or Hindi, and any two of the following elective subjects:

1. History
2. Economics
3. Political Science

In Part I and II, a candidate shall also offer as an additional subject Hindi in case he has taken up Punjabi as an elective subject and Punjabi in case he has taken Hindi as elective subject.

The medium of instruction shall be English and Punjabi in the Pre-University Course and Punjabi in the Degree Course except for languages where the language concerned shall be the medium.

A candidate who fails in one subject securing 25% marks in that subject and 35% in the aggregate of the Examination (excluding additional optional subject) may be admitted to the examination in that subject only at the next examination, on payment of full fee. Such a candidate will be promoted to the next year of the course and allowed to appear in both the examinations - lower and higher classes simultaneously at the next annual examination, provided that if he fails in the lower examination his result for the higher examination shall be cancelled.

The University has also provided for personal contact between teachers and students for three weeks in a year. During this period, classes will be organised on tutorial basis.

The tuition fees for various courses is as under:

Course	For persons living in India.	For persons living abroad
Pre-University	Rs.150 in four quarterly instal- ments of Rs.60, 30, 30 and 30.	\$ 60      £ 25
B.A. Part I	Rs.250 in four quarterly instal- ments of Rs.100, 50, 50 and 50	\$ 100      £ 42

The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 10: To receive a copy of the address delivered by Union Education Minister at the XIX meeting of the A.I.C.T.E.

....

The nineteenth meeting of the All India Council for Technical Education was held in Delhi on the 25th May, 1968. The Union Education Minister addressed the meeting. A copy of the address is attached as Annexure I. The main points of the address are summarised below:

- (1) The Central Government has formulated a plan in consultation with the Planning Commission to ease the unemployment position among Engineers. The measures suggested include increasing practical training places for atleast 5,000 graduates and diploma holders, encouraging engineers to set up small scale industries and employment of engineers for marketing, sales and management in public sector undertakings.
- (2) The Government has decided to reduce admissions to engineering institutions by 35 to 40 per cent by next year. This may also help in improving the quality and standard of technical education.
- (3) The highest importance should be given to faculty development in engineering institutions and for this purpose various types of in-service training programmes should be organised on a continuing basis.
- (4) In order to equip the serving teachers with industrial experience, a carefully planned scheme of participation in field work for serving teachers should be instituted at selected industrial organisations.
- (5) Extensive curriculum development programmes should be carried out for the technical courses and text-books and instructional materials should also be produced.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

E.O(T)/D.O(T)



ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR  
TECHNICAL EDUCATION

NINETEENTH MEETING  
(25th May, 1968)

ADDRESS

BY

DR. TRIGUNA SEN  
CHAIRMAN

Friends,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this the 19th meeting of the All India Council For Technical Education. I have been a member of this distinguished body almost since its inception, and participated in its deliberations for many years as your colleague. I, therefore, consider it a great honour to preside over the Council and conduct its proceedings. I sincerely look forward to the benefit of your valuable advice and guidance in dealing with the difficult problem that we face today.

The last meeting of the Council was held in July 1966, and we are meeting again after nearly two years. The reason for this long gap in our regular meetings is partly that the Fourth Five-Year Plan that was to have started in 1966-67 has been postponed and, as a result, much of our activity in technical education has been held over. Nevertheless, during this period, our Regional Committees, Boards of Studies and other expert committees have been meeting regularly, and dealing effectively with day-today problems.

In all our previous meetings, we reviewed regularly the progress of technical education, congratulated ourselves, and rightly so, on our achievements in this field, set for ourselves new targets and worked with confidence and hope of reaching them. Unfortunately, today, we are meeting in an atmosphere of uncertainty about the economic development of our country, and certain critical problems that have arisen as a result of the postponement of the Fourth Plan. Unemployment among our engineering graduates and diploma-holders that was practically unknown till a few years back, has become serious and large numbers of them are in great distress.

The financial resources for education in general, and for technical education in particular, that were never too big in the past years, have become still meagre, and we are finding it increasingly difficult to press on with various projects and programmes that are already on the ground. It is in this difficult situation that we must take stock of technical education, and find new directions for its development and improvement.

As you know, we had set a target of 25,000 admissions to the first degree courses and 48,000 admissions to diploma courses for the Third Plan. We have reached that target both by establishing new institutions and by expanding the capacity of existing institutions. We had hoped that, with these targets reached, our Fourth Plan requirements for technical personnel will be fully met. The present position is that while the required manpower is available, employment potential has nearly dried up. No precise estimate of the total number of graduate engineers and diploma-holders who are unemployed is readily available, but the reports received from our engineering institutions show that more than 50 per cent of the graduates and diploma-holders trained last year and this year have still to find gainful employment. To aggravate the problem, several State Governments are retrenching the technical staff employed on various projects as soon as the projects are completed. My own impression is that we have today nearly 40 to 50,000 unemployed graduate engineers and diploma-technicians.

The Central Government, in consultation with the Planning Commission has examined the matter carefully, and formulated a plan to ease the unemployment situation. The measures suggested include:

- (a) increasing practical training places for at least 5000 graduates and diploma-holders;

- (b) undertaking adequate preparatory and investigatory work for various development projects, particularly for irrigation and power development;
- (c) training technical personnel for the operation and maintenance of thermal power stations;
- (d) filling up technical vacancies in various organisations, particularly in the Defence Services;
- (e) development of India consultancy organisations;
- (f) encouraging engineers to set up small-scale industry;
- (g) strict enforcement of contractual provisions requiring building contractors to employ qualified engineers;
- (h) encouraging engineers to form cooperatives for undertaking constructional work or for setting up repair and servicing facilities for agricultural machinery in rural areas;
- (i) employment of engineers for marketing, sales and management in public sector undertakings;
- (j) drawing up rural development plans for water supply, sanitation, drainage etc., with the help of engineers.

Although it is not possible to make at this stage a precise quantitative estimate of the additional employment potential that might be generated through these measures, we hope that these measures will go a long way in easing the present unemployment situation. We must, however, take a long-term view of the problem, and project our efforts over the next 10-year period.

What precisely is the role of the All India Council For Technical Education in this context? It is true that the business of our engineering

institutions is to anticipate the demand for technical personnel and train engineers and technicians to fulfil that demand. At the same time, we cannot look upon the present situation with a sense of helplessness. We must adapt and adjust ourselves to the changing conditions and minimise the effect of uncertainties on our training programmes. We do not know at this stage what precisely is the future demand for engineers and technicians. We have, therefore, decided to cut back on admissions to engineering institutions by nearly 35-40 per cent next year to give ourselves the much-needed opportunity to improve the quality and standard of technical education. To that end, we have formulated a rational and coordinated plan, and are discussing with State Governments, universities and other authorities about its implementation. Unfortunately, there seems to be resistance in some States to reduce admissions. It is important for us to have the full and willing cooperation of all authorities in solving this grave problem. I personally feel that, in the past, we have depended too much on theoretical manpower projections given by various authorities and related our programmes of expansion of technical education to these projections. I am afraid, we did not bring to bear upon these estimates a ruthless and down-to-earth judgment of our own and we did not subject the estimates to severe scrutiny. We must learn by experience, and now is our opportunity to bring about the much needed improvement in the standard and quality of our technical education system. We may conveniently take a holiday from our obsession with physical targets and devote our resources and energy to the hard task of qualitative improvement.

In technical education, Centre-State relationship since 1947 has been one of most fruitful cooperation, identity of interest and common

endeavour. The All India Council For Technical Education has done much to promote that happy relationship all these years, and I am most anxious that further efforts of the All India Council in that direction should be strengthened notwithstanding the changes in the political set up in some States. Therefore, what concerns me is the wanton disregard of some States to the considered recommendations of the All India Council about some major aspects of technical education. For instance, when the All India Council and its Regional Committees approved the establishment of polytechnics in some States for training technicians, the State Governments concerned planted degree courses in those institutions although they did not lack facilities for degree courses in their own engineering colleges. The interests of diploma courses in the polytechnics were subordinated to those of degree courses. Worse still, there is now a move to abolish diploma courses in those States and convert the polytechnics into engineering colleges. I hope you will agree that such decisions do not make for a rational development of technical education. There are also some cases where new engineering colleges without buildings of their own, equipment and staff, have started functioning as guest institutions in other colleges. It is beyond my comprehension how two institutions can share common instructional facilities in all respects and claim to maintain correct standards. When we suggested that such "guest arrangements" are not desirable and those new institutions should make admissions only when they have developed their own instructional facilities, there was resentment in the State Governments concerned. I must appeal to those States not to look upon the recommendations of the All India Council in such cases as

undue interference, but give due consideration to them in the best interests of our technical education system. I would also plead strongly for the removal of inter-State barriers, particularly in respect of facilities for practical training in industry. All States are not equally blessed with wide-ranging industry, and therefore in the interests of the country as a whole, those States that are more fortunately placed should extend the facilities available in their industry for the training of students from other States. It is only through a further elaboration of understanding and cooperation between the States and Centre that we can hope to promote the cause of technical education in our country.

If I may share some of my thoughts with you on the subject, we may treat the next five years as an intensive period of consolidation for our technical institutions so that they may produce a better type of engineers and technicians. To that end, I would give the highest importance to faculty development since the teacher is the heart of the problem of good education and we have given so far meagre attention to it. A survey of technical institutions carried out in 1963 showed that the overall shortage of staff in engineering colleges at that time was about 45 per cent and the shortage in polytechnics over 30 per cent. Since then, our Technical Teachers' Training Programme and other measures have helped to reduce the shortage to a great extent. Nevertheless, the quality and competence of our teaching faculty still needs to be improved and, for that purpose, we must organise on a continuing basis, various types of in-service training programmes. Faculty development is a continuous process that extends throughout the working life of a teacher. The teacher should grow with his work; his academic

scholarship should advance with progress in science and technology; he should improve his professional competence through research and industrial experience; and above all, he should be a living force in the institution and he should raise the standard and quality of his teaching work. Nothing survives, but what is alive and adapts itself dynamically to living conditions. Therefore, it is the duty of an institution to provide every opportunity to its faculty members for self-development. The first and most important step in this direction is for teachers from different institutions to meet from time to time, to discuss problems of curriculum, teaching methods and techniques, textbooks, examination reform and other aspects of their academic work. They should devise methods to improve standards and play a decisive role in bringing about the needed change, in our educational system. As you know, the Central Government, in cooperation with the Association of Principals of Technical Institutes and USAID, initiated in 1964 a scheme of summer schools for teachers of engineering colleges and polytechnics in different parts of the country. The results so far have demonstrated the usefulness of summer schools, and the need to conduct them on a continuing basis. We have, therefore, decided to make the programme a regular feature of technical education in our country. Each year, we are organising about 30 such schools in different parts of the country each with about 40-50 participants. We hope that, in due course, the summer institutes will reach out to all the serving teachers throughout the country.

Inter-institutional cooperation should be encouraged for older and well established institutions to help new and developing members of the



family located within their physical proximity. The older institutions should extend the services of their senior teachers either on a part-time or on full-time basis to organise, advise and guide the work of new institutions and also to train the younger staff. A large number of serving teachers need self-development in different directions. A young lecturer or assistant lecturer in an engineering college whose academic qualification is just the first degree in engineering needs to improve his knowledge in his own subject-field through advanced studies or research and equip himself for higher faculty positions. Wherever his own institution cannot offer the necessary facilities for advanced studies, he should get study leave to go to another institution where such facilities are available. The study leave granted should not be unduly encumbered by his employers and it should be regarded as an investment for the future.

Another important aspect of faculty development is that serving teachers should be equipped with industrial experience wherever they lack such experience. Technology is making rapid advances and industrial processes and techniques in design, construction and production are fast changing. Even experienced teachers become out dated unless they refresh their experience from time to time. I would, therefore, suggest that a carefully planned scheme of participation in field work for serving teachers should be instituted at selected industrial organisations. Teachers from polytechnics and engineering colleges should be brought to these centres regularly for industrial experience either during vacations or for longer periods of a year or two depending upon the needs of each individual.

Serving teachers also need to refresh their knowledge in their subject-fields to know the latest advances and to improve their professional

competence. To meet that need, our Institutes of Technology and other centres of advanced study should organise short-term courses in selected fields with the help of specialists drawn from academic faculties and from industry. Similar short-term courses with a severely practical bias are necessary for polytechnic teachers.

When we speak of the ends and means of technical education, we should not restrict our consideration to the physical plant of an institution or to its internal structural changes. We must deal with the whole process of education and particularly curriculum development, preparation of textbooks, teachers' guides and other instructional materials needed to accelerate the process of learning. We have hardly undertaken any worthwhile project in this area, and the technical curriculum, whether in an engineering college or in polytechnic, is generally imitative of what is followed elsewhere. The stage, therefore, has come when we should carry out on a planned basis extensive curriculum development programmes for our technical courses and produce the much needed textbooks and instructional materials. I wish that our Institutes of Technology and other well established institutes that have adequate resources would undertake programmes of curriculum development and evaluation.

We have discussed often about re-organising our diploma courses and orienting them functionally to training the correct type of technicians needed by industry. Unfortunately, we have hardly made any progress in that direction. The present stage of consolidating technical education is most opportune for refurbishing our polytechnic diploma courses. It is necessary for us to designedly bring selected

polytechnics into close and collaborative relationship with industry for conducting sandwich type of courses. We must also take a hard look at the type of students who are entering our polytechnics, whether they are adequately prepared for the diploma course particularly on the practical side and what type of training should be given to them. My own analysis of the problem is that the so-called middle-level technician needed by industry falls into two distinct categories. The first category consists of technicians whose professional competence is built upon a strong foundation of practical skills needed for industry that is highly technology-oriented. So far, we have attempted to train such technicians, but without much success by taking a student after his high school examination and giving him a three-year course heavily biased towards theory in a polytechnic, and then sending him to industry for apprenticeship. I feel that we must select for our polytechnic courses persons who have already been trained in and equipped with the necessary engineering skills and then give them the required technical education at the diploma level. To my mind, the immediate solution is to admit to polytechnic courses selected students from among those who have completed the Ministry of Labour Industrial Training Course and also have served industrial apprenticeship for a minimum of six months. For those students, a two or three year polytechnic diploma course with specialisation in selected branches of engineering relevant to industrial operations and processes would be most useful. It is only when the training of the middle-level technicians for technology-oriented industry is built upwards on a craft-base that those technicians function more effectively in actual industrial situations.

The other category of technicians needed is for industrial work that is intensively science-based, like electronics, chemical processing and instrument technology and so on where the so-called engineering trade skill is not the main base. For training technicians of this type, we must select students with better educational preparation, particularly in science and mathematics, corresponding to at least the higher secondary or PUC and give them an intensive course in their fields of speciality in selected polytechnics in cooperation with industry. It is necessary to integrate practical work in industry with theoretical studies to improve the quality of the final product.

It might not be practicable for us to change over all the 300 and odd polytechnics now functioning in our country to the new programmes of training at the same time. The main difficulty will be the correct type of teaching faculty and adequate collaboration with industry. I feel, however, that it should be possible for us to select about 150 polytechnics and develop them intensively for these new programmes in the next five years.

The present time is also opportune for organising and improving our programmes of practical training for graduates and diploma-holders. We have increased the number of training places to nearly 5,000 with the help of public sector undertakings and other industrial organisations. It would be a good thing for us to build around these facilities a well organised system of practical training that is wholly supervised and directed by industry itself.

When I speak of consolidating technical institutions, I mean that we should continuously discover the ends and means of technical

education to produce an engineer or technician both for today's needs and to meet the challenges to tomorrow. The products of our technical institutes must become better employable than they have been so far. More, we should make them self-reliant and capable of carving out a place for themselves in the sun through their own effort. I believe that the business of good technical education is accomplished only when the prospective employer seeks an engineer or technician from our institutions and offers him opportunities of first-rate professional work.

The agenda placed before you for this meeting includes items that deal with some of these aspects and I am most anxious to have the benefit of your valuable advice and guidance. Today, we are facing a crisis in technical education, and it is as well that it is so. If we solve these problems in earnest, I have no doubt that a major breakthrough in our technical education is not long in coming.

I have great pleasure in welcoming you again to this meeting, and I would now request you to take up the agenda for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting :

Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No.11 : To receive the conclusions arrived at the Conference of the State Education Secretaries held in New Delhi in March 1968.

....

A conference of the Education Secretaries of the States and Union territories was held in New Delhi on March 18 to 20, 1968 under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Secretary to discuss the approach to the formulation of the new Fourth Five Year Plan which is to commence from 1969-70. A summary of the conclusions relating to higher education that emerged from the discussions is attached (Annexure I).

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O. (CD) / J.S. (A)

### Summary of Conclusions

#### 1. Planning :

The conditions of educational development differed widely from State to State. An excessive emphasis on All-India targets or an attempt to band-wagon State Plans into a common pattern will not serve any useful purpose. Future planning in education must be mainly done at the State level and should be adapted to local conditions and special needs of the State. This implies strengthening of the planning machinery at the State level and training the departmental officers for the purpose. Programmes for this should be emphasised.

The Centre should indicate the broad approaches to the Plan and its objectives and the order of Central assistance that would be available. It should strive to cross-fertilise experience from one part of the country to another. It has also a special role in helping those State Governments which have not yet been able to set up an adequate machinery for the purpose to prepare their plans on proper lines.

Each State should strive to prepare a long-term perspective plan of educational development during the next 15-20 years. This should preferably be indicated in a White Paper which is first published for eliciting public opinion and then finalised in the light of comments and suggestions received. In some States, there may be special difficulties to adopt this procedure at present. But in any case, every effort should be made to prepare a long-term plan of perspective development in consultation with the relevant interests and the Fourth Five Year Plan should be framed against its background.

The need for decentralising and broad-basing the planning process by preparing plans at the district and institutional levels was recognised in principle. It was, however, felt that such exercises would be useful only if the heads of the institutions and officers of the department in charge of districts are properly trained in the preparation of such plans. Otherwise, there is a danger of innumerable demands coming up from below which no State Government would be able to meet. It was also felt that a beginning in this direction should be made on a pilot and experimental basis and that programmes should be generalised in the course of the next four or five years in the light of the experience gained.

In view of the importance of the programme, however, it was decided that this matter should be specially examined by a Committee of Secretaries which should prepare and circulate guide-lines for the use of the State Education Departments. The Committee should consist of the Education Secretaries from Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal.

#### 3. Revision of Teachers' Salaries

The programme of implementing the revised scales of pay of college and university teachers should be completed as soon as possible. The task of improving the salaries of school teachers should also be taken up on a priority basis. The Centre should assist the State Governments in this effort.

#### 11. Professional, technical and vocational education

Close relationship should be maintained between the output of the educational system and man-power needs and employment opportunities. Training for self-employment should be emphasised.

13. Revised Pattern of School and College Classes:

The Education Commission has recommended an educational structure consisting of ten years of general education followed by two years of higher secondary education followed by three years of the first degree course. The Commission has suggested that the change-over to this pattern should take place in two stages: the first stage would introduce a uniform school system of ten years. This would not cost much money, in the second stage the higher secondary classes and the three year degree pattern would be introduced. Many states have already gone ahead to introduce a ten year general education pattern. During the period of transition, the location of classes XI and XII may be left flexible. Elective subjects should be introduced in Classes XI and XII.

14. Work Experience:

The general feeling was that the programme should be introduced on a limited scale beginning with selected places in each district where workshops and other facilities were available. In the light of experience gained, it could be extended to wider areas. Work experience should be considered as a part of general education and should not be linked with vocational pursuits and job opportunities.

15. N.S.C.

The programme of national service should be developed on a pilot basis in areas where the atmosphere is favourable and the necessary leadership is available. It may be generalised in the light of experience gained.

16. Development of Regional Languages :

The programme of producing books in the regional languages with a view to their adoption as media at the University stage should be emphasised. There should be a programme for this at the national level and also another at the state levels. The two programmes should be carefully integrated.

22. U.G.C. Grants to State Universities :

It is necessary to secure closer coordination between the U.G.C. and the State Governments with regard to the developmental grants given to State Universities. It was decided that the problem should be examined in detail by a small committee of Secretaries.

23. Resources :

It was a general view that, while every effort should be made to raise the maximum possible resources, the new Fourth Plan should be related realistically to a reasonable certainty of funds. It is better to begin with a small but implementable plan and then to enlarge it if funds become available than to begin with an ambitious plan which is revised on numerous occasions and reduced every time so that all its original objectives get totally distorted.

The need to raise local resources was emphasised. Programmes for the development of school funds recommended by the Education Commission, the organisation of school improvement conferences on the lines of the Madras State, the levy of education cesses etc, should be developed from this point of view.

There was a unanimous view that State resources had reached a saturation point and that no State would be capable of any appreciable expansion or any worthwhile programme of quality improvement unless substantial assistance came from the Centre.



(47)

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :

Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No.12: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the informal consultative committee of Parliament of the Ministry of Education held on 23rd March, 1968.

A meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament of the Ministry of Education was held on 23rd March 1968 to discuss the budget of the Ministry of Education for 1968-69. A summary record of the relevant points raised in course of discussion and suggestions made is given below:

Pay Scales of School and College Teachers

Shri Chandrika Prasad pointed out that the pay scales of teachers were low and pleaded for uniform scales of pay throughout the country.

Shri B.K. Ghosh raised the issue of uniform pay scales for all college teachers and National minimum pay for school teachers. He suggested that pay scales of teachers should be uniform according to their qualifications. As regards non-teaching staff, he pleaded that they should benefit from the U.G.C.'s revised scales of pay in the same manner as the teaching staff.

Kumarikamla Kumari felt that improvement in pay scales was necessary if teachers were to take greater interest in their work.

Education Minister explained in reply that as far as college teachers were concerned, the Ministry had accepted the scales of pay recommended by the U.G.C., and it had agreed to meet 80% of the increased cost. Most of the States had already adopted these revised scales of pay and the remaining States were being urged to do so. As regards non-teaching staff, the pay scales of these persons were related to those of similar categories in the State service and it would not be practicable to give them a scale different from those operating in the rest of the State service. So long as this parity was ensured, there should be no cause for dissatisfaction.

Referring to the teachers' discontent in Bihar, Education Minister explained that all efforts were being made to see that there was parity in the pay scales of teachers employed in Government and non-Government schools, but in view of the fluidity in the political situation in the State, decision were getting delayed.

As regards the overall improvement in the salary scales of school teachers, the Ministry was constantly urging the State Governments to give high priority to the improvement of teachers' salaries and teachers' status. Many States had already raised the salary scales of school teachers and it was hoped that the others would also fall in line in due course.

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza enquired about the progress made so far in the establishment of Jawaharlal Nehru University. In reply, Education Minister explained that the possibility of federating the autonomous all-India institutions in Delhi to the Jawaharlal Nehru University was being considered. This idea was discussed *with*

the heads of these institutions and a draft proposal was under preparation. The selection of a Vice-Chancellor for the University was also under way and it was hoped that the appointment would be made before the new academic session began in July.

#### Restricted Admissions to Universities

Pandit Tiwary said that due to unrestricted admissions, colleges and universities had become over-crowded with the result that students were resorting to strikes and hartals just like factory workers. He felt that some control over admissions was called for.

In his reply, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Minister of State, stated that placing restrictions on admissions at this stage would not be desirable in view of the fact that higher education was just now beginning to reach students belonging to the lower socio-economic strata. Even otherwise, any restriction on admissions could be exercised only by universities, and the Central Govt. was not in a position to control these admissions.

He also observed that education was an investment that yielded results after a period of time and unless adequate funds were made available nothing much could be achieved.

#### Specialisation in Universities

Sri Antony Reddi observed that there was a general tendency among universities to start as many subjects as possible and this resulted in considerable overlap of effort and national wastage of resources. He suggested that each university should concentrate on a few select subjects and specialise in them so that high standards could be attained. This would also conserve manpower and financial resources and would enable intensive research of high quality to be organised.

The Education Minister agreed with this view and stated that the Education Commission had already made a similar recommendation and that the University Grants Commission was acting upon it. Advance centres of study were being allotted to different university centres keeping this point in view.

#### Other points:

- (i) Allocation for Education should be increased. The provision for scholarships and staff quarters should be increased.
- (ii) There should not be any special reservations for admissions to Central Universities such as Kashi Vishwa Vidyalaya and Shanti Niketan.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

42

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 13 : To receive the report of the Working Group appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs to study the progress of measures for land allotment to Scheduled Castes and their representation in services. ....

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, had appointed a Working Group comprising the representatives of Ministries of Home Affairs, Education and Food and Agriculture; Planning Commission, Department of Social Welfare and Directorate General of Employment and Training to study the progress of measures for land allotment to Scheduled Castes and their representation in services. The Government of India, Ministry of Education have forwarded a copy of the report of the Working Group for necessary action. A statement containing an extract of the recommendations of the Working Group relating to employment and education of Scheduled Castes is attached( Appendix I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CD)/J.S(A)

Extract of the recommendations of the Working  
Group relating to Employment and Education  
of Scheduled Castes

Employment

In order that the Scheduled Castes are absorbed in increasing numbers in services, it is essential to lay the greatest stress on schemes of education (including guidance and coaching) and vocational training to equip them with basic skills required for competing successfully with others and overcoming environmental handicaps.

In particular services where the quota for direct recruitment is 50 per cent or less and the posts are filled by promotion through competitive examination limited to departmental candidates, reservation may be made for the Scheduled Castes to the extent of 12½ per cent. Such reservation, however, may be given initially only in the case of posts upto Class II which are filled by promotion through competitive examination limited to departmental candidates.

As merit is an essential condition in the higher posts which require initiative, judgment and administrative abilities, promotion should be made by selection of the best candidates available in the field of promotion. In promotion by selection to posts upto Class II, the claims of Scheduled Caste employees should be considered in their own turn on the basis of seniority provided they fulfil the minimum requirements for promotion to the next higher post. They should not be superseded by non-Scheduled Caste junior officers who may have been graded better than them but by only one degree. However, Scheduled Caste employees should not be promoted on the above concession to more than 25 per cent of the vacancies in a year.

Reservation should not be granted at the time of confirmation as this leads to the anomalous situation of junior Scheduled Caste Officers who have entered service much later becoming senior to officers who have entered service much before them and under whom they have worked. This would affect adversely the morale of the services.

As an experimental measure, it would be desirable to select the best among the candidates being considered for selection, give them in-service training and confirm them only after they have acquired the requisite proficiency. In the initial stages this could be confined to the non-technical and quasi-technical posts.

De-reservation in non-technical and quasi-technical posts should be allowed only in exceptional cases and each such case should be reported to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes indicating the efforts made by the recruiting Department to get a suitable candidate.

Public sector undertakings should be made to follow the same rules and procedures for recruitment of Scheduled Castes as followed by the administrative departments concerned for posts under their control. As a part of the planning of manpower needs, these undertakings should indicate to the National Employment Service their manpower requirements so that Scheduled Caste candidates could be given training to meet these needs. Where training programmes are implemented within the public sector undertakings, the same percentage of seats should be reserved for Scheduled Castes as are reserved for them in the service.

There are certain categories of posts in which rules of reservation are not implemented because of the absence of any specific decision about the class to which these posts belong. It should be

pointed out to all the recruiting authorities that the orders regarding reservation are to be implemented as a rule and unless exemption has been specifically allowed, it should be taken for granted that the same rules will govern recruitment to such posts.

The State Government establishments should maintain rosters to ensure proper representation of Scheduled Castes. They should strictly follow the procedure laid down in this regard.

Rules of reservation should also be extended to purely temporary posts. This would give an opportunity to Scheduled Caste applicants appointed against short term vacancies to gain experience which will facilitate their absorption later in regular vacancies.

All State Government establishments should, while notifying the vacancies to the Employment Exchanges, specify the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates.

It would be desirable to appoint persons from Scheduled Castes as members of recruitment authorities such as Union and State Public Service Commission and the Railway Service Commission.

In any assessment of the nature and dimensions of the problems leading to non-selection of Scheduled Caste candidates accurate statistics are necessary. A cell should be set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs entrusted with the responsibility of collecting the necessary information from the Central and State Governments and public sector undertakings.

Both in the Centre as well as in the States it would be desirable to have a committee to review the performance of the Departments concerned in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes in the different services. A Special Officer should be appointed in each state directly responsible to this committee to watch the interests of the Scheduled Castes in the matter of recruitment.

There should be effective co-ordination between departments concerned with education and training and the Home Ministry so that the proper emphasis could be given on training for recruitment to posts in which Scheduled Caste Candidates are generally not available.

It is essential to give proper guidance to Scheduled Caste candidates not only in the matter of higher education and training but also their prospects for selection in various competitive examinations and posts depending upon their aptitude, qualifications and experience. This will permit diversion of Scheduled Caste students to different technical and professional courses thereby improving their chances of placement.

Employment information and training facilities should be disseminated right upto the villages and the smaller towns, and visits paid regularly by the staff of the National Employment Service to the rural areas to guide Scheduled Caste candidates and their parents on such matters. Brochures and pamphlets should also be brought out which should be circulated at appropriate places for the information of candidates and the whole machinery of mass media communication should be harnessed towards this end.

For all the posts for which there is directed recruitment through competitive examination, coaching facilities should be extended since past experience has shown that even in the case of I.A.S. and I.P.S. very encouraging results have been obtained as a result of such efforts.

There should be reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in almost all programmes for training of professional and technical workers such as nurses, patwaris, apprentices in technical trades, teachers etc.

In order to improve the utilisation of seats reserved in technical institutions, it is desirable to associate a member from Scheduled Castes with the Admission Board.

### EDUCATION

The educational base has to be strengthened from the very beginning. Special steps should, therefore, be taken to enable the Scheduled Caste children who join primary schools to complete middle and secondary education. Special classes, after school hours, should be started for the Scheduled Caste children. The secondary stage is the most difficult period to tide over. It is here that there is a sharp decline in enrolment. The scholarships and other facilities should take into consideration the overall needs of the situation so that the children can continue their education. To create a more congenial atmosphere at home, adult education classes should be started.

The scheme of post-matric scholarships should not be limited merely to the disbursing of grants. Its scope should be enlarged to include watching the progress of the individual students, career planning and guidance and follow up action leading to placement in appropriate institutions. Such comprehensive attention is necessary not only to minimise wastage and stagnation but also to enable the scheme to become an integral part of manpower planning. Weak students should be allowed coaching facilities. It would be extremely important to give attention to all these aspects even in the lower stages of education so that a firm educational foundation is laid.

Hostel facilities should be increased so that the handicaps for proper studies in the home environment are removed. However, these hostels should not be exclusively for Scheduled Castes as this will create a feeling of segregation and prevent these students from being integrated with the general student community.

The rates of the scholarships have remained almost the same for about a decade and do not take into account the varying costs in urban and semi-urban areas. It would be necessary to enhance the rates of scholarships which should be related to the cost of living in the districts and towns where the educational institution in which the student is studying is located. Grants for purchase of books and clothing and some conveyance allowances for students living at a distance from the college should also be made.

The scope of post-matric scholarships should be enlarged to cover courses like stenography, secretarial training, etc., so as to enable Scheduled Caste students to acquire necessary skills for quicker job placement.

To minimise delays the scheme should be further decentralised to enable heads of educational institutions to give scholarships to students at least in renewal cases.

A suitable amount should also be placed at the Centre for giving scholarships to students of one State studying in another, subsequent to adjustment between States at a later date.

The form for application should also be simplified and a timetable prepared for the payment of scholarships as the payment of the scholarship in a lump sum often leads to its use for purposes other than what it is meant.

In all technical institutions, the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Caste students should be at least 5 per cent higher than proportion in the total population. For enabling the candidates to qualify for admission to these institutions, and pass the admission tests special coaching facilities should be extended.

A Cell should be set up in the Department of Education in the Centre, and the States to obtain complete information about the number of students getting scholarships in each course, number appearing in the examinations and the number passing. It would also be essential to have a follow-up study of the students availing post-matric scholarships with a view to locating the relative strength of different factors which make for success. The Research Programmes Committee could perhaps be requested to sponsor immediately such a study which could preferably be of the longitudinal type.

For day scholars centrally placed institutions should be set up and reading room facilities for studying provided. Coaching facilities could also be arranged here for the weaker students.

At present the Department of Social Welfare only disburses the grants while the administration of the scholarships is done by the Departments of Education at the Centre and the States. It would be desirable to involve the Department of Social Welfare at the Centre, State and local level to effect proper co-ordination of this scheme with other programmes.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting :  
Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No.14 : To receive a statement indicating the conditions to be prescribed by the U.G.C. for grants sanctioned by the Commission to affiliated colleges.

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In the light of the decisions taken by the Commission from time to time and on the basis of past experience, a statement indicating the conditions to be prescribed by the U.G.C. for grants sanctioned by the Commission to affiliated colleges has been prepared and is attached (Annexure I).

These are placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)



Conditions of grants sanctioned by the  
University Grants Commission to Colleges

General :

1. The College will contribute its share of the expenditure on the basis indicated in the sanction letter.
2. The grants alongwith the matching share of the College, if any, should be utilized for the purpose for which these are sanctioned.
3. The assistance should not be utilized for meeting any expenditure already incurred by the college prior to the date of actual sanction of the scheme and for the fulfilment of the conditions of affiliation or for maintenance of the laboratories and purchase of routine chemicals and glass-ware and appointment of non-teaching staff.
4. The amounts paid should be spent as far as possible during the financial year in which the payment has been made. The instalments of non-recurring grant released are generally to be utilized within a period of six months from the date of sanction and any unutilized amount will be refunded to the Commission.
5. A report on the progress of expenditure and the implementation of the scheme should be sent to the Commission in the prescribed form (copy attached) at the end of each half year i.e., ending September and March. Progress reports are also to be sent as and when requests are made for release of grants for the projects sanctioned.
6. A statement of accounts duly audited and a certificate from the auditors of the rank of a Chartered Accountant or Government auditors for the purpose to the effect that the amount has been fully utilized for the purpose for which it is given and that the College has contributed its share of the total expenditure incurred should be supplied to the Commission as soon as possible at the end of each financial year.
7. The assets acquired wholly or substantially out of the U.G.C. grants shall not be disposed of, encumbered or utilized without prior sanction of the U.G.C. for purposes other than those for which grant was given and should at any time the grantee cease to function, such assets shall revert to the U.G.C.
8. The College will maintain a register of permanent and semi-permanent assets acquired wholly or mainly out of the grants sanctioned in the prescribed proforma. The certificate given below may be sent to the Commission annually in respect of the assets created/acquired out of grants paid by the Commission.

"It is certified that inventories of permanent or semi-permanent assets created/acquired wholly or mainly out of the grants given by the University Grants Commission are being maintained in the prescribed form and are being kept up-to-date."

This certificate should be signed by the Principal of the College and the College Auditors. The certificate should be sent within a year of the close of the financial year to which it relates.

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9. The building for which assistance is given by the U.G.C. shall not be named after any person without the prior approval of the Commission and used only for the purpose for which it was constructed.
  10. Any change in the building plans accepted by the Commission may be made with the concurrence of the Commission.
  11. If the College fails to implement the scheme within a year of its sanction it will be considered as lapsed. Fresh consideration of the proposal by the Commission would be necessary if it is to be taken up again.
  12. If in any case the college due to some special reasons does not comply with any of the rules prior permission of the U.G.C. may be obtained for relaxation of relevant condition.

Recurring:

1. The College will make provision on a permanent basis for the posts sanctioned by the U.G.C. as part of the development programme unless otherwise specified and an assurance to the effect that the posts will be continued and maintained entirely by the College when assistance from the Commission ceases will have to be given.
2. The Commission does not share expenditure on contingencies, maintenance of laboratories and appointment of non-teaching staff.
3. Proposals for the payment of recurring grants for salaries of additional staff as and when appointments are made should be accompanied with the following information about the appointments made:
  - (a) Designation of the post filled and the grade of the post;
  - (b) Name of the person appointed;
  - (c) Full academic qualifications and experience of the person appointed;
  - (d) Initial salary offered and any other allowance attached to it;
  - (e) Certificate to the effect that the staff appointed is in addition to the existing strength.
4. The grant for meeting the expenditure towards the appointment of staff will be released in two instalments in a year. The first instalment will be released in May on receipt of the information required in the statement attached. The second instalment will be released in October on receipt of a statement of expenditure actually incurred during the first half of the year and the estimated expenditure during the second half of the year. This information may be supplied as per statement referred to above.

Buildings:

1. The College should send for acceptance by the Commission the plans (in duplicate) and detailed estimates drawn up by a duly qualified engineer/architect. A certificate from the State P.W.D. to the effect that the rates provided in Estimates are according to P.W.D. schedule of rates may also be sent.
2. While forwarding the plans and estimates the College may indicate the period within which the construction is expected to be completed.

3. Where land for construction is involved it should be certified that the College has undisputed possession of the land and no part of the grant shall be used for purchase/acquisition of the land.
4. If the actual expenditure on the buildings as certified by the College auditors falls short of the estimates accepted by the Commission, the Commission's share shall be proportionately reduced. Any amount paid in excess shall be refunded by the College to the Commission.
5. The college may intimate to the Commission if the construction of the building will be undertaken departmentally or by inviting tenders. In the latter case, the following information may be submitted:
  - (a) Value of the estimates put to tender;
  - (b) Number of tenders received;
  - (c) Value of the lowest tender;
  - (d) Value of the tender accepted;
  - (e) If the lowest tender is not accepted, the reason(s) for the same.
6. A certificate from the qualified engineer/architect to the effect that the building has been constructed in accordance with the plans and estimates accepted by the U.G.C. counter-signed by the Principal of the college & Registrar of the University is to be sent to the Commission on the completion of the building. The completion cost of the building may also be included in the certificate.
7. The audited accounts of the work completed and utilization certificate signed by the Chartered Accountant/Government Auditors (in the case of Government Colleges) will be sent as soon as possible, but in no case later than a year of the completion of the work.

#### Equipment :

1. The equipment grant (and the college's matching share thereto) should be utilized for the purchase of equipment, apparatus, instruments needed for teaching/research in the department concerned. The grant should not normally be utilized for providing consumable articles. But in special cases upto 10% grant may be utilized for purchase of special chemicals & glassware needed by the Department for teaching/research work.
2. The College may utilize upto 5% of the grant for storage facilities for purchase of almirahs, cupboards etc.

#### Library Books:

1. Grant for the library should be utilized for purchase of books, including text-books, reference books and journals.
2. It will be permissible to utilize a part of the library grant not exceeding 10% for book-selves.

HALF YEARLY PROGRESS REPORT

\_\_\_\_\_ College  
Progress Report for the Hal Year Ending \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name of the Institution
2. Total Non-Recurring Grant received so far (year-wise)
3. Matching share by the College/Amount paid by the College during the last three years for the purchase of books and journals on Scientific and Technical subjects.
4. Total grants available.
5. Expenditure incurred (amount actually paid out) during the half-year under report:
6. Progressive total of grant spent upto the end of the half year (i) Commission's share (ii) From College's share (iii) Grand Total.
7. Net unspent balance in the hands of the College on the last day of the half year.
8. Description of the steps taken in implementation of the schemes for which grants have been paid and the progress achieved (including commitments made and orders placed).
9. Estimated non-recurring expenditure during the next half year.

Principal

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(59)

PROGRESS REPORT FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS

\_\_\_\_\_ College.

1. Name of the Scheme : Building/Equipment/Library books etc.
2. No. and date of sanction letter of UGC approving the scheme.
3. Total cost approved
  - (a) share of the UGC
  - (b) share of College/State Government
4. Total amount received
  - (a) from UGC and
  - (b) from College/State Governmentagainst 3 above.
- 5\* Total expenditure actually incurred i.e. Bills paid for work done or supplies received.
6. Balance, if any, on hand from amounts received.
7. Amount required to be released to meet expenditure likely to be incurred in the next three-six months.

\* N.B. This may not include any amounts relating to orders placed or likely to be placed, commitments entered into, or amounts earmarked for specific items likely to be obtained in future.

Principal

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(60)

Statement of Actual and Estimated expenditure  
by the U.G.C. in Fourth Plan for the \_\_\_\_\_

staff approved \_\_\_\_\_ College

Number and date of the U.G.C.'s sanction letter \_\_\_\_\_

Department	Strength of Staff		Appoint- ments made.	Pay and Allowance		Date of appointment	Amount spent from _____ to _____ *	Estimated expenditure from _____ **
	Desig- nation (Scale of pay)	No. of posts sanctioned by UGC		Present salary	Dearness & other allowance DA, PF, HRA			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

It is certified that the expenditure shown above is not being included for the purpose of grant in the expenditure statement for any other scheme.

Total column 8 Rs. \_\_\_\_\_  
UGC's share Rs. \_\_\_\_\_  
Total column 9 Rs. \_\_\_\_\_  
UGC's share Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

Principal

College

Place \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\* 1st half year  
\*\* 2nd half year

April - September  
October - March.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 15: To receive a note on the wastage of Engineering personnel in Gujarat State .

....

The Office of the Director of Technical Education, Gujarat State, has conducted a survey on wastage in Engineering Education in Gujarat State. The study relates to both degree and diploma courses in different branches of engineering and technology. For the purpose of the survey, a particular batch of students (those admitted in June-July 1960) was taken and the progress of every individual student has been studied. The percentages of degree students covered in this study under the Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering are 37.2, 76.4 and 38.2 respectively; while the coverage for the Textile Engineering, Textile Technology and Architecture is 100 per cent. A summary of the findings of the study is enclosed (Annexure I).

The main points are as under:

- (1) Only 1/3rd of the students complete the courses within the prescribed time limit;
- (2) About 80 per cent of the total wastage occurs in the first year course only. This may be due to inaptitude of the students for engineering courses or their incompatibility to do the necessary hard work or their inability to bear the necessary heavy expenditure.
- (3) Better calibre students take up courses in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- (4) Most of the students under wastage drop out in the first year and second year of the course. Hardly anyone drops out after passing the second year course.
- (5) The overall wastage is about 15 per cent in degree courses and 30 per cent in diploma courses. While the wastage in degree courses is more or less at par with that reported earlier by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, there is a difference of about 8 per cent in the figures of wastage in diploma courses.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

E.O(T)/D.O(T)

(62)

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY ON THE  
WASTAGE IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN GUJARAT STATE

Degree Students:

Real wastage among the Mechanical Engineering students is nil. For the Architecture Engineering students it is 5.2 per cent. For the Textile Technology and Textile Engineering course it is 15.4 per cent and 11.1 per cent respectively. For the Civil Engineering course it is 21.4 per cent. It shows wide disparity in the real wastage among the different branches. This is because of the better calibre students taking up the Mechanical branch or Electrical branch, whereas comparatively poorer type taking up the Civil branch.

Students are changing the branches of the engineering course. Whereas, it does not affect the wastage, it renders the facilities provided for the Civil Engineering branch redundant. It also reflects the demand of the industry for the different categories of Engineering personnel. 19.1 per cent students in 1960-61 changed from Mechanical to Electrical and 26.2 per cent students changed from the Electrical to the Mechanical Branch. This shows that demand for the Mechanical branch is highest. Next comes Electrical and last is Civil. Similarly 22.2 per cent Textile Engineering and 7.7 per cent Textile Technology changed to the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical branches.

The table on the stagewise wastage shows that 100 per cent Civil Engineering, 66.7 per cent Electrical and 100 per cent Textile Technology and Textile Engineering students of the total wastage are discontinuing their studies during the 1st year course. For the Architecture students, 50 per cent are leaving during the 1st year and 50 per cent during the second year. This shows that most of the students under wastage leave in 1st year of the course whereas the rest leave in 2nd year. Hardly anyone leaves after passing the 2nd year of the course.

Only 43.1 per cent Civil, 17.9 per cent Electrical and 32.4 per cent Mechanical, 33.3 per cent Textile Engineering, 60 per cent Textile Technology, 81.1 per cent Architecture Engineering students are completing the course within the prescribed time limit, while the remaining students are taking longer period. 9.2 per cent Civil and 10.3 per cent Electrical and 8.3 per cent Textile Engineering students have taken as many as three additional years for getting a degree i.e. double the prescribed time limit.

21.4 per cent real wastage for the degree course of the Civil Engineering is a comparatively higher than that of 14.6 per cent estimated by the I.A.M.R. and 15.0 per cent estimated by the Roorkee University. For the Mechanical Engineering as revealed by our study wastage is nil compared to 16.1 per cent estimated by the I.A.M.R. and 23.0 per cent estimated by the Roorkee University. For the Electrical Engineering real wastage is 19.7 per cent compared to 18.3 per cent estimated by the I.A.M.R. and 7.0 per cent estimated by the Roorkee University. Our findings appear to be more correct and realistic, since it may be remembered that the best calibre students are admitted to the Mechanical branch whereas the last ones are admitted to the Civil branch. For the remaining branches comparative figures are not available.

Diploma Students:

16.5 per cent among the Electrical students is the lowest real wastage, next comes in ascending order 19.8 per cent Mechanical, 29.6 per cent radio engineering, 33.2 per cent Civil Engineering and 43.8 per cent Auto Engineering. For the Textile Chemistry and Textile manufacturing in the four year courses, real wastage is 40.0 per cent and 50.9 per cent respectively. It shows a wide variety in the real



wastage among the different branches. However, these results stand to reason if we realise that the students who an merit, cannot find admission even to Civil Engineering go in for the Textile courses.

Students are changing the branches of the course. It does not affect the real wastage but reflects the demands of the industry and the same remarks as have been made above for degree students apply here also. 11.4 percent Electrical students have changed the branch of course to Mechanical whereas no Mechanical student has changed at all. It shows the preference of the students for Mechanical branch over the Civil and Electrical branches and for the Electrical branch over the Civil branch.

Out of the wastage figures, 94.6 percent Civil, 95 percent Mechanical, 78.6 percent Electrical, 96.3 percent Textile manufacturing, 100 percent Textile Chemistry, Radio Engineering and Auto Engineering students are leaving the course during the 1st year of the course. It shows that more than 95 percent of the wastage is in the 1st year course only. So it can be said that for the diploma students, the real wastage is almost in the 1st year of the course only.

Out of those who ultimately pass out, 53.5 percent Civil, 63 percent Mechanical, 53.5 percent Electrical, 73.1 percent Textile manufacturing, 50 percent Textile Chemistry, 63.1 percent Radio Engineering and 33.3 percent Auto Engineering students complete the course within the prescribed time limit while the remaining students take longer period in obtaining the diploma. 0.8 percent Civil and 1.7 percent Electrical Engineering students have taken four years extra for getting a diploma, while 2.3 percent Civil, 3.4 percent Electrical and 1.2 percent Mechanical students have taken three extra years for getting a diploma, i.e. almost double the time of the prescribed limit.

For the Polytechnics, it can be observed that our Polytechnics are working more efficiently when compared to the Polytechnics in the other States. As revealed by the present study the real wastage among the Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Auto Engineering branches is much lower when compared with the figures of I.A.M.R. for the all India level and U.P. Board for the U.P. State. For the Textile Chemistry and Textile Technology, the real wastage is 45.4 percent which is considerably higher than 36.7 percent estimated by the I.A.M.R. for all India level. So we can say that wastage in the Textile Chemistry and Textile Technology is alarmingly high.

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Revised

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting,

Dated : 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.16 :- To receive a note on the utilization of foreign exchange allocated to the UGC for procuring equipment, spares, etc. by Universities/Institutions for the period 1961-62 to 1967-68.

With a view to assisting the Universities/Colleges to import scientific equipment, books, journals etc. required for teaching and research, the Government of India has been providing foreign exchange to the UGC w.e.f. 1958-59. The position regarding the allocation of foreign exchange made to the UGC and its utilization from year to year is indicated in a statement (Appendix I) for the period 1961-62 to 1967-68. It will be observed that during the period 1961-62 to 1963-64 the foreign exchange allocated to the UGC was almost fully utilized. The position, however, changed w.e.f. 1964-65 resulting in sizeable shortfalls every year.

Upto 1964-65, powers had been delegated to the UGC by the Ministry of Finance to release the necessary foreign exchange to the Universities and Colleges from within the half-yearly or yearly quota of foreign exchange allocated to the UGC. The delegated powers were withdrawn from 20th March 1965 and it was intimated by the Ministry of Finance that each case of import applied for by the educational institutions may be referred to the Ministry of Finance for release of foreign exchange. Applications involving foreign exchange worth about Rs.5.00 lakhs (General Area) were referred during the year ending 31st March 1965, to the Ministry of Finance; but the required foreign exchange was not released.

During 1965-66, foreign exchange allocation was withdrawn by the Government of India due to the National Emergency and only Rs.24,000/- in foreign exchange was released, as a special case. Towards the close of the licencing year 1965-66, foreign exchange worth Rs.15.00 lakhs was allocated to the UGC for the import of books, journals etc. by Universities, Colleges and Institutions of National importance. This was fully utilized.

Powers to release the foreign exchange have not been delegated since 1965 to the UGC. All proposals for imports received from ten universities are, therefore, referred to the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance for the release of foreign exchange.

For the year 1966-67 (from April 1966 to March 1967) an allocation of foreign exchange totalling Rs.1,00,48,000/- was intimated to the UGC by the Ministry of Education in two instalments, first on the 14th of October and second on the 2nd December, 1966. The Universities and Colleges with postgraduate science departments were requested by the UGC to forward to the Commission import licence requirements. The applications received from the Universities and Colleges were referred to the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance. Those relating to the import of fresh equipment involving foreign exchange amounting to Rs.43,33,348/- were, however, returned to the UGC without release of foreign exchange for the reason that these applications were for additional items of equipment.

(p.t.o)

The Ministry of Education informed that the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs in its note dated 20-1-1967 on File No. 4-12/66(T.8) had recommended that "the allocations are meant only for purchase of maintenance/replacement items. But our experience is that every case for the import of additions is being sent to us. We would, therefore, request that the files pertaining to requests for 'Additions' need not be referred to us." The Government was requested to reconsider the matter since the requirements of the Universities/Colleges were urgent and essential. However, no foreign exchange could be obtained during 1966-67 for 'Additions'. Some foreign exchange was released by the Government of India for maintenance/replacement purposes only. For the same reasons, full utilization of foreign exchange from 'General Area' during 1967-68 was also not possible. It may again be mentioned in this connection that after the withdrawal of the delegated power from the UGC, release of foreign exchange on each individual case of import is made by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance and this is normally restricted to the items of maintenance and replacement and not for import of new items of equipment. But the Universities and Colleges are in desperate need of basic equipment for their postgraduate teaching and associated research, apart from highly sophisticated items required for advanced research.

In order to enable the technical and research institutions, research laboratories, etc. to import small equipment, parts etc. quickly, the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce has amended the Imports(Control) Order 1955. According to the amendment, limited imports can be made without import licence by certain categories of institutions as shown below :-

- (1) X-ray films by hospitals and X-ray clinics for their own use and by laboratories for research purpose, provided the c.i.f. value of such goods imported at any one time shall not exceed five hundred rupees.
- (2) Scientific equipments, apparatus and appliances and replacement parts thereof by technical and research institutions or Government research and analytical laboratories, for their own use, provided the c.i.f. value of such goods, imported at any one time, shall not exceed one thousand rupees.
- (3) High purity chemicals, by research and analytical laboratories, for their own use, provided the c.i.f. value of such goods, imported at any one time, shall not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees.

It is expected that this will, to some extent, help the Universities to obtain smaller items of equipment, accessories and other parts, Chemicals etc. without undergoing the time-consuming process of obtaining the import licence. In case item (2) above would include import of components, it would help institutions to fabricate and build their own equipment, wherever adequate workshop facilities exist.

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee (3rd Lok Sabha) regarding difficulties experienced by the educational institutions in getting foreign exchange for the import of scientific equipment etc., an inter-ministerial meeting was held in the Ministry of Education on the 7th October, 1967. It was indicated by the representatives of the

Ministry of Finance that the foreign exchange proposals received from Universities and Colleges would be considered only for the items of maintenance and replacement and that there was little likelihood of proposals relating to additions or expansion being accepted by the Ministry of Finance unless they were justified to be extremely urgent. The possibility of reducing the time taken in the office of the Directorate General of Technical Development has been explored and their attention has been drawn to the recommendation of the Study Team headed by Shri H. C. Mathur to report on the structural organization of the Directorate General of Technical Development. The Directorate has accepted the recommendation that the applications from educational institutions would be disposed of within 15 days. Other relevant recommendations and the decision of the Government of India are indicated in Annexure II (attached).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

E.O.(T)/J.S.(C)

APPENDIX I

Statement showing foreign exchange released by the UGC (Books, journals & equipments)

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Foreign exchange allocated.</u>	<u>Foreign exchange released.</u>	<u>Foreign exchange allocated under Trade Plan</u>	<u>Foreign exchange released under Trade Plan</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961-62	42,00,000.00	33,96,000.00 7,53,000.00*	5,00,000.00	5,00,000.00	* For the import of books.
1962-63	30,35,000.00*	30,31,000.00*	10,00,000.00	7,10,000.00	* This includes Rs.2.50 lakhs for small items.
1963-64	25,50,000.00*	25,50,000.00*	10,00,000.00	9,39,000.00	* This includes Rs.5 lakhs for blanket licence.
1964-65	33,60,000.00 (G/A) 15,92,000.00 (R/A) 2,67,000.00 (G/A)** <hr/> 52,19,000.00	28,55,000.00 (G/A)* 15,09,000.00 (R/A)** 2,67,000.00 (G/A)**	-	-	* The power of delegation was withdrawn w.e.f. 20.3.65. Applications worth Rs.5 lakhs were returned without issue of import licences. ** Rs.2.67 lakhs for direct utilisation for small items.
1965-66	*12,66,000.00 (G/A) X 5,52,000.00 (R/A) 15,00,000.00 ** <hr/> 23,18,000.00	24,409.00 (G/A) (Special release) 15,00,000.00 **	-	63,24,000.00 + 6,36,653.00 <i>(Applications sent direct to CCIE)</i>	* The allocation was withdrawn due to emergency. ** For the import of books & journals.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1966-67	1,00,48,000.00 (G/A) 33,54,000.00 (R/L)	1,75,000.00 (G/A)* 6,86,000.00 (R/A)	-	28,04,000.00	* The applications worth lakhs of rupees were returned for "addition". Release was given only for maintenance/ replacement.
1967-68	41,42,000.00 (G/A) 25,00,000.00 (R/A)	7,35,000.00 (G/A) 19,60,000.00 (R/A)	-	-	For import under Trade Plan the requirements were received by the Ministry of Education direct from authorised agents of S.T.C.
		<u>1,94,41,409.00</u>		<u>1,19,13,653.00</u>	
Total of (3) & (5) :			<u>Rs. 3,13,55,062.00</u>		

Annexure II to Item No. 16;  
Meeting, Dated 3rd July, 1968.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY TEAM ON D.G.T.D.

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Decision of the Government of India.</u>
In regard to operational and maintenance stores required by these organisations, there should be only two lists - (a) list of open items without any restriction and (b) list of banned items.	Accepted with modifications that these organisations should be allowed to import operational and maintenance stores which are not included in the banned list after they have satisfied themselves that the stores are not available indigenously.
As regards the import of scientific equipment and apparatus and other capital goods, these organisations should continue to obtain indigenous clearance from the DGTD.	Accepted.
It should be the responsibility of the Import Cell to keep a watch on the applications from these organisations and to ensure that they are disposed of within 15 days.	Accepted.

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 17: To receive a note on cases of student indiscipline during the quarter January to March, 1968.

S.No.	State and Place	Nature and Cause
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anti Hindi demonstrations by students throughout the State. (January & February)
2.	--do-- <u>Hyderabad</u>	Colleges of Osmania University were closed as a result of stabbing of one student by another student. (14th March).
3.	Bihar <u>Muzaffarpur</u>	Postgraduate examinations were disturbed by students. (28th March)
4.	Gujarat <u>Jamnagar</u>	Students observed a token strike in protest against Kutch Tribunal Award (10th March).
5.	Jammu & Kashmir. <u>Jammu</u>	Students of polytechnic went on hunger strike demanding reduction in pass marks. (24th March)
6.	Madhya Pradesh <u>Bhopal</u>	Some students were expelled for taking part into violent activities. (5th February)
7.	--do-- <u>Indore</u>	Students attacked a railway station because some students were fined for travelling without tickets. (12th March)
8.	--do-- <u>Jabalpur</u>	Students disturbed the proceedings of the convocation. (18th January)
9.	--do-- <u>Raipur</u>	Students of the Ayurvedic College continued the strike demanding equal status with medical graduates. ( March )
10.	Madras <u>Madras</u>	Anti-Hindi agitation was started by students throughout the State. (January to March)
11.	--do-- --do--	Clashes between students and transport workers. (26th March)
12.	Maharashtra <u>Nagpur</u>	Students disturbed the proceedings of the convocation. (10th January)
13.	Mysore <u>Bangalore</u>	There was anti-Hindi agitation by students. ( January )
14.	Orissa <u>Cuttack</u>	Students obstructed road and rail traffic. (11th March)
15.	--do-- --do--	Medical College students demonstrated in front of Chief Minister's residence. (29th March)
16.	Panjab <u>Chandigarh</u>	Engineering Students went on strike demanding solution to unemployment problem. ( January )
17.	Rajasthan <u>Jodhpur</u>	Engineering students went on strike demanding solution to unemployment problem ( January )
18.	Uttar Pradesh <u>Rai Bareilly</u>	Students waved black flags at the Prime Minister. (2nd January)
19.	West Bengal <u>Calcutta</u>	Clashes between students and police over a quarrel between a Bus conductor and students. (20th January)



S.No.	State and Place	Nature and Cause
20.	West Bengal <u>Calcutta</u>	There were anti-Government demonstrations by students. (February)
21.	-do- -do-	Students attacked the Railway police office. (25th February)
22.	-do- <u>Jalpaiguri</u>	Clashes took place between two groups of students. (26th February)
23.	-do- <u>Kalyani</u>	There was police firing on students following clashes between students and people. (26th March)
24.	-do- <u>Siliguri</u>	Postgraduate examinations were disturbed by students. (23rd January)
25.	Delhi <u>Delhi</u>	Engineering students courted arrests outside the Parliament House in batches. (February)

Note : Detail reports are given in the appendix.

A.E.O.(Stat.)/D.O.(C)

Cases of Student Indiscipline during the quarter of  
January to March, 1968 as reported in selected newspapers.

Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad

The anti-Hindi demonstration by students took a serious turn in various places in Andhra Pradesh. Trains were the main targets of the agitators. Students stoned passengers trains at various places. They removed posters of Hindi Films and pulled down and tarred Hindi Sign Boards. Cinema Theatres discontinued screening of Hindi films as a result of the demonstration by the students.

On January 16, Prof. Kabir had to abandon Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Memorial lecture which he was to deliver in the Nizam's College. Schools and colleges throughout the State were closed. The agitation continued in the months of January and February throughout the State. The main places affected by the disturbances were Guntur, Kurnool Tirupati, Vijayawada, Tenali, Vishakhapatnam.

All colleges of Osmania University were closed on March 14, following an incident in which one student of the university was stabbed by another student in a quarrel.

Bihar

Muzaffarpur

On March 28, postgraduate examinations of the Bihar University were disturbed at one centre by a group of students. The situation was brought under control by the police.

Gujarat

Jamnagar

On March 10, students of the schools and colleges in Jamnagar observed a token strike to protest against the Kutch Award.

Jammu &  
Kashmir

Jammu

On March 24, 10 students of the polytechnic went on a 24 hour hunger strike to press for their demands. The students demanded reduction in pass marks at the final examination.

Madhya Pradesh

Bhopal

On February 5, seven students of the Maulana Azad College of Technology were expelled and six students were fined by the college authorities for taking part in violent activities. Two persons were earlier injured in explosions.

Indore

On March 13, a group of students attached the Rajendranagar Railway Station, demaging some railway property. The cause of the trouble was that some students were fined for travelling without tickets by the railway Magistrate.

Jabalpur

On January 18, students of the Engineering College shouted slogans at the time of convocation, students shouted that we want employment and not Degrees. Students damaged some furniture. After the convocation students threw stones at the car of the Governor and the Chief Guest Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Raipur

Students of the Government Ayurvedic College continued their strike demanding that Ayurvedic graduates be treated on par with Medical graduates. The State Govt. rejected this demand. The students entered the Madhya Pradesh Assembly and threw hand bills from the visitors Gallery. On March 5, they were sent to jail by the Assembly. The students were on strike for more than four months.

MadrasMadras

The anti Hindi agitation by students continued in many parts of the State. Students attacked and damaged railway property. Schools and colleges in many parts of the States were closed as a result of student agitation. The places affected most were Madurai, Coimbatore, Kairakudi, Tirunelveli, Salem, Virudhnagar. Some cases of burning of the constitution were reported.

On March 26, there were clashes between students and bus workers. Students attacked many transport buses and transport was paralysed in most parts of the city. Students set fire to a transport bus. The cause of the trouble was a quarrel between a conductor and students. Transport workers attacked some college hostels and beat some students. The students went on strike in protest against the beating of students.

Thanjavur

The students of the Thanjavur Medical College went on 12 hour hunger strike on March 30 to protest against the attack on medical students and lack of protection given to students. Students of the Tirunelveli Medical College and Coimbatore Medical College went on sympathetic strike demanding justice to medical students.

MaharashtraNagpur

The convocation of the Nagpur University was abandoned on January 20, as a result of student disturbances. The students were protesting against the seating arrangements. Some students shouted slogans demanding that the convocation proceedings should be in Hindi.

MysoreBangalore

There were violent anti-Hindi demonstration by students on January 20. Police made lathi charges and used tear gas to disperse the crowd. Police opened fire and made repeated lathi charges on students on January 23. Some transport buses were burnt by the students. Bangalore and Mysore universities were closed as a result of the disturbances.

OrissaCuttack

On March 11, police made a lathi charge on students who obstructed the road and rail traffic at Burla in Sambalpur district.

Students of the Medical College, Cuttack staged a demonstration in front of the Chief Minister's residence on March 29, demanding immediate suspension of the police officers who misbehaved with a women house surgeon.

PanjabChandigarh

The Engineering and Architecture students went on indefinite strike on January 16, demanding immediate solution to the unemployment problem. Students stoned buses injuring some passengers. Police arrested 22 students. The transport authorities withdrew buses on routes near the university and engineering college premises.

On January 28, students of the training colleges in Chandigarh and Panjab decided to go on strike for three days. They demanded the merger of internal and external marks for purpose of declaring the results.

Postgraduate students of Panjab decided to stage a demonstration before the Vidhan Sabha on 22nd February as a protest against the Government's failure to implement the revised scales of pay to the postgraduate teachers as announced earlier.

Rajasthan

Jodhpur

Students of the Engineering faculty of Jodhpur University staged a demonstration in front of the Chief Minister. Students were demanding suitable jobs for engineering graduates and unemployment allowances for all unemployed engineers.

Uttar Pradesh

Rae-Bareilly

Students waved black flags as the Prime Minister arrived there to attend a function on January 2. 14 students were arrested. Some students were injured in clashes with police. The demonstration was in protest against the official languages Bill. Students of Lucknow, Varanasi went on strike to protest against police behaviour at Rae Bareilly.

West Bengal

Calcutta

There were clashes between police and students on January 20, when police tried to intervene in clashes between students and a Bus conductor.

Students took part in anti-Government demonstrations in February. There were many clashes between police and students. Police fired many tear gas shells to disperse the violent demonstrations.

On February 25, some students were arrested on charges of ticketless travelling. A group of students raided the railway police office near Soaldah Railway station. Many students were injured in clashes.

On March 19, nine students were arrested near Raj Bhavan. Students were demanding an interview with the Governor and tried to obstruct the traffic.

On March 25, there were clashes between two groups of students outside the university campus. Police entered the university campus and evicted some students. 12 students were arrested by the police.

On March 28, students protested against the police entry into university and college premises.

Jaipalguri

On February 26, police fired on two groups of students who clashed in Jaipalguri.

Kalyani

On February 26, one student was killed in police firing at Kalyani. The cause of the trouble was accident in which Kalyani University bus was involved. Students later clashed with people of the locality. Many shops were set on fire.

Siliguri

Postgraduate examinations of North Bengal University could not take place on January 23, at many centres as a result of picketing by student.

Delhi

Engineering students from various parts of the country courted arrest outside the Parliament House in batches. The students' main demand was creation of a central pool for unemployed engineers and minimum salary of Rs.300/- p.m. for graduate engineers.

On February 23, 15 students were arrested in front of the Education Minister's House. Students were demonstrating in sympathy with the Engineering students.

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.18: To consider further the proposal of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for transfer of its scheme for award of post doctoral Research Fellowships in Science subjects to the U.G.C. for implementation

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th February, 1968 considered a proposal of the Ministry of Education for transfer of its scheme of Post-doctoral Fellowships in Science to the University Grants Commission and agreed to take it over for implementation. The Commission also desired that details for the operation of the scheme be discussed with the Ministry of Education (Item No.59 Appendix I).

In pursuance of the Commission's resolution, a meeting was held on 20th April, 1968 with the representative of the Ministry of Education (Shri R. Vedantham, Assistant Educational Adviser).

It was learnt that only one fellow was working at the Banaras Hindu University under the fellowship scheme of the Ministry of Education. Replies from five others were awaited and their placement would be decided after they accept the award.

Shri Vedantham informed that the Ministry of Education would have no objection to the University Grants Commission, adopting the same terms and conditions etc. for operating the Ministry's scheme of Post-Doctoral Fellowships; after its transfer, as were applicable to the U.G.C. scheme of Senior Research Fellowships in Science, as well as to the enhancement of the value of the Ministry's Fellowship from Rs.400 to Rs.500 per month and to the sanction of additional contingent grant upto Rs.1000 for publication and field work wherever necessary, in addition to the regular contingent grant of Rs.1000/-P.A.

He further said that in case the Commission agrees to take over the scheme for implementation, an amount of Rs.1 lakh available for implementation of the scheme during 1968-69 will also be transferred to the Commission and that for the implementation of the scheme during subsequent years, the Commission could indicate its requirements in its annual budget.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(F)/D.O(T)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Appendix I to Item No. 18

To consider the proposal of the Ministry of Education, Government of India for transfer of its scheme for award of Post-doctoral Research Fellowships in Science subjects to the University Grants Commission for implementation.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, instituted a scheme in 1955-56 for award of research fellowships of the value of Rs.400 p.m. for post-doctoral research work in Science subjects. Each fellowship carries an annual contingent grant of Rs.1,000. Candidates who have either obtained a doctorate degree or have submitted a thesis for award of doctorate degree are eligible for award. The tenure of fellowship is 3 years with provision for extension by 2- years more. Selection for award of these fellowships is made by the Government of India on an all India basis. The fellowships are tenable at any institution in India having facilities for higher studies and research in Science subjects.

Although the scheme has a provision for 100 fellowships, no fellow is working under the scheme at present. The Government of India has recently approved the names of 42 candidates for award of these fellowships. Replies from them about acceptance of award are awaited.

The Ministry of Education in its letter at Appendix I have stated that as the University Grants Commission is operating a similar scheme of research fellowships for post-doctoral research work in Science subject, it would be desirable to amalgamate Ministry's fellowships with that of the U.G.C.

The U.G.C. awards senior research fellowships of the value of Rs.500/-p.m. for post-doctoral research work in Science subjects. Although the fellowships of the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education have an identical purpose and are awarded to candidates of almost similar qualifications, their value and conditions differ in certain respects, as indicated below:

	UGC Senior Research Fellowships in Science	Ministry of Education Research Fellowships in Science.
1. Value	Rs.500/-p.m.	Rs.400/-p.m.
2. Contingent grant	Rs.1000 p.a. plus Rs.1000 for field work/publication wherever necessary.	Rs.1000/-p.a.
3. Duration	2 years extendable by one more year.	3 years extendable by 2 years.
4. Age	Below 45 years	Below 30 years.
5. Eligibility	Doctorate degree or equivalent published research work.	Candidates who have either obtained Ph.D. or D.Sc. Degree or have submitted thesis for doctorate degree.
6. No. of Fellowships in operation.	45	Nil

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In case the proposal of the Ministry of Education for transfer of the scheme is agreed to, the value and other conditions of these fellowships may have to be suitably modified to fit into the existing U.G.C. scheme of senior research fellowships. Additional funds for implementation of the scheme may also be required for the Commission to operate these fellowships.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(F)/D.U(T)

Appendix I

Copy of letter No.F.1-1/67-T.3 dated 15th December, 1967 from Shri S.Vedantham, Assistant Educational Adviser(Tech.) Ministry of Education, New Delhi to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

**Subject: Research Fellowships Scheme . Transfer of the Scheme to the University Grants Commission.**

I am directed to say that this Ministry has been operating a scheme for the award of Research Fellowships in Science subjects since 1955-56. A brief note on this Scheme is enclosed. Since the University Grants Commission are also operating a similar Scheme for encouraging research at post doctoral level, it would appear desirable to amalgamate this Ministry's Research Fellowships Scheme with that operated by the University Grants Commission. I am therefore to request you to let this Ministry know if you agree to the proposal of transfer of Ministry's Research Fellowships Scheme to the University Grants Commission.

As described in the enclosed note, the fellows who will work under this scheme can carry on research work in any institution, including institutions of advanced studies which may not fall under the jurisdiction of an University. In case the proposal to amalgamate the scheme conducted in this Ministry with that of yours is agreed to, your views are requested with regard to conducting the scheme in respect of the scholars not working in the University Centres.

An early reply is requested.



RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS SCHEME

(79)

The Research Fellowships Scheme was started by the Central Government in 1955-56 to encourage brilliant young scholars of highest possible standards and promise to do research at any recognised University/or research institute. Each Fellowship is of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. A grant up to Rs.1000/- per year is also given for any special apparatus or equipment required for research. The tenure of award is three years extendable upto five years in special cases.

The awards represent the best form of recognition which is available to scholars of merit and offer them opportunities for making significant contribution to Scientific knowledge.

Candidates who possess first class academic record and marked ability to carry out independently original research of post-doctoral standard in any branch of science are eligible for the award. They should not ordinarily be over 30 years old. The other particulars of the Fellowships are as follows:

- (a) The fellowships are awarded for research work of post-doctoral standard in science. Only those persons who have either obtained Ph.D. or D.Sc. Degree or have submitted thesis for a doctorate degree in science are eligible to apply.
- (b) Every fellow has to work in a University or Institution of advanced studies in India approved by the Government for the duration of the Fellowship. He may spend 6-12 months in any other University/Institution with the consent of his professor and with the prior approval of the Government.
- (c) Applications for the Fellowships are to be made through the University//Institution where the candidates propose to work. The University/Institution should certify that the necessary facilities will be provided for the candidates work.

Selection is made on All India basis by Government of India.

Although the scheme has a provision for 100 Fellowships at present none is working. However recently 42 candidates have been approved for the award and they have been asked to indicate their willingness or otherwise to join the scheme. Replies are awaited.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No. 19 : To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding the proposal of Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad for payment of maintenance grant for Kumar Vinay Mandir.

....

The Government of India, Ministry of Education have asked for the views of the University Grants Commission on the proposal of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad which is an Institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act regarding the payment of maintenance grant to Kumar - Vinay Mandir an experimental school attached to the Teachers' Training College of the Vidyapith.

The Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad was declared to be an Institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act inter-alia for Bachelors degree course provided by the school in teachers' training. The Government of India, Ministry of Education in consultation with the Ministry of Finance had decided that the Vidyapith would receive maintenance grant for only those approved items which would be related to the activities for which it has been declared as an Institution deemed to be a University. An extract from the Vidyapith's letter in support of their proposal is reproduced below:

"It appears that some aspects of this question does not seem to have been adequately considered by the Ministry. I am therefore directed to state as follows:-

1. The maintenance grant for Kumar-Vinay Mandir has not been sought as a separate department but as an essential activity of the Teacher Training College (Shikshan Mahavidyalaya) of the Vidyapith, the expenditure on whose account has been admitted for the purposes of maintenance grant.
2. An experimental school is an integral part of the Teacher Training College, is required in the same manner as a hospital is required for a medical college.
3. The latest report of the Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kothari also emphasizes the need of Universities involving themselves, into the direct running of the programme of school education.
4. In Gujarat State the M.S. University runs such an experimental school as an integral part of its education faculty and the expenditure of its deficit is met by the University from the maintenance funds received from the State Government.
5. The Vidyapith in accordance with Gandhian Educational Thought, has always laid stress on the integrated system of education from primary to higher education, as the right way of the development of integrated personality of a student.

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6. The teacher training programme of the Vidyapith is oriented towards the pattern of basic education which makes it obligatory to run an experimental school as a part of the Teacher Training College.

In view of the above facts we request the Ministry to reconsider this question and agree to our plea to admit expenditure on account of deficit of Kumar-Vinay Mandir as a part of Shikshan Mahavidyalaya. If the present pattern of maintenance grant does not explicitly cover it, we shall be grateful if the Ministry in that event moves the concerned authorities to amend the pattern of maintenance grant to meet this requirement of teacher training programme of the deemed universities."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O. (CD) / J. S. (A)

(82)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

....

MEETING

July 3, 1968

Item No.20: To consider the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies made at its meeting held on 1.6.68.

....

The Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies met on the 1st of June 1968 with Shri B. Shiva Rao in the Chair. The minutes of the meeting are attached (Annexure I).

The main recommendations of the Committee are summarised below:

- A. (a) The recommendations of the Seminar on "Organisational aspects of the Area Studies Programme" held in the Delhi University in 1967 are in harmony with the objectives of the area study programme and suggest an organisational framework which would be acceptable to the universities and the academic community in India. These may be accepted as a guide-line for implementation of this programme in future. The report of the Seminar is attached (Annexure II).
- (b) The Commission may publish a brochure on the objectives, scope and organisational framework of the Area Studies Programme, with detailed information on facilities available for such studies in different university centres and the assistance offered by the Commission for the purpose, for general information of the academic community.
- (c) The Commission may consider the institution of a scheme of Area Studies Extension Scholarships/Fellowships, to enable students and teachers from other universities to make use of the facilities created in the Area Study Centres, providing for the present:- (i) 10 postgraduate/Research Scholarships (Rs.120/300 p.m.) for studies at the Masters/Doctoral level and (ii) Visiting Fellowships of varying duration for specialised study/research for which a provision of Rs.1 lakh may be made for the period 1968-71. Procedure for award of these scholarships/fellowships may be the same as in the case of similar UGC schemes. The creation of a fund for this purpose was recommended by the Committee at its last meeting and has been already accepted by the Commission in principle.
- (d) In view of the importance of improving knowledge about Pakistan in the country, the Commission may request the Centres now engaged in Pakistan Studies to prepare a popular source book on Pakistan for school and college students. A methodological discussion of scholars from

different centres may be arranged during 1968 to plan this publication. Other centres may be requested to bring out literature on different aspects of the concerned area for information of the general public.

- (e) An evaluation of the progress of the area studies programme may be made in 1969-70.
- (f) The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on History programmes supplement the programme of Area Studies. Proposals received in this connection, if approved, may be assisted outside the plan allocation.

B. The Commission has already accepted, in principle, the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the Bombay University may develop studies on East Africa and the Soviet Union. The proposal received from the university may be discussed with the Vice-Chancellor and the concerned university departments by a Visiting Committee and thereafter placed before the Commission for consideration.

C. The following specific proposals, received from universities engaged in area studies, are recommended for the Commission's approval:

(i) Delhi University - For development of Japanese Studies with assistance from the Japanese Government: Approved cost for 3 years

a. Accommodation allowance for one Professor of Japanese Economic History and two in Japanese languages and literature @ Rs.500/- p.m. for each.	Rs. 54,000/-
b. One Documentation Officer (Scale Rs.400-950).	Rs. 24,000/-
c. One Steno-typist.	Rs. 10,000/-
d. Books (Rs.3,000/- p.a.)	Rs. 9,000/-
e. Contingency (Rs.1,000/- p.a.)	Rs. 3,000/-
Total:	Rs.1,00,000/-

(ii) Sri Venkateswara University - For development of Studies on the States of Indo-China (Cambodia, Laos, South and North Vietnam).

Books, journals and documents.	NR	Rs. 20,000/-
	R	Rs. 15,000/-
	(Rs.5,000/- p.a.)	

Field trips for the remaining 3 years of the Fourth Plan (within a ceiling of Rs.20,000/-).	Rs. 20,000/-
Total:	Rs. 55,000/-

- (iii) Aligarh Muslim University - For West Asian Studies - the conversion of two research scholarships (Rs.200/- p.m.) already approved but not filled, to two junior research fellowships (Rs.300/- p.m.). It may be noted that the Commission has approved only research fellowships (Rs.300/500 p.m.) at all other centres.

The recommendations of the Committee are placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(C<sub>1</sub>)/D.O.(H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

.....

Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies.  
MEETING

Dated: June 1, 1968

The Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies met on June 1, 1968 at 10.30 A.M. The following were present:

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Shri B. Shiva Rao        | Chairman  |
| 2. Shri. A.K. Mitra         | Secretary, Ministry of<br>Information & Broadcasting. |
| 3. Prof. R.K. Das Gupta     | Delhi University                                      |
| 4. Prof. A.J. Dastur        | Bombay University                                     |
| 5. Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan  | Osmania University                                    |
| 6. Dr. P.J. Philip          | Secretary, UGC  |
| 7. Dr. J.N. Kaul            | X Officers of the UGC                                 |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Vina Mazumdar |   |

Item No.1: To consider the recommendations of the Seminar on "Organisational aspects of the Area Studies Programme" held in Delhi University from 13th November to 2nd December.

The Committee considered the recommendations of the Seminar on organisational aspects of the Area Studies Programme held in the Delhi University in November-December, 1967 and endorsed the seminar's views regarding motivation contents and organisational framework for the development of Area Studies in universities. It was found that the recommendations of the seminar were generally in harmony with the objectives and scope of the programme, as envisaged earlier by the University Grants Commission and generally conformed to developments which had already taken place in selected university centres with the concurrence of the Commission. It was agreed that studies in the **area's** literature especially from the sociological point of view would also fall within the scope of the programme. The Committee recommended that the report of the seminar may be considered as a guide-line for the implementation of the area studies programme in universities.

Item No.2: To consider further lines of action required in the light of the Commission's resolutions on the following at its meeting held on 7th February 1968:

- (a) the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies;
- (b) the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on History programmes.

The Committee considered the Commission's resolution of 7th February 1968 accepting the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies and agreed that the following measures may be taken for the development of the programme.

(a) Area Studies Extension Scholarships/Fellowships:

The Committee noted that its earlier recommendation regarding creation of a fund for providing research grants, travelling fellowships and scholarships for the extension of Area Studies has been accepted by the Commission in principle. With a view to enabling teachers and students from other universities to make use of the facilities being created at the Area Study Centres, the Commission may consider the institution of a scheme of scholarships and fellowships, as under:-

- (i) Ten Postgraduate/Research Scholarships of the value of Rs.120/300 p.m. for studies at the Master's/Doctoral levels; and
- (ii) Visiting fellowships for specialised studies/research, the amount of fellowship and the period of visit to be determined on the merits of each case, according to the requirements of individual scholars. A provision of rupees one lakh may be made for the period ending 1970-71 for this purpose.

These awards may be made for the present by the University Grants Commission in consultation with the University centres and annual selections for these awards made according to the usual procedures of the Commission.

(b) A review of the progress of the programme may be made at the end of every three years. Since the implementation of the programme was started in 1966, the first review may be undertaken in 1969-70.

(c) One of the functions of Area Study centres should be to provide informative literature on developments in the areas under study on the lines of the work being done by the Institute of Tibetology at Gangtok. The Area Study Centres may be encouraged to bring out literature on the concerned area for information of the general public. The Committee noted in this connection that the Centre of West Asian Studies at Aligarh Muslim University has decided to publish a bulletin on events in West Asian countries. It was also recommended that in view of the importance of Pakistan Studies a discussion on the approach to and methodology of studies on Pakistan may be arranged during 1968 to facilitate the publication of a popular source book on Pakistan for schools and colleges. Teachers of the different centres now engaged in Pakistan Studies may be requested to plan the contents and approach for such a publication.

(d) A brochure explaining the objectives, scope and organisational framework of the Area Studies Programme, along with detailed information on present facilities available in different universities for such studies and the assistance offered by the University Grants Commission may be published for the information of the academic community.

(e) The recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on History Programmes, already accepted by the Commission in principle, may supplement the programme of area studies. Proposals received by the Commission in this connection may be considered for assistance outside the plan allocation.



Item No.3: To consider the proposal of the Bombay University for the development of studies relating to East Africa and the Soviet Union.

The Committee examined the proposal received from the Bombay University for development of studies on East Africa and the Soviet Union, and recommended that a small Visiting Committee may be appointed to discuss the scope and organization of the programme with the Vice-Chancellor and the concerned university departments. Recommendations of the Committee may thereafter be placed before the Commission for consideration.

Item No.4: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for the development of Japanese Studies.

The Committee examined the proposal of the Delhi University for the development of Japanese Studies, and recommended that the following facilities requested by the University for the purpose may be approved by the Commission and assistance provided outside 70% of the Plan allocation.

	<u>Approx. cost for three years.</u>
(a) Accommodation allowance for 3 Visiting teachers expected under the assistance offered by the Japanese Government (Rs.500/- p.m. for each) .	Rs. 54,000/-
(b) One Documentation Officer (Scale Rs.400-950)	Rs. 24,000/-
(c) One Steno-typist.	Rs. 10,000/-
(d) Books (Rs.3,000/- p.a.)	Rs. 9,000/-
(e) Contingencies (Rs.1,000/- p.a.)	Rs. 3,000/-
Total:	----- Rs.1,00,000/- -----

The Committee noted in this connection that the Commission has already decided to appoint a visiting committee to review the working and to discuss the requirements of the Department on Chinese Studies in the Delhi University with special reference to its relationship with other departments. The Committee recommended that the same Committee may also look into the relationship of the proposed centre for Japanese Studies with concerned departments, including the Department of Chinese Study.

Item No.5: To consider the proposal of the Sri Venkateswara University for the development of studies relating to the States of Indo-China (Cambodia, Laos, South Vietnam and North Vietnam) in the Department of History.

The Committee considered the proposal of Sri Venkateswara University for development of studies relating to the States of Indo-China (Cambodia, Laos, South Vietnam, North Vietnam) under the Department of History and recommended that in view of the facilities already available in the department for these purposes, and the

interest displayed by the teaching staff, the following additional facilities may be approved by the Commission and assistance provided outside 70% of the allocation.

(a)	For purchase of books, periodicals and documents.	NR	Rs. 20,000/-
		R	15,000/-
(b)	Field trip for the remaining 3 years of the Fourth Plan.		20,000/-
			-----
Total:			Rs. 55,000/-
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Item No.6: To consider the request of the Aligarh Muslim University for the provision of a research assistant in lieu of two research scholarships at the centre for West Asian Studies.

The Committee considered the request of the Aligarh Muslim University for the conversion of the two research scholarships at the Centre for West Asian Studies, and recommended that these may be converted into Junior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs.300/- p.m. as already approved for other area study centres.

Item No.7: To consider the proposal of the University of Saugar for assistance for a content-analytical study of changes in Nepal by the Department of Psychology.

The Committee considered the proposal of the University of Saugar for assistance for a content-analytical study of changes in Nepal by the Department of Psychology and regretted its inability to recommend this to the Commission.

Item No.8: To consider the proposal of the Utkal University for the development of studies in the Cultural Anthropology of South East Asia.

The Committee considered the proposal of the Utkal University for the development of studies in the cultural anthropology on South-East Asia and felt that in view of the absence of any suitably qualified persons in the country, such a development would not be practical for the present. In this connection the Committee welcomed the proposal received from the Indian Council for Cultural Relations regarding the establishment of a chair for Malaysian studies at an Indian University on exchange basis with the University of Malaysia and recommended that steps may be taken to obtain the services of a visiting sociologist from Malaysia for the Jadavpur University, which has so far failed to obtain a qualified sociologist for its Centre. The Committee felt that the presence of a visiting teacher may provide the opportunity for a few Indian scholars to acquire specialised training in the sociology of South-East Asian countries.

Report on the seminar on 'organizational aspects of the area studies programme' held in Delhi University from 30th November to 2nd December 1967.

...

### THE MOTIVATION

1. The seminar accepted as the basic guideline of its deliberation that Area Study Programmes were a logical development of the process already in operation in various disciplines to enrich these disciplines through:

- (a) an extension of the coverage of a discipline in terms of geographical areas and in terms of the academic content.
- (b) an attempt to breakdown the barriers to the advancement of a discipline by taking up comparative studies requiring the cooperation of more than one discipline.
- (c) comparative studies of different areas, and
- (d) by attempting to develop a corpus of scholars in various disciplines specialising in the study of specific areas.

2. It is important to emphasize that for the improvement of standards in the university department, even if there were no formal Area Studies Programmes, the substantial aspect of such programmes would have been nevertheless incorporated in the activities of various departments as their normal growth. Conceived thus, an Area Studies Programme is basically a tool to produce high quality specialists in various disciplines, and the success of such a programme has to be judged in terms of the quality of the economist, the sociologist, the historian, the political scientist, etc., which it turns out as a result of the specialised work done in respect of certain area. The seminar was of the view that production of scholars has to be the basic aim of launching an area study programme in any university.

3. The seminar felt that until recently we were in the main either pre-occupied with the Western world, or with a classical type Indian Studies in some limited fields. While some very high quality work was done in these fields, the limitations of the old approach must be recognised. It was therefore necessary to take up new areas of study, and thus improve standards of excellence in various disciplines. It was felt strongly that such studies would also enrich our understanding of our own culture, society and economy.

4. The seminar noted the fact that the old tradition of civil service personnel taking that interest in the academic aspects of the administrative responsibilities was unfortunately dying out. While attempts should be made to revive this tradition, it was also important to create an awareness in the Government circles that trained scholars of quality who have specialised in specific areas must be absorbed, or their expertise utilised, to take care of the compulsions generated by our developing international commitments.

5. Development of communications was bringing us closer to other areas. In the commerce and industry sectors, developing economic relations and diversification of our international trade were generating the need for area specialists who could play a crucial role in the conscious speeding up of these processes. Awareness on the part of the business circles of the significance of such specialists could also create a demand for the services of such experts.
6. While recommending the content of Area Study Programmes, and the organizational pattern suitable for such Programmes, the above mentioned approach to motivation has been taken as the basis.

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1. The seminar recognised the importance of providing adequate facilities for language training necessary for the study for any specific area. It was further noted that the importance of language training area programmes would differ from programme to programme and from university to university. In universities where facilities already exist for the language training of the area, the need for special arrangements will be correspondingly less.
2. For those scholars who want to use a certain language as a tool, language training must be based on modern methods of language teaching, to ensure that courses of intensive type are arranged by the Area Study Centres.
3. Language teachers must be provided opportunities for acquiring and refreshing their command over the language by field visits. As a matter of principle, language teachers must be considered as active participants in an Area Study Programme and should not be treated merely as language teachers. Therefore, effort should be made by Area Study Centres to get language experts and linguisticians involved in the area study programmes on an equal footing with the other scholars of the Centre.
4. Where the number of scholars to be trained is very small, it may be cheaper to send people abroad for training.
5. Those who require a greater degree of command over the language of the area, must be provided facilities to achieve the aim, including periodical visits to the area where the language is used.
6. The seminar was of the view that an area study programme has to be deeply rooted in the respective disciplines. Generally, scholars interested in the study of any area would naturally contribute significantly as experts in their own discipline. The basic considerations should, therefore, be that a discipline man associated with an area study programme would make contributions which enrich his own subject and through this, enhance his reputation as a scholar in his own discipline. This is of crucial importance in terms of the normal promotion opportunities to which he is entitled. The approach is reflected in the organizational recommendations we make below.
7. The need to study contemporary reality would necessarily correct the old basis of almost exclusive concentration on classical and historical studies. This is a healthy development which the seminar welcomed.

However, it was the view of the seminar that the opposite error of exclusive concentration on contemporary period to the exclusion of historical and classical studies would be an unhealthy approach. The nature of a specific enquiry would determine the relative weight to be given to the contemporary and the historical or classical studies in the study of any Area.

8. The geographical determination of the area to be chosen for study would be determined in each case by the interests of the scholars of the disciplines which take up an Area Study Programme. While the geographical limits are of considerable importance, it is evident that political units (not necessarily sovereign states) as evolved through historical and cultural processes, would determine the Area to be taken up for study. It was felt that the national priorities and the need to study neighbouring areas must be recognised by our scholars. The seminar strongly felt that the neglect of our neighbours was an unhealthy feature of the academic work in various disciplines.

9. The need of periodic visits to areas and the length of the period of visit should be decided by the Centre in the light of the specific requirements of the scholar. It should not be necessary on the part of a Centre to approach the University Grants Commission at each stage. The general funds provided to a Centre may be utilised by it for the purpose.

ORGANISATION

1. The organisational form of the area studies programmes should emerge from the academic content of these programmes and should fit within the framework of the existing administrative and academic structure in the Indian Universities. However, since this is a new venture in some respects, a certain flexibility in approach to organisational matters is necessary and some experimental variations should be tried.

2. All teaching of area studies programmes should be conducted by Departments of Studies and should be intimately linked with other elements of the curriculum in that discipline. In order, however, to make the academic commitment of scholars to area study programmes definitive and to maintain continuity of academic work, it may be desirable to earmark posts at various levels in the departments participating in such programmes for area studies.

3. The academic work of scholars committed to the study of a specific area but working as members of various departments, should be coordinated by a Centre.

4. The Centre should have a core staff consisting of the following:

- 1) a whole-time director who should enjoy the status of a Head of the Department.
- ii) Language teaching Unit (only in cases where a department of the university does not conduct the teaching of the language of the area).
- iii) Documentation Unit, with a scholar in the field with at least a Master's degree in the discipline, looking after its work.
- iv) Administrative staff.

5. The work of the Centre should be guided by a Committee consisting of:-

- i) the Director
- ii) All the scholars from the various departments of the University and the Centre who are actually engaged in the teaching and research programmes of their departments concerning that area.
- iii) Some additional members of the Departments of the University who are interested in area studies.
- iv) Experts from outside the University who have given evidence of academic competence in the study of that area.

6. In order to ensure that the needs of the development of area studies are given due importance, the Director of the Centre should be associated with the work of Selection Committees which make appointments to posts earmarked for area studies in the various departments. The Director should also be associated with the work of curriculum construction, development of instructional techniques and research in the Area Study Programmes of various Departments of studies.

7. A number of senior and junior fellowships should be made available to the Centre and the Committee for the Centre should have the power to decide upon the allocation of these fellowships to various Departments of Studies or to the Centre itself, depending upon the needs of the programme, the facilities available and the stage of development of the Centre.

8. The Centre should be allotted sufficient funds to enable them to organise field work, to meet research requirements, specially to obtain the services of visiting fellows, e.g., teachers or researchers of their own or other universities who may be prepared to devote full time attention to the study of the problems of that area for a specific period. This fund should not be used for tenure appointments.

9. In cases where an area is being studied in more than one university centre, occasional get-together of scholars should be arranged, and specific allocations should be made for this purpose.

10. In general, through exchange of documentation lists, publications, and other channels of communication, various Area Study Centres must keep in touch with each other to enrich the quality of work in each Centre.

11. It is evident that to implement the above recommendations would be expensive, and allocation of funds to Area Study Centres would have to be on a different footing from the flow of funds to the University Departments. The Seminar therefore recommends that funds for such Centres may be allocated over and above the normal Plan allocations, as is done in the case of Centres of Advanced Studies.

12. The Seminar strongly felt that in view of the high costs involved in establishing such a Centre, careful thought must be given to the selection of an area for intensive study and proliferation of Centres would be undesirable.

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.21: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to review the working of the Parapsychology Unit at the Rajasthan University.

....

On the recommendation of a Committee of Experts, the Commission approved a scheme of the Rajasthan University for setting up a Para-psychology Unit at the Rajasthan University and agreed to give the following assistance for the purpose during the Third Plan period:

Recurring	Estimated expenditure	Sharing basis	Share of the U.G.C.
Staff, travelling expenses, Printing stationery, contingencies.	89,800 (R)	50%	44,900 (R)
<u>Non-Recurring</u>			
1. Books & Journals	20,000 (NR)	100%	20,000 (NR)
2. Laboratory & Equipment	20,000 (NR)	50%	10,000 (NR)
3. Jeep Station Wagon	18,000 (NR)	50%	9,000 (NR)
Total (R + NR)	=	Rs. 1,47,800/-	
Total U.G.C. Share	=	Rs. 83,900/-	

The Research Unit was set up in October 1963.

In April 1966, Prof. Ian Stevenson of the University of Virginia, USA, wrote to the Chairman, U.G.C. that Mr. H.N. Bannerjee, the Director of the Parapsychology Unit at the Rajasthan University, had created a very unfavourable impression among parapsychologists by falsely claiming a doctoral degree and by inviting suspicion of scholars with regard to the genuineness of his work. In view of this, the Commission decided that no further grant be released to the University on account of this scheme. In September 1966, the Commission considered this matter and desired that the matter be discussed with the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Consequent upon this discussion, it was decided to extend the Commission's support to the project for one year i.e. upto March 1968 on the existing basis, and to consider its further continuation on the recommendation of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee of the University. This Committee came to the conclusion that assistance of the Commission towards this unit should cease with the commitments made during the Third Plan and that no further assistance should be given during the Fourth Plan.

The question of continuing the Parapsychology Unit was again brought up to the Vice-Chancellor of the Rajasthan University, and it was decided that a committee of experts may review the working of this scheme in the first instance. A committee consisting of the

following members was accordingly appointed to review the working of Para-psychology Unit at Rajasthan University and to examine the question of continuing financial assistance towards the Unit during the Fourth Plan period:

1. Prof. S. Parthasarthy,  
Retd. Professor of Psychology,  
Sri Venkateswara University
2. Dr. R. Rath,  
Professor of Psychology,  
Utkal University,  
Bhubaneswar
3. Dr. H. C. Ganguli,  
Professor of Psychology,  
Delhi University.

Officer of the Commission

4. Dr. J. N. Kaul,  
Development Officer

The Committee visited the Rajasthan University on 19th/20th April, 1968. Prof. Ganguli could not visit the University because of some unavoidable circumstances.

The report of the committee is attached (Annexure I). The main observations and recommendations of the Committee are as under:

- (a) The choice of topics selected by the unit for study is so wide, diverse and un-delimited that it is not possible for one person to cope with this work with the help of just one research assistant. Even if expert assistants were available it is doubtful whether the topics selected for study and the methods used would result in advancement of knowledge or development of new techniques in parapsychology.
- (b) Studies also lack scientific control necessary for successful application of the scientific method. None of them would be acceptable as academic or scholarly work of a high standard.
- (c) Documentation is poor both in quality and quantity in every study and it is not possible to test the accuracy of data which has been collected haphazardly and recorded indifferently. The Unit could not produce some of the vital data needed in connection with the review of the studies conducted by it. A random test of the punched cards gave information which did not tally with the actual data.
- (d) The studies conducted on many areas of Para-psychology e.g. ESP, mediumship, collection of Psychic experiment, effects of drugs on ESP, effect of yogic training on ESP., Appit phenomenon i.e., materialisation by yogic power, extra Cerebral Memory (re-incarnation and snake cure phenomenon are all on a superficial and popular level. This could not be otherwise considering the resources of the research unit and the diversity and complicated nature of the topics chosen for study.
- (e) The present emphasis of the Unit is on the collection of case studies based on hearsay and paper reports. The three cases claimed to be studied in depth and detail will not stand the test of the scientific methods.



- (f) If the recommendations and suggestions made by the Advisory Committee of the University from time to time had been implemented by the unit, there was some hope that the work undertaken might lead to some worthwhile results.
- (g) The impact of the work of the parapsychology unit on the academic community of the Rajasthan University appears to be far from happy. This is borne out by the records of the Advisory Committee and was corroborated by others whom the committee met in the campus. The unit had not arranged any seminar, discussion or lecture to acquaint the University Community with its work. Nor was any attempt made to enlist inter-departmental support for the projects undertaken.
- (h) The Parapsychology Unit at the Rajasthan University has had many handicaps. First, there was uncertainty about the tenure of the Director; secondly, there was uncertainty about funds and the Director was allowed to canvass for donations; thirdly the relations between the Head of the Philosophy Department to which the Unit was attached grew more and more strained and, fourthly, the absence of an independent department of psychology in the university deprived the Director of immediate and intimate contact with colleagues in similar pursuits. These handicaps, however, got accentuated mainly because the Director did not obtain the collaboration of his colleagues in related disciplines and went his own way over a wide field, all alone and without an identifiable purpose and with procedures which lack the rigour of the scientific method.
- (i) The continuation of the unit could be considered only if the University is in a position to establish immediately a department of Psychology and if the following conditions are met:
  - (a) continuity of the Unit on a permanent basis is assured.
  - (b) a competent person with a doctoral degree, with recognised research publications to his credit and one who is readily accepted by the academic community on the basis of proven scholarship is appointed in the professor's grade as the Director of the Unit.
  - (c) the unit is assured of a Deputy Director in the Readers' scale with at least two research assistants and some skeleton ministerial staff; and
  - (d) the research programme of the Unit is coordinated by a consultative committee consisting of experts from and outside the university.
- (j) There will be no advantage in continuing the Para-psychology Unit in Rajasthan University in its present form. This is also the recommendation of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee with regard to this unit. Continuance of the Unit in its present form will result, as hitherto, in waste of resources and in alienating the sympathies of the academic communities in India and abroad from Para-psychology. It will undermine its claim to bring a scientific discipline.
- (k) The Committee does not recommend U.G.C. support for the Unit in its present form.

It may be mentioned that the Commission's assistance to the Para-psychology Unit at the Rajasthan University has ceased from March, 1968.

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the working of the Parapsychology Unit at Rajasthan University.

The University Grants Commission appointed a committee consisting of the following members to review the working of Parapsychology Unit at Rajasthan University and to examine the question of continuing financial assistance towards the Unit during the Fourth Plan period:

1. Prof. S. Parthasarthy,  
Retd. Professor of Psychology,  
Sri Venkateswara University.
2. Dr. R. Rath,  
Professor of Psychology,  
Utkal University,  
Bhubaneswar.
3. Dr. H. C. Ganguli,  
Professor of Psychology,  
Delhi University.

Officer of the Commission

4. Dr. J. N. Kaul,  
Development Officer,  
U.G.C.

The Committee visited the Rajasthan University on 19/20th April 1968. Prof. Ganguli could not visit the University because of some unavoidable circumstances.

The report of the committee follows:

We visited the Rajasthan University on 19th/20th April, 1968 and had discussion regarding the Parapsychology Unit of the University with the Vice-Chancellor, Head of the Philosophy Department of which the Parapsychology Unit is a part, the Director of the Parapsychology Unit and some members of the Advisory Committee set up by the University to help and guide the Unit. We had the final round of discussion with the Vice-Chancellor on the afternoon of the 20th of April.

I. Background

In order to understand the present position of the Parapsychology Unit at Rajasthan University, we think it would be worthwhile to review briefly the circumstances that led to the creation of the Unit.

In April 1963, the University of Rajasthan initiated action on setting up a unit on Parapsychology on receipt of a letter received by the Vice-Chancellor from Dr. Sampurnanand, the then Governor of Rajasthan. In May 1962, the State Government of Rajasthan also invited the attention of the University to the Seth Sohan Lal Institute of Parapsychology at Ganga Nagar, and requested the university to consider the advisability of opening a research unit of Parapsychology in the university. The proposal was considered by appropriate university bodies and the university decided in June 1963 to establish this Unit. Dr. M. S. Mehta, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University, requested the Commission in July 1963 to support the Project.

The University Grants Commission appointed a committee consisting of (1) Dr. G. D. Boaz, Professor of Psychology, University of Madras, (2) Dr. M. Mukherji, Professor of Psychology, Bombay University and (3) Dr. H. C. Ganguli, Professor of Psychology, Delhi University to look into this proposal and to advise the Commission in this regard. The report of the Committee was considered by the Commission at its

meeting held on October 7, 1964. The Commission approved the scheme and sanctioned the payment of the following grants for the establishment of a research Unit in Parapsychology at the University of Rajasthan during the Third Plan period:

Recurring	Estimated expenditure	Sharing basis	Share of the U.G.C.
	Rs.		Rs.
Staff, Travelling expenses, printing stationery, contingencies.	89,800 (R)	50%	44,900 (R)
<u>Non-Recurring</u>			
1. Books & Journals	20,000 (NR)	100%	20,000 (NR)
2. Laboratory equipment.	20,000 (NR)	50%	10,000 (NR)
3. Jeep Station Wagon	18,000 (NR)	50%	9,000 (NR)
Total (R + NR) = Rs. 1,47,800/-			
Total UGC Share = Rs. 83,900/-			

Items of approved recurring expenditure include posts of One Director in the scale of Reader, Three lecturers, one Research Assistant, one stenographer, one L.D.C., two Peons and one Driver in addition to an expenditure on postage (Rs.3,600/- per annum), running expenses for jeep Rs.300/- per month), contingencies (Rs.1,000/- per annum), printing Rs.7,000/- T.A. (Rs.4,000/- per annum) and stationery (Rs.1,000/- per annum). The project was sanctioned upto 31st March, 1967 as in the case of other development schemes of the University.

The Research Unit was set up in October, 1963 with Shri H.N. Banerjee as the Director of the Unit on a consolidated salary of Rs.500/- p.m. The staff appointed by the University under the project was as follows: One Director, one Research Assistant, one stenographer one Lower Division Clerk, two peons and a Driver. The posts of Lecturers and Research Associates were not filled in. The Director's appointment was on a purely temporary basis. The University appointed an Advisory Committee in February 1964 "to judge the progress of the work done in the Parapsychology Unit and to give its opinion and advice from time to time as to the value of research conducted in the Unit". The Committee consisted of the following: (1) Prof. Daya Krishna of the Philosophy Department (Convener), (2) Dr. G.C. Pandey, (3) Dr. R.E. Heilig, (4) Dr. G.C. Patni, Dr. T.K.N. Unnithan as members and Mr. H.N. Banerjee as Member-Secretary.

The order of the University regarding the setting up of the Advisory Committee mentioned, inter-alia, that:

\* "the department is to function as a Unit of the department of Philosophy. Its main function is to conduct research in Parapsychology, extra-sensory perception and allied subjects. The university has taken this bold step to give to this project free and full opportunity to justify its claim as a proper subject of academic value and as a suitable activity in a university. Its progress will be watched with open mind".

\* The status was later changed into a Unit.

The University faced uncertainty with regard to the matching contribution which it had to provide for running the Unit. Efforts were made to raise donations but the donations actually received were not enough and it is reported that the question of securing adequate funds for the Unit remained a constant worry to the university.

In April 1966, Prof. Ian Stevenson of the School of Medicine, Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, University of Virginia, USA wrote to the Chairman, University Grants Commission that Mr. H.N. Bannerjee, the Director of the Parapsychology Unit at the Rajasthan University, had created a very unfavourable impression among parapsychologists by falsely claiming a doctoral degree and by inviting suspicion of scholars with regard to the genuineness of his work. In view of this the Commission decided that no further grant be released to the university on account of this scheme till the matter was considered by the Commission. In September 1966, the Commission considered this matter and requested the Chairman to discuss it further with the Vice-Chancellor of the Rajasthan University. Consequent upon this discussion, it was decided to extend the Commission's support to the project for one year i.e. upto March 1968 on the existing basis and to consider its further continuation on the recommendation of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee of the Rajasthan University.

We understand that the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee of the Rajasthan University considered the question of further continuance of the project and came to the conclusion that assistance of the Commission towards this unit should cease with the commitments made during the Third Plan and that no further assistance should be given during the Fourth Plan.

The question of continuing the Parapsychology Unit was again discussed by the Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University with the Chairman U.G.C. and it was agreed that in view of the circumstances mentioned by the Vice-Chancellor, it may be possible for the Commission to give some assistance on the usual sharing basis to the Unit during the Fourth Plan period provided the university could assure the Commission that the posts provided for the Unit would be continued after the cessation of UGC grant which was normally available for five years. The University informed the Commission that the Rajasthan Government had not agreed to contribute 50% of the cost and that the university would not be able to continue the scheme beyond August 31, 1967 unless 100% assistance was given by the Commission. We understand that the State Government wrote to the Rajasthan University on January 11, 1967 that "in the opinion of the Government, the department of Parapsychology is hardly serving any useful purpose and the university will be well advised to consider the advisability of winding up of the department". It seems the State Government reconsidered the matter and the university was later informed that expenditure on the Parapsychology Unit may be met out of the block grant placed at the disposal of the university. The State Government has also pointed out that no special assurance about the continuance of the department of Parapsychology after the cessation of the UGC grant is necessary.

A note given to us by the university has highlighted the irregularities in the administration and accounting of the Parapsychology Unit. The audit of the university has raised serious questions about the funds received by Shri Bannerjee on account of the Indian Journals of Parapsychology, maintenance of log book, purchase of books, foreign postage and franking machines, advances received against journeys and donations received irregularly by the Director.

II. Comments of the Advisory Committee of University of Rajasthan on the work of the Parapsychology Unit.

The University placed at our disposal copies of the minutes of the various meetings of the Advisory Committee appointed by it to review the working of the Para-psychology Unit which are attached (Appendix I). It will be seen that right from its inception the Advisory Committee took its work seriously and endeavoured to help the Parapsychology Unit in its research work. At its very first meeting on May 2, 1964, the Committee advised that in writing the reports of the cases of Extra Cerebral Memory which are published as research monographs, a working thesis should first be prepared in each case and sent to the Committee which will scrutinise it and give suggestions, if any, to be incorporated in the reports to be published later. The papers should be published only after the Committee has finally approved the draft. The research reports should be critically examined with a view to improving the methods and techniques used in the study of such cases. Any criticism in this regard should be replied. The Committee also advised the Director to utilise the limited talent and resources of the Unit by concentrating on one or two areas of research rather than dispersing them over a wide field. In fact, the Committee expressed its strong opinion that the Unit should firmly resist the temptation to undertake research on all sorts of subjects, which it was argued, would lead to the dispersal of energies and waste of effort without leading to any substantial results. It was suggested in this connection that only those areas of research should be preferred which do not involve such cost and which promise more reliable results one way or the other. In order to ensure this the Committee suggested critical criteria of a more stringent kind and advised the Director to have continuous discussion with the Committee regarding the methodological problems involved in this particular kind of research. In one of its meetings the Committee recorded that good work was being done and this would promise possibilities of research at the university level but, later, the committee again reminded the Director that more work should be done to dispel the doubts regarding the academic status of his research and that the Director should acquaint the university community with the changes in the technique of investigation in the light of research in other advanced countries like USA and the USSR. The minutes, however, record that the Director did not observe the advice given by the Committee and that he undertook, on the contrary, excessive publicity of the popular type which was "un-becoming from the academic point of view". The Committee advised the Director to desist from giving such publicity to his work which compromised the position of the university. In a subsequent meeting, the Advisory Committee took strong exception to the manner in which the Director was using, out of context, the record of the discussion of the Advisory Committee. The minutes of the Advisory Committee also reveal that the Director invited an Australian lady to the university without the concurrence of the university. It is understood that the State Government took a serious view of this.

III. Meeting with some Members of the Advisory Committee

Prof. Daya Krishna, Head of the Philosophy department and the Convener of the Advisory Committee kindly arranged our meeting with some of the members of the Advisory Committee who could be invited at short notice. The following were present: (1) Dr. Daya Krishna, (2) Dr. R. E. Heilig, (3) Prof. Tikkiwal, Prof. V. V. John, Ex-Director of Education, Rajasthan University was present by invitation. We gathered from these persons that the Parapsychology Unit of the University had indulged in cheap publicity which brought no credit to the university, that methods of investigation employed by the Parapsychology Unit could not stand the test of the scientific method, that Mr. Bannerjee had consistently failed to implement the

suggestions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee and that Mr. Bannerjee had once published an article on Parapsychology in the name of Prof. V.V. John in the Indian Journal of Parapsychological Research and later in the illustrative Weekly of India to which Mr. John had taken serious exception. It was emphasised that the Parapsychology Unit at the University was not serving any useful purpose in its present form and that the possibilities of recognition of Parapsychology as a recognised academic discipline of a university were becoming more and more remote with the work done and published by this unit.

IV. "Kanpur University Committee on Parapsychology"

In February 1968, the Vice-Chancellor of Kanpur University wrote to Shri Bannerjee requesting for a note on the functioning of the Unit with a view to examining the possibility of starting an institute of the same kind at Kanpur. In consultation with Shri Bannerjee, the Vice-Chancellor, Kanpur University, suggested a few experts who could form a team to provide relevant information required by the University. The Director converted this into a "Committee of the Kanpur University", paid the T.A. and D.A. of the members out of his own funds and sent a copy of the report of the "Committee" to his own university. We were informed that this came as a surprise to the university because there was no official information about this committee and the terms and reference of the committee as mentioned in the report most unusual. The Rajasthan University requested the Kanpur University to clarify the position. It was understood from the Kanpur University that the Vice-Chancellor had not appointed any such committee. (We were given copies of this correspondence by the Rajasthan University.) The Rajasthan University asked the Director of the Unit not to publish the minutes of this "Committee" in the university Journal of Parapsychology without clearance from the University and not to use these minutes for publication. The Director has, however, published the report of this committee in a brochure.

V. Review of Research at the Parapsychology Unit

We spent the major portion of our time at our disposal at Jaipur in reviewing with Shri Bannerjee the work he had done so far at the Rajasthan University and also at Ganga nagar Institute before coming to the University. Shri Bannerjee kindly gave to us a resume of the research work done upto date. This is reproduced below in Column I and our comments on the project are given against each item in column II.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Comments of the Committee</u>
1.	2.
i) Upto date we have conducted 30 ESP experiments.	This study was conducted at Ganganagar, Bikaner. All the records are not available. Of the 30 experiments conducted only 15 records of ESP were shown to us and even in respect of these documentation of data was inadequate and un-systematic. The sample selected was so small that no worthwhile result could be expected. Actually, the study has resulted in inconclusive findings.
ii) The department developed a new technique which is called SEMI technique and has been acknowledged as a valuable contribution.	This "technique" was also "developed" by Shri Bannerjee before he came to Rajasthan University. No evidence was given to support the claim that a new method called SEMI was developed by him. We could not find any distinctiveness of this method nor could we ascertain as to had acknowledged it as a "worthwhile contribution". Actually the method used was a routine combination of well established methods.

Project

1.

iii) The Department also emphasised a new and third method, PSI conduction method, under which the department has carried out experiments on 50 individuals who were under the influence of drugs. The difficulties encountered by me in making these experiments may be appreciated because the Department did not have the service of a regular medical doctor nor was it easy to get willing subjects. A detailed report of these studies is ready for publication.

iv) The Department collected with great difficulty about 700 cases of reincarnation which we prefer to call cases of Extra Cerebral Memory.

v) A special method has been evolved and developed by the Department for studying cases of extra-cerebral memory, with due considerations to different variables while examining the phenomena. The phenomena is being studied and treated as an open one.

Comments of the Committee

2.

This experiment was undertaken by Shri Bannerjee at the instance of Dr. Sampurnanand, the then Governor of Rajasthan. It was reported that the Physician collaborating with Shri Bannerjee in this study was not interested in it and, therefore the study did not develop as well as it could have. The available data given to us was not documented and properly codified. Fifty cases were reported to have been investigated but we could not verify this on the basis of actual record. Shri Bannerjee admitted that the study did not result in any useful finding partly because of the absence of a regular medical doctor and partly because it was difficult to get willing subjects for the study. The report of this study is yet to be published.

Of the 700 cases of reincarnation collected, only 30 were taken up for intensive investigation and of these only three were brought out in monographs. Two of the three monographs (one reported to be out of print) given to us did not reveal adoption of scientific procedures. Prof. Daya Krishna, the Head of the Philosophy Department and the Convener of the Advisory Committee of the Parapsychology Unit at Rajasthan University, has published a critical review of these two research monographs (copy attached, Appendix II) He has summed up his evaluation in the following words "to sum up, the so called research monographs are not research monographs in any serious sense of the term, if the case for research in Parapsychology is to be based on such slipshod work, then I am afraid, it can hardly be taken seriously by any one who has the cause of truth at his heart and respect for academic standards in his mind". We are in general agreement with these observations.

No evidence was given to us to substantiate the claim that a special method has been evolved by the Unit for studying the cases of Extra Cerebral Memory. Discussion with Shri Bannerjee revealed that the procedures used were the well-known methods like the questionnaire technique and the situational method. In fact these are the only two methods which could be used in these particular studies.

Project

Comments of the Committee

1.

2.

- vi) The department has also conducted a large scale survey for determining the effect of an individual's attitude towards emergence of the psychic experiences. The report is ready.
- vii) The department has completed a survey of scientific minded and religious minded people. The report is under preparation.
- viii) A survey designed to collect psychic experiences of 8th class students has been completed.
- ix) A project in collaboration with the Institute of Education, Udaipur was organised for studying yogic mental concentration and its effect on ESP. Its report has been published in the Journal of the Unit. The result achieved at the Project have been so fascinating that the Institute has requested me to spend upto Rs.2000/- in case the work is taken up.
- x) The Department has also collection under its explanatory research Programme information about various types of psychic phenomena for which India has a reputation. It has also obtained authentication for such reported psychic phenomena examined by it. In effect, the efforts in this direction have been to establish a clearing house of authenticated information on psychic phenomena.

This work was started in 1958 at the Ganganagar Institute. The report is yet to be prepared.

The Unit issued 6000 questionnaire in connection with this study and received 800 replies. Of these 217 cases were selected for study. The criteria for selecting these 217 cases were not clear to us. We are not sure about the usefulness of this study. It merely endeavours to classify two groups of people, scientific and religious groups on the basis of their professional affiliations. The classification is not based on any specific hypothesis and it is doubtful if it will lead to any useful or worthwhile result. The report is not yet ready.

We understood that this project was undertaken at the instance of the Rajasthan Government. We could not satisfy ourselves with regard to the methods used and the results obtained nor was any evidence forthcoming to show that the results of the study were used by the Rajasthan Government or the Unit itself. The report was not available.

We went through the report of this study published in the Indian Journal of Parapsychological Research brought out by Shri Bannerjee. We failed to see any attempt to apply scientific and statistical techniques to support the findings. The methods used will not stand the test of the scientific scrutiny. Infact we wondered why Shri Bannerjee was in a hurry to publish an incomplete study which did not bring out anything of consequence. We were informed that the training given by the Yogi had some effect on the behaviour of students but little on ESP.

We were shown a large number of files containing correspondence with individuals and newspaper cuttings. The material collected is supposed to be in connection with "exploratory research about the Psychic Phenomenon". We went through some files but could not get any evidence of systematisation or authentication of the material collected. Of the large number of cases supposed to be studied and documented, Shri Bannerjee had personally verified only one but even here the methodology used is of doubtful validity. The result was inconclusive.



## I.

xi) The department has also collected information regarding good psychic subjects and of good yogic from the Parapsychological point of view.

xii) Definite schemes have been prepared for research prospects in this field in India. The schemes have been drawn out only for topics to which India is most suited.

xiii) A library of interdisciplinary books and journals involving a large amount of labour and efforts has been developed. This library is now receiving about 70 research journals on exchange basis.

xiv) Special efforts for education work have been made. People in consequence have started keeping record of psychic experiences and reporting these, as also the experiences of other persons known to them, to us. Further, because of the educational work a corporate image of this research work has been formed almost all over the world, and in consequence, people interested in determining the nature of man, have come to believe that parapsychological research is necessary in ascertaining the total nature of man.

xv) The Indian journal of Parapsychology is being published regularly as an independent intellectual forum. The circulation of the journal meets the expenses of the journal.

## 2.

It is merely a collection of items of information. No attempt has been made to make use of this information.

This is an exercise in planning. Shri Bannerjee is proposing a scheme for a nine-months diploma course in Parapsychology. Shri Bannerjee also gave us a five-year research programme of the Unit. This programme deals with all possible areas of Parapsychology and reads like the contents of a good book on Parapsychology. It is merely a listing of topics and does not indicate any definite proposals for any specific research project.

A library of books on various disciplines has been built up.

This is a claim which we could not verify.

We understand that this journal was coming out regularly.

VI. Summary of Observations:

1. The choice of topics selected for study is so wide, diverse and undelimited that it is not possible for one person to cope with this work with the help of just one research assistant. Even if expert assistants were available, we doubt whether the topics selected for study and the methods used would result in advancement of knowledge or development of new techniques in parapsychology.

2. Studies made by the Unit lack scientific control necessary for successful application of the scientific method. None of the studies conducted so far would be acceptable as academic or scholarly work of a high standard.

3. Documentation is poor both in quality and quantity in every study and it is not possible to test the accuracy of data which have been collected haphazardly and recorded indifferently. The unit could not produce some of the vital data which we needed in connection with the review of the studies conducted by it. A random test of the punched cards gave information which did not tally with the actual data.

4. The studies conducted on many areas of Parapsychology e.g. ESP, mediumship, collection of Psychic experiment, effects of drugs on ESP, effect of yogic training on ESP., Apport phenomenon i.e. materialisation by yogic power, Extra Cerebral Memory (re-incarnation) and snake cure phenomenon are all on a superficial and popular level. This could not be otherwise condiering the resources of the research unit and the diversity and complicated nature of the topics chosen for study.

5. The present emphasis of Unit is on the collection of case studies based on hearsay and paper reports. The three cases claimed to be studied in depth and detail will not stand the test of the scientific method.

6. If the recommendations and suggestions given by the Advisory Committee of the University from time to time had been implemented by the Unit, there was some hope that the work undertaken might lead to some worthwhile results.

7. The impact of the work of the parapsychology unit on the academic community of the Rajasthan University appears to be far from happy. This is borne out by the records of the Advisory Committee and was corroborated by others whom we met in the campus. We understand that the Unit had not arranged any seminar, discussion or lecture to acquaint the University Community with its work. Nor was any attempt made to enlist inter-departmental support for the projects undertaken.

#### Recommendations:

1. We realise that the Parapsychology Unit at the Rajasthan University has had many handicaps. First, there was uncertainty about the tenure of the Director; secondly, there was uncertainty about funds and the Director was allowed to canvass for donations; thirdly, the relations between the Head of the Philosophy Department to which the Unit was attached grew more and more strained and, fourthly, the absence of an independent department of psychology in the university deprived the Director of immediate and intimate contact with colleagues in similar pursuits. These handicaps, however, got accentuated mainly because the Director did not obtain the collaboration of his colleagues in related disciplines and went his own way over a wide field, all alone and without an identifiable purpose and with procedures which lack rigour of the scientific method.

2. We realise that there is ample scope for research in Parapsychology and there are immense possibilities, particularly in India. We also believe that at least some university centres should be encouraged to undertake research in this area. In this connection we considered a suggestion that the Parapsychology Unit of the Rajasthan University could continue and form an integral part of the department of Psychology which, we understand, is going to be set up shortly. The merit of this suggestion is that it will ensure continuity of the Unit. But considering the performance and the promise of the Unit, we are not in favour of its continuation in its present form and with its present leadership. The continuation of the Unit could be considered only if the University is in a position to establish immediately a Department of Psychology and if the following conditions are met: (a) continuity of the Unit on a permanent basis is assured, (b) a competent person with

a doctoral degree, with recognised research publication to his credit and one who is readily accepted by the academic community on the basis of proven scholarship is appointed in the professor's grade as the Director of the Unit, (c) the Unit is assured of a Deputy Director in the Readers' scale with at least two research assistants and some skeleton ministerial staff and (d) the research programme of the Unit is coordinated by a consultative committee consisting of experts from and outside the university. These conditions seem to us to be absolutely necessary for ensuring research work which would be acceptable to the community of scholars in India and abroad. We, however, do not command this suggestion. It may not be possible at the present moment to get a suitable Director for the Unit and the university itself will take some time to establish and develop its department of Psychology. The views of the U.G.C. Review Committee, reproduced below are pertinent in this connection.

"A word is necessary on the trend in some institutions to undertake work in the field of parapsychology, yoga and similar subjects in spite of their being no equipment or proper training facilities for this type of work. While we recognise the importance of work in these areas, it may not be in the interest of the scientific development of psychology at this stage to undertake ambitious schemes in these areas without adequate training, equipment and guidance". (page 21 of the Report).

3. We do not think there will be any advantage in continuing the Parapsychology Unit at the Rajasthan University in its present form. This, we understand, is also the recommendation of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee of the Rajasthan University with regard to this Unit. Continuance of the Unit will result, as hithertofore, in waste of resources and, incidently in perpetuating an unhappy situation in the Philosophy Department of the University. More important, what goes on for research in the Unit may alienate the sympathies of the academic community in India and abroad from Parapsychology and also undermine its claim to being a scientific discipline. We understand that the present Director has a lein with the Government of Rajasthan as a lecturer in a Government College. There should, therefore, be no difficulty in disbanding the present Unit.

4. We do not recommend UGC support for the Unit in its present form.

We are indeed very grateful to Prof. R.C. Mehrotra, Acting Vice-Chancellor of Rajasthan University, to the University teachers who gave us their considered opinion and to the Administrative staff of the University who helped us in our work.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Parapsychology held on 2nd May, 1964.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEETING

Members Present:

- 1. Daya Krishna - Convener
- 2. G.C.Pandey - Member
- 3. H.N.Banerjee - Member-Secretary

The meeting of the Advisory Committee was held today in the Department of Parapsychology under the chairmanship of Dr. Daya Krishna, Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy, University of Rajasthan. The following points were discussed and decision arrived at:

1. It was decided that in writing the reports of the cases of Extra Cerebral Memory which are published as research monographs, a working thesis should first be prepared in each case and submitted to the committee which will scrutinize the same and send its suggestions, if any, to be incorporated in reports to be published later. After final approval of the working thesis by the committee shall alone the matter go to the Press. This has been decided in order that the published work should be of academic standard.
2. The research reports, particularly the study of the cases of Extra Cerebral Memory, it was decided, shall be critically x-rayed. This will be done with a view to improve upon the methods and techniques used in the study of such cases. Any intellectual criticism in this regard, if any, should be answered.
3. It was suggested that a person should be sent before the investigator who would stay in the area not as an investigator - at least, not known as such to the persons concerned and develop an independent view of the case from a different angle.
4. It was suggested that an independent person be associated with the investigating team an intelligent, alert, questioning outsider who would only observe and report his comments later on.
5. It was pointed out that through newspapers specially the 'vernacular ones', people should be asked to report directly the cases in knowledge to the Department, so that they may be got in touch with immediately.
6. In the opinion of the members, teaching work in Para-~~psy~~chology should be taken up at least once a week in order that there may be scope for mutual exchange of ideas and the Department of Parapsychology may also be in close touch with the academic atmosphere of the University. Who shall be the students in this teaching and what course is to be introduced, has not been worked out.
7. To give more impetus to the students in Parapsychology and to make the subject more popular, it was decided that seminars on various problems connected with Parapsychology be held periodically and the topics be discussed so that many points of importance might emerge for consideration. This would help in enlightening the people who are not directly connected with Parapsychology.

MEMBERS PRESENT

- 1. Daya Krishna - Convener
- 2. G.C. Pandey - Member
- 3. B.D. Tikkiwal - Member
- 4. T.K.N. Unithan - Member
- 5. H.N. Banerjee - Member Secretary

The Committee was convened primarily to discuss and evaluate the report of the department on the research work that it has carried on upto now. A copy of the report was circulated beforehand to each of the members for their careful criticism and evaluation.

The members discussed the various points and reached agreement concerning the following:

- 1. The department can best utilise its limited talent and resources by concentrating on one or two areas of research rather than dispersing them over a wide field. In fact, the committee was strongly of the opinion that the department should firmly resist the temptation to undertake research on all sorts of subjects that any important person or institution might suggest. This, it was argued, would only lead to the dispersal of energies and waste of effort without leading to any substantial results.
- 2. It was suggested in this connection that only those areas of research should be preferred which do not involve much cost and which promise more reliable results one way or the other.
- 3. For any substantial research to be undertaken, it was felt that the department and its personnel should have a clearly defined status in the University and a security of tenure at least for a limited number of years.
- 4. Also, it was felt in this connection that the department should not be hustled to publish research material in order to show that something is being done. Real Research takes a longer time to mature and publication should be done only when something of a certain standard has been achieved.
- 5. To ensure this, critical criteria of a more stringent kind were suggested and it was felt that there should be continuing discussion on the methodological problems involved, keeping in mind those specially encountered in this field.
- 6. The committee appreciated the new format of the Journal of the Department and the improvement in the quality of production.

Sd/-  
 (Daya Krishna)  
 Convener  
 Advisory Committee, Department  
 of Parapsychology.

The Minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Parapsychology, held on 18.12.1964.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

Members Present:

- 1. Daya Krishna -- Convener
- 2. G.C.Pandey -- Member
- 3. G.C.Patni -- Member
- 4. B.D.Tikkiwal -- Member
- 5. H.N.Banerjee -- Member - Secretary

The meeting was convened to review the research work of the Department of Parapsychology that it has carried out upto now and also to discuss the report concerning the Research Programmes and the needs of the Department for the year 1965, a copy of which was sent beforehand to each of the members.

The following points were discussed and decisions arrived at:

- (1) The members reiterated their stand discussed in the previous meeting held on August 6, 1964 concerning the clearly defined status of the Department and the security of tenure of its personnel.
- (2) It was suggested that the Drug Research should be pursued rigorously paying adequate attention to its methodology which should be of some more stringent kind.
- (3) Some of the Research Programmes and the needs of the Department as outlined in the report were discussed and it was pointed out that the Committee would be able to make suggestions in the light of the report of the U.G.C. and the Grant it has made available for carrying on the research work of the Department and for that a copy of the said report should be supplied to each member.
- (4) It was also felt that the Director of the Department of Parapsychology should be relieved of the task of collecting funds for the Department so that he might better concentrate upon the research work.

Sd/-  
 (Daya Krishna)  
 Convener,  
 Advisory Committee  
 Deptt. of Parapsychology,  
 University of Rajasthan.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARAPSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

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The Advisory Committee was appointed primarily to assess and evaluate the research work of the Department of Parapsychology and to make suggestions for its development. The Committee, therefore, meets periodically to assess the work of the Department.

The last meeting of the Advisory Committee was held on Tuesday the 20th July, 1965. The following members were present:

- 1. Dr. Daya Krishna - Professor & Head of the Department of Philosophy - Convener
- 2. Dr. G. C. Pande - Tagore Professor of Indian Culture and Head of the Department of History and Indian Culture - Member.
- 3. Dr. G. C. Patni - Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics - Member.
- 4. Dr. B. D. Tikkiwal - Head of the Department of Statistics - Member
- 5. Dr. H. N. Banerjee - Director, Department of Parapsychology - Member - Secretary.

1. The members reviewed the research work of the Department carried upto now and expressed satisfaction about it. Despite the lack of many research facilities, the Department has been doing good work and it promises possibility of research at the university level.

2. The members of the Psychology Department of Delhi University had an opportunity to observe the procedure followed by the Department in the investigation of cases suggestive of Extra Cerebral Memory when the research team went to Delhi last time to study a case. They showed satisfaction and joined the team. The members of the Committee were, therefore pleased to note that the Department has been studying a case in collaboration with the Delhi University Psychology Department. This is an example of the academic recognition which the Department's work is receiving.

3. The members reviewed the durg research work. The Medical Research Consultant of the department was consulted in this connection. It was noticed that there had been an improvement in the research methodology in this direction.

4. The members were satisfied with the Publications of the Department. The Department has been able to publish four issues of the Journal and three Research Monographs. The latest Research Monograph is definitely an improvement and a fine specimen as compared to the previous ones. The Journal has received academic recognition from important institutions like the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Documentation Centre, Paris. Its circulation has also been increased.

5. Dr. Jamuna Prasad, Director, State Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad (which is the largest Bureau of Psychology in India) visited the Department in the Month of May 1965 with his team, scrutinised the report on Yoga Project undertaken by the Department and expressed his satisfaction for the work done by the Department.

(109)

6. One thing about which members expressed their concern was the non-availability of a vehicle for smoothly and regularly conducting drug experiments. The subjects for experiments may be required to be brought to the Department for experimentation and left back at their residence after the experiment is over. The timings are often odd. Proper conditioning is necessary. They, therefore, felt that the jeep should be placed at the disposal of the Director of the Department of Para-psychology.

In view of the good and commendable work done by the Department the members felt that the Department should be made permanent its staff be confirmed as was previously recommended by the committee.

Sd/-  
(G.C.Pande)  
For Convener



The minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee which was held at 4.00 p.m. on Saturday the 19th February 1966. The following members were present:

- 1. Dr. T.K.N. Unnithan
- 2. Dr. G.C. Pande
- 3. Dr. Daya Krishna
- 4. Dr. E.N. Banerjee

Dr. G.C. Patni and Dr. B.D. Tikkiwal could not be present.

It was suggested by Dr. Unnithan that the Department of Para-psychology should not be called a department but a Centre for Research in Para-Psychology under the department of Philosophy. Dr. Unnithan emphasised this point as the term 'department' has a definite technical connotation in the University.

It was suggested by Dr. Daya Krishna and agreed to by other members that ultimately the Centre should function as a Unit in the Department of Psychology which should eventually be separated from Philosophy and be headed by a Professor of Psychology.

The Committee felt that its recommendations in the past regarding the security of tenure to the department has not been given sufficient attention by the Administration. The Committee was of the opinion that Dr. Banerjee had carried out very useful research and investigation during this period despite adverse conditions and circumstances. It was definitely of the opinion that no research could be carried on unless there is reasonable tenure of service for the department, at least for five years.

The Committee was of the opinion that more work should be done by the department to dispell the doubts regarding the academic status and should acquaint the University community with the changes in the technique of investigation and professional state of research in other advanced countries like U.S.A. and Soviet Russia.

The Committee reiterated its opinion that the department should be placed on a more permanent basis if substantial results are to be achieved. In any case the Committee felt that the administration should reach at the final decision in the matter and not postpone further as it has been doing so far.

Sd/-  
(Daya Krishna)  
Convener

(111)

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE  
RESEARCH UNIT IN PARAPSYCHOLOGY HELD ON FRIDAY, THE  
4TH NOVEMBER 1966 AT 11.30 A.M., IN THE UNIVERSITY OFFICE

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PRESENT

- |    |                       |                  |
|----|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Daya Krishna      | Convener         |
| 2. | Dr. T. K. N. Unnithan |                  |
| 3. | Dr. G. C. Patni       |                  |
| 4. | Dr. G. C. Pande       |                  |
| 5. | Dr. B. D. Tikkiwal    |                  |
| 6. | Shri V. V. John       |                  |
| 7. | Shri H. N. Banerjee   | Member-Secretary |

The Committee reviewed the working of the Unit with a view to evaluate and assess the work done by it, its potential for future developments and to examine whether the present setting of the Unit needs to be changed so that it could function more effectively.

2. In this connection, the Committee also took note of the letter from the Secretary, University Grants Commission approving the establishment of a Research Unit in Parapsychology in the University and sanctioning a grant for the Third Five Year Plan period and also the letter from one Prof. Ian Stevenson from the U.S.A.

3. The Committee expressed concern of the financial difficulties under which the Unit had been working in the past and the circumstances under which Shri Banerji had to devote substantial part of his time and energy in collecting donations from outside bodies and agencies. However, in view of the changed financial condition of the Unit as a result of help from the Commission, the Committee desired that henceforth Shri Banerji should concentrate solely and exclusively on creative research work.

4. The Committee briefly discussed the letter of Prof. Stevenson and was of the view that the points raised by him were such which should be looked into by the University administration.

5. During the course of discussion the members observed that Shri Banerjee had indulged in excessive publicity of the popular type unbecoming from the academic point of view and therefore advised Shri Banerji to desist from giving such publicity and thus compromising the position of the University.

6. Dr. T. K. N. Unnithan read out an article from Planite which showed that the role of the Advisory Committee of the Unit had been greatly distorted and a wrong impression had been created abroad. Shri Banerji admitted that he had read the article but disclaimed any knowledge and responsibility for its publication. The Committee desired that Shri Banerji should send a statement to the Editor of the Journal clarifying the whole position. In fact, the Committee held that this should have been done by him as soon as the article came to his notice.

7. Another instance of misuse of the minutes of the Advisory Committee was pointed out by Dr. Daya Krishna. It was made clear by the Committee that its function was to advise the Vice-Chancellor and that its minutes and recommendations were for the exclusive use of the Vice-Chancellor alone and on no account they should be circulated or given publicity anywhere.

8. The Committee was emphatically of the view that the Unit should not be allowed to work independently is cutting itself off from the main stream of academic life of the University Department

of Psychology when established under the charge and supervision of a qualified person. This was an ideal arrangement to be aimed at. Until a separate University Department of Psychology comes into being, the Unit should continue to function as a part of the University Department of Philosophy and be amenable to its academic and administrative disciplines manned by the necessary staff.

9. At present Shri Banerjee was the only person in the Unit who was doing any research work with no assistance from anybody which was not a satisfactory state of affairs. He should be given the help of a Psychologist and a Statistician.

10. As regards Mrs. Nesic's visit, the Committee agreed that the University did not have any liability or obligation and endorsed the action taken by the University Administration in this connection. However, it observed that Shri Banerjee should have obtained necessary clearance regarding her visit from the University authorities, and desired that he should send an explanatory note to the University expressing his regrets and assuring that such things would not recur in future.

Sd/-  
(Daya Krishna)  
Convener

'ISMAIL' AND 'MUNESH' \*

A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE TWO RESEARCH MONOGRAPHS  
PUBLISHED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PARAPSYCHOLOGY,  
UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR, INDIA.

DAYA KRISHNA.

There is a whole range of subjects whose mention almost always raises a dubious and ironical smile amongst those who are even within a hearing distance. The practitioners, however, always feel that those who are smiling in such a superior manner are behaving like the philosophers who refused to look through Galileo's telescope. By implication, they seem to claim that though disallowed anywhere near the building of science and treated as pariahs of science, they represent the true spirit of Galileo and that the scoffers and deriders have just become a petrified orthodoxy in the name of science as the philosophers had become in the name of Aristotle.

The two monographs before us seem to breathe an air of open-minded scientific spirit, but they forget that 'being open-minded' is not the only characteristic of being scientific. The other, and even more important, is the rigour of testing and observing and the persistent attempt at finding the possible loopholes in them, if any.

Judged from this perspective, the monographs purporting to investigate cases of alleged rebirth or what the authors in pompous scientific jargon call 'Extra Cerebral Memory', are poor specimens indeed. They reveal such a terribly loose method of writing and investigating that one wonders how the investigators could conceive of themselves as scientists indeed.

Take, for example, the first monograph which reports the "investigation" of a case in Turkey where a child called Ismail identified himself with somebody who was killed and recalled the incidents and persons of his previous life. One may go through the whole monograph and not come to know as to the exact way in which the investigator came to know of the case, the exact date when he visited the place, the exact procedure and sequence of the investigation, the time taken, the number of persons associated with him in the investigation, their technical qualifications, the interpreters engaged etc. etc. One does not even know the date of birth of Ismail, though we have the exact date of the death of Abait Suzulmus with whom Ismail seems completely to identify

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\* In reply to the critical points raised by the author, see article - 'Extra Cerebral Memory - A Problem in Parapsychological Research, By H.N. Banerjee (Published in this issue of the Journal).

Note: Since the present Journal is an open intellectual forum, the above Review is being published with the following note from the authors of the monographs - 'Ismail and 'Munesh'.  
- Eds.

The subject of Parapsychological research has suffered a great deal because of the attitude of neglect adopted by the orthodox scientists towards it. The growth of any scientific subject much depends upon the intellectual criticism which it can arouse for that helps in improving the methodology. The authors of the two research monographs reviewed here, study the phenomena of Extra Cerebral Memory scientifically. In this line of research they cannot benefit themselves by the experiences of previous investigators as the regular scientific study of the Phenomena has been taken up quite recently. Because of this reason the investigators (the authors of the above monographs) are always keen to invite criticism and that is ventilated so that further criticism may be forthcoming which may be helpful in the improvement of their methodology. The above Review has necessitated the writing of a Manual detailing the procedure which the investigators have hitherto been following.

himself in this life. The wonder of the case is that the investigator seems blissfully unaware of the fundamental importance of this, for if Ismail was born earlier than the murder or even after such an interval as to make the conception definitely earlier, the hypothesis of rebirth would become untenable.

But the investigator does not seem interested in testing the hypothesis. In fact, even a casual reader of the report would notice the discrepancy between the age of the child described at different places in the report. For example, Ismail is described as seven years old when the author visited him, i.e., in December 1962. Now, Abeit Suxulmus was murdered on January 31, 1956, and thus it is obvious that only if Ismail were to be born on the same day, he would become seven years old on January 30, 1963, i.e., one month after the investigator visited and met the persons. Further, there certainly is a time-lapse between conception and birth and thus either Ismail was conceived earlier than the murder of Abeit or he was born much later and thus could not have been as much in age as was claimed.

The point obviously is not whether these apparent inconsistencies may be reconciled in some way or the other, but the deeper one as to how any supposedly scientific investigator could publish them without making the least attempt to do so. The monograph, in fact, is replete with statements which show that the investigator is not interested in investigating at all. Much is made, for example, of the fact that Ismail led the way unaided to the house of the person with whom he identified himself. The distance between the two houses, however, one is literally amazed to learn, is only three-quarters of a mile. The author of course, is not amazed at all. He assures us with supreme confidence that "in the present life of Ismail, like other Turkish children of his age (three) he would not have strayed from his home alone, so he could not possibly have traversed the route between the two homes before he led the party of his family to the home of Abeit Suzulmus when he was three" (p.9). One really feels asking as to how long the author has stayed in the area and whether he has made any detailed study of the 'straying habits' of the Turkish children of that district. It seems really fantastic that any person should seriously try to build his case on such an argument, but it seems that some of them do.

The exact issue, as I said earlier, is not of this specific point or that but rather of the whole manner and temper in which the investigation has been carried. What should, for example, one think of an investigation where on the same page two contradictory statements are made without any awareness that one is contradicting oneself about a statement of fact. "Hatice, Zaki and Hikmat Suzulmus show towards Ismail an equal affection and apparently fully accept Ismail as Abeit (husband or father) reborn", and also that "the present and the previous families have become and remain cool towards each other, a relationship which hardly speaks for a fraudulent contrivance of the case between them, unless we assume this friction part of the play". One wonders as to who is really trying to perpetrate a fraud in the name of scientific research.

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When the above Review was brought to the notice of the investigators, they were of the impression that much of the criticism was due to the fact that the procedure of investigation was not referred to in the above two monographs in order to give an idea about the empirical approach of the investigators. So it necessitated the codification of the procedure which they have been following while administering the detailed questionnaire for studying the cases suggestive of Extra Cerebral Memory.

The investigators wish to take opportunity of thanking the reviewer of the above monographs for his encouraging comments about the research monograph published henceforth.

The author claims in the Preamble that "the present investigation has been conducted as an empirical scientific study, leaving aside theoretical considerations, for or against", and the term Extra Cerebral Memory has been used instead of ~~re-incarnation~~ as "the term reincarnation is presumptuous and has spiritualistic and occultic connotations". However, the main text does not eschew theoretic discussions and concludes "such an influence might have occurred through a 'possession' or partial influence on Ismail of the discarnate personality of Abeit, or through reincarnation in which Abeit and Ismail would be conceived as continuous with each other and occupying successively two different organisms". It should be obvious to the most unsophisticated reader that the author's statement in the Preamble flatly contradicts his conclusion which prefers and argues for alternatives, each one of which has "spiritualistic and occultic connotations". In fact, the author has taken pains to eliminate the hypothesis of extra-sensory perception and telepathy, as will be evident to anyone who studies the concluding portions of this study.

they

The same is the case with the other study of 'Munesh' where the authors explicitly state that they "are aware of the apprehension of a group of parapsychologists regarding categorising the studies of such cases under 'reincarnation' which the investigators prefer to call the cases of Extra Cerebral Memory" (p.43-44). It seems strange that the authors should think that a mere change of name would result in a different content, **specially** when they themselves are insistent on putting the old content back into the concept.

The study of 'Munosh', in fact, attempts to be a more ambitious undertaking, but hardly in a scientific direction. For example, we are told on page 53 that "the witnesses were also interviewed at intervals. They were first interviewed in April 1963 and again in January, 1964 in order to find out the convergence or divergence between them. There is no such thing in the body of the text. In fact, but for this isolated sentence one would not even know that a previous investigation of the case had been undertaken in April, 1963. One does not know either as to what exactly were the considerations that led the investigators to reinvestigate the case, for the ostensible reason given seems hardly the real reason, as it is nowhere in the central focus of the report. In fact, the way the report has been written makes one rather feel that the investigation is being done for the first time.

The basic fact about the exact interval between the death of the person with whom the identification is being claimed and the birth of the person who claims it is, once again casually dismissed. The authors write 'The exact interval between the dates of the death of IP (Identified Person) and birth of S (Subject) cannot be calculated in absence of the exact dates". (p.viii, of the Index). It may legitimately be asked if the attempt was made at all. In case it was seriously attempted, what was the range of discrepancy among the different dates? There is no evidence in the report of any such attempt.

One may, in critically assessing any such report, question the weightage given to individual facts or their interpretation or to the manner in which the investigation has been conducted. I have tried to focus attention on the last, as it is the hard core of scientific inquiry. Any study that fails to meet the minimum requirements or investigating procedure cannot call itself 'scientific', however persuasive it might otherwise appear to be.

But the investigation can also be questioned at the crucial level of interpretation also. The authors, for example, make much of the emotional attachment of Munesh to his former wife which, they say, they observed for full one day. (Index p.vi). Leaving aside the question whether one day's observation is sufficient at all, the interpretation seems dubious for they do not seem to have asked themselves the simple questions

(1) Whether similar emotional attachments are not shown by children to persons with whom they have no ostensible relationship at all and with whom they do not identify themselves in any relationship in former life?

(2) What could possibly be the distinguishing marks of a child's emotional relationship which could be designated as "behaving towards a wife"?

It seems really funny that the investigators should take the child's refusal to be seriously perturbed by the threat of not being able to marry if he was already married as establishing the point (p.27). The investigators perhaps projected their own feelings in face of such a threat on to the child and though he must feel the way. Similarly, it seems strange that someone should maintain that if a wife is seriously beaten in a house where there are other members, the neighbours would not come to know of it (Rei' incident, Innex p.xii). Or, for example, a person who feels sad at not finding his books (Index, p.iii and Appendix I, p.iv). No one, of course, cared to ask the names of the books which the boy found missing or whether he even could read the language in which they were written.

To sum up, the so-called research-monographs are not research-monographs in any serious sense of the term. If the case for research in Parapsychology is to be based on such slipshod work, then I am afraid it can hardly be taken serious by anyone who has the cause of truth at his heart and respect for academic standards in his mind.

Daya Krishna  
Prof. & Head of the Dept. of  
Philosophy, University of  
Rajasthan, Jaipur (India).

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 22 : To consider the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the possibility of recognition of the Department of Sociology Delhi University as a Centre of Advanced Study.

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In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee on Centres of Advanced Study at its meeting held in September 1966 and which were considered by the Commission in November 1966 and May 1967 (vide Items Nos. 29 and 30 respectively) and subsequently in December 1967 (vide item No. 30), a committee was appointed to consider the possibility of recognising of the Department of Sociology, University of Delhi, as a Centre of Advanced Study. The Committee, which consisted of the following members, visited the Department of Sociology, University of Delhi on 3rd May, 1968:

1. Prof. A. R. Wadia,  
Chairman,  
Centres' Committee &  
Member, U.G.C.
2. Prof. M. S. Gore,  
Director,  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Bombay.
3. Dr. R. N. Saksena,  
Director,  
Institute of Social Sciences,  
Agra.
4. Dr. Ralph Pieris,  
Expert in Sociology,  
Unesco Centre,  
Institute of Economic Growth,  
University of Delhi,  
Delhi.
5. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,  
Joint Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.

The Report of the Committee is attached as Annexure I.

The Committee concerned itself mainly with the following aspects of the proposal referred to it:

- (a) Whether the existing facilities, academic programmes and achievements of the department during the past five years provide a justifiable basis for the recognition of this department as a Centre of Advanced Study in the field of Sociology;
- (b) In case it is agreed that the department may be so recognised as a Centre, the area of specialisation to be specified so that the centre would be in a position to concentrate its efforts on the study of a particular branch of sociology and its related aspects; and
- (c) The facilities that may be created, in addition to the existing ones in order to enable the department to function as a Centre of Advanced Study.



The recommendations of the Committee are given below:

1. The Committee is of the unanimous view that there is sufficient justification and basis for this department to be recognised and developed as a Centre of Advanced Study and recommends the same for consideration by the Commission.
2. The Committee is confident that with the present leadership and the active staff and students, this department functioning as a Centre of Advanced Study, would be able to make a distinct contribution and impact in the promotion of teaching and research in Sociology in our universities.
3. Having reached this agreement, in principle, that the Department of Sociology, University of Delhi, as evidenced by its past achievement and existing facilities provides a good nucleus and has the necessary potential for starting a centre of advanced study in Sociology, the Committee suggests that the area in which it would specialise could be broadly specified as "Social Stratification and Social Change". The problems of Social Stratification and Social Change relate to most of the major areas of sociological enquiry, viz., Political Sociology, Educational Sociology, Sociology of Religion and the Sociology of Kinship and thus provide for cross linking in an effective way.
4. Taking all relevant matters into consideration, the Committee recommends that the non-recurring and recurring grants as indicated below may be made available to the Department of Sociology to enable it to function as a Centre of Advanced Study. The Committee while making these recommendations would like to put in a word of caution that the various "units of research" functioning in the Department should not be treated as isolated cells.

I. NON RECURRING

Building (6,000 sq.ft. including all services, fittings and furniture)	Rs. 2,00,000
Equipment	Rs. 15,000
Furniture for existing rooms	Rs. 10,000
Books and Journals	Rs. 25,000
	Rs. 2,50,000

II. RECURRING

i) Academic Staff

- |              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Professor | One |
| 2. Readers   | Two |

ii) Fellowships and Scholarships

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| a) Sr. Fellowships (Rs. 500 p.m. fixed)                                    | Two  |
| b) Jr. Fellowships (Rs. 300 p.m. fixed)                                    | Two  |
| c) Research Scholarships (Rs. 250 p.m. fixed) (Including M.Litt. Students) | Four |
| d) National Scholarships (Rs. 120 p.m. for M.A. students)                  | Four |

iii) Visiting Fellows and Seminars Rs. 15,000 p.a. ceiling.

iv) Administrative and Technical Staff (including posts of one Documentation Assistant and one Library Assistant) Rs. 15,000 p.a. ceiling.

v) I OTHER ITEMS

i) Library Books and Journals	Rs. 10,000 p.a. ceiling
ii) Field Work	Rs. 10,000 -do-
iii) Publications	Rs. 5,000 -do-
iv) Misc. Expenditure	Rs. 5,000 -do-
<hr/>	
Total (iii), (iv) & (v)	Rs. 60,000 p.a. ceiling
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(Estimated total Recurring p.a. Rs. 1.45 lakhs)

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O(Sc.II)/J.S(S)

Report of the Expert Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to consider the possibility of recognition as a Centre of Advanced Study, the Department of Sociology, Delhi University.

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In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee on Centres of Advanced Study at its meeting held in September 1966 and which were considered by the Commission in November '66 and May '67 and subsequently in December, 1967, a Committee was appointed to consider the possibility of recognising of the Department of Sociology, Delhi University as a Centre of Advanced Study. The Committee, which consisted of the following members, visited the Department of Sociology, Delhi University on 3rd May, 1968.

- (1) Prof. A.R. Wadia,  
Chairman, Centres' Committee &  
Member, UGC.
- (2) Prof. M.S. Gore,  
Director,  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Bombay.
- (3) Dr. R.N. Saksena,  
Director,  
Institute of Social Sciences,  
Agra.
- (4) Dr. Ralph Pieris,  
Expert in Sociology,  
Unesco Centre,  
Institute of Economic Growth,  
University of Delhi,  
Delhi.
- (5) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,  
Joint Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.

Officer

Dr. S.C. Goel, Education/(Humanities) also visited the University along with the members of the Committee.

Prior to the visit of the Committee to the Delhi University, the Department of Sociology had been requested to furnish detailed information relating to its programmes of teaching and research, research output during the past five years, facilities available for advanced study and research and any other academic activities which it may have undertaken. The information furnished by the department provided useful material for the purposes of the discussions which the Committee had with the Head and the staff of the Department of Sociology and later with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

The Committee concerned itself mainly with the following aspects of the proposal referred to it: (a) Whether the existing facilities, academic programmes and achievements of the department during the past five years provide a justifiable basis for the recognition of this department as a Centre of Advanced Study in the field of Sociology; (b) In case it is agreed that the department may be so recognised as a Centre, the area of specialisation to be specified so that the Centre would be in a position to concentrate its efforts on the study of a particular branch of Sociology and its related aspects and (c) the facilities that may be created, in addition to the existing ones in order to enable the department to function as a Centre of Advanced Study.

The Department of Sociology, Delhi University was started in 1959 with four teachers on its staff and mainly for purposes of providing instruction at the Master's degree level and training of research scholars for their Ph.D. degree. Since then the Department, under the leadership of Prof. M.N. Srinivas, one of the well-known Sociologists in India, has expanded its activities of teaching and research. At present the staff includes persons with a wide range of research interest including Social Stratification and Social Change, Political Sociology, Sociology of Religion, Sociology of Kinship, Sociological History, Sociology of Education and Sociology of Economic Institutions. There are at present 25 Ph.D. students working on a variety of problems in these major areas in the field of Sociology. The department at present offers three courses, M.A., M.Litt and the Ph.D., of which the latter two are by research. The department has plans to introduce B.A.(Hons) teaching in Sociology from the Academic Year 1968-69. The enrolment in the M.A. class during the current year is 32 (22 in Previous and 10 in final year), 5 students in the M.Litt and 25 Ph.D. students. The M.Litt course which was recently started, serves as an essential link between Sociology and other Social Sciences since it draws students with a background in Economics, History, Social Anthropology in Delhi University as well as students trained in Sociology in other universities. Research students from foreign universities sometimes enrol themselves as casual students in the department. The department has informal arrangements with several foreign universities, such as, Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Chicago, California, Wisconsin and Australian National University for providing supervision to their students while they are doing part of their research work in India.

The Department has undergraduate several research projects with the help of support given to it by various national and international agencies. These research projects carried out under the guidance of the staff of the department have resulted in publications some of which have earned international recognition. Recently the department has been requested by the University Grants Commission to take up a programme of research relating to area studies particularly studies on Pakistan. The department is also participating with other departments of the university in studies relating to China and Africa and with the Asian Research Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth in a field study of land reforms in Japan. A special cell for the study of North Eastern Hill Areas has been recently set up and the department proposes to take up inter-disciplinary research in the field of educational sociology. The department has recently completed a study of the Industrial Estate near Delhi which is one of the five studies sponsored by the UNESCO Research Centre in Delhi.

The research programmes and projects undertaken by the department have resulted in publication of 55 papers and books during the past five years. Of these, 17 papers have been published in foreign journals. Besides the publications brought out by the staff of the department, several students of the M.A., M.Litt and Ph.D. courses have also published papers and such publications by the students number about 25. In addition to the projects undertaken collectively by the department, each member of the staff is actively engaged in pursuing his individual research interest which finds expression in the publication of books, papers, brochures etc. The research work done by the teachers and students cover a wide range of theoretical aspects of Sociology as well as at different geographical regions in India.

The teaching and research programmes of the department are supported by good library facilities. There are over 6,500 books and nearly 4,000 back volumes of journals etc., and at present the Ratan Tata Library and the main library of the university subscribe to over 50 journals in Sociology. The department holds regular research seminars, (a) open seminars where students and staff within the department as well as from outside the department can present

papers for purposes of discussion and (b) the Ph.D. seminars where the research students present their findings from time to time. The department also attracts a large number of foreign scholars and some of them have presented papers at the seminars organised in the department. A few eminent scholars have also spent longer periods in the department as visiting professors. Among them were Dr. T. B. Bottomore of the London School of Economics, Professor Max Gluckman of the University of Manchester, Professor R. Bendix of the University of California, Berkeley and Dr. J. Gusfield of the University of Illinois, Urbana. Among others who have given lectures or seminars in the Department are Dr. Marc Galanter, University of Chicago, Dr. David Butler, Nuffield College, Oxford, Professor S. N. Eisenstadt, Hebrew University, Jerusalem and Professor Edward Shils, University of Chicago and King's College, Cambridge.

The Department also helps in publication of the journal, Sociological Bulletin, the Publication of the Indian Sociological Society.

The senior members of the staff have served as members of several important committees and made distinct contributions to the organisation of teaching and research in Sociology in the country. Several of the members of the department have also been awarded fellowships and other academic distinctions besides being invited by foreign universities as visiting lecturers and professors. These distinctions earned by the staff and students, have placed this department as one amongst the leading university departments in the field of Sociology in India. Accordingly the Committee is of unanimous view that there is sufficient justification and basis for this department to be recognised and developed as a Centre of Advanced Study and recommends the same for consideration by the Commission. The Committee is confident that with the present leadership and the active staff and students, this department functioning as a Centre of Advanced Study, would be able to make a distinct contribution and impact in the promotion of teaching and research in Sociology in our universities.

Having reached this agreement, in principle, that the Department of Sociology, Delhi University as evidenced by its past achievements and existing facilities provides a good nucleus and has the necessary potential for starting a centre of advanced study in Sociology, the Committee discussed further the specific areas of research interest with a view to specifying a particular discipline in which the Centre may specialise. The major areas of active research interest of this department are : (1) Social Stratification and Social Change, (2) Political Sociology, (3) Sociology of Kinship, (4) Sociology of Education and (5) Sociology of Religion. While the above areas are in a way inter-connected and therefore offer several possibilities of specialisation within the broad discipline of Sociology, the Committee agrees with the suggestion that it is necessary to choose a particular area in order to concentrate the available resources of men and material and be able to make a worthwhile contribution. At the same time, the area chosen should not be so narrow as to exclude major problems of study and research of vital interest to the country. Some of the areas of importance in our present social context are : Rural Studies, Urban Studies, Social Change (including planning and development) Methodology and Communication. The Committee agreed with the proposal made by the Department that the area in which it would specialise could be broadly specified as Social Stratification and Social Change. The problems of Social Stratification and Social Change relate to most of the major areas of Sociological enquiry viz., Political Sociology, Educational Sociology, Sociology of Religion and the Sociology of Kinship and thus provide for cross linking in an effective way.

The Committee then took into account the staff and other facilities available in the department and also in the Delhi School of Economics of which the Department of Sociology is an integral part and also the staff and other facilities created in the department as a result of the special units established for hill area studies area studies programme and the sanctions already given during the Fourth Plan period.

The department is at present housed in the Delhi School of Economics and the space available meets to a large extent the demands of teaching and research for the existing members. The library facilities for the department are available in the Ratan Tata Library of the Delhi School of Economics. It may be mentioned here that within this complex of the Delhi School of Economics, the Department of Economics has also been recognised as a Centre of Advanced Study and has undertaken on an expanded scale several programmes of teaching and research in the field of Economic History and Growth Economics. With two departments in the School functioning as centres of advanced study, there will certainly be a growing demand on space for their teaching and research activities and also for the use of the library facilities in the Ratan Tata Library attached to the Delhi School of Economics. Nevertheless the location of these inter-related departments in the School provides for sufficient academic inter-action essential for the growth of the different subjects and it would, therefore, not be advisable for either of these departments to be removed from the campus of the School. Taking into account the requirements of the department, both with regard to the existing activities and also the proposed programmes during the next three to five years, the Committee recognises the need for adding necessary extension to the existing buildings to provide for additional space, approximately a built up area of 6,000 sq.ft. which would cost a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs including necessary services and furniture. The Committee recommends that this grant may be made available to the department consequent upon its recognition as a Centre of Advanced Study.

As regards other requirements of a non-recurring as well as recurring nature, the Committee is of the view that the Centre must aim to build itself up in successive phases by adding additional staff at appropriate stages of the development of its activities rather than attempt to establish several self-contained units from the beginning itself. Nevertheless, the staff and other facilities to be created should be such as to provide for an optimum number which would be able to support its programme of teaching and research effectively and help the centre to make an impact on an all-India basis. In this connection, the Committee fully agrees with the University Grants Commission's view of providing a certain proportion of 'permanent and semi-permanent staff' and certain other proportions of 'floating staff' to provide for visiting fellows, research fellowships and scholarships of different kinds, and steps taken by it in order to make the Centres function as all-India centres by attracting scholars and students from all over the Country. Keeping these aspects in view, the Committee considered the estimates prepared in this connection by the Department of Sociology. Taking all relevant matters into consideration, the Committee recommends that the non-recurring grants as indicated below may be made available to the Department of Sociology to enable it to function as a centre of advanced study. The Committee while making these recommendations would like to put in a word of caution that the various "units of research" functioning in the department should not be treated as isolated cells. All of them should work together as an integrated corporate academic body with effective co-operation in the teaching as well as research activities undertaken by the Centre.

#### I. Non-Recurring

(Building (6,000 sq.ft. including all services, fittings and furniture.	Rs. 2,00,000
Equipment	Rs. 18,000
Furniture for existing rooms	Rs. 10,000
Books and Journals	Rs. 25,000
Total (Non-recurring)	Rs. 2,50,000

II. Recurring

(i) Academic staff

- 1. Professor ... One
- 2. Readers ... Two

(ii) Fellowships & Scholarships

- a) Sr. Fellowships (Rs. 500 p.m. fixed) Two
- b) Jr. Fellowships (Rs. 300 p.m. fixed) Two
- c) Research Scholarships (Rs. 250 p.m. fixed) Four  
(including M. Litt students)
- d) National Scholarships (Rs. 120 p.m. for M.A. students.) Four

(iii) Visiting Fellows and Seminars Rs. 15,000 p.a. ceiling.

(iv) Administrative and Technical Staff:  
(including posts of one Documentation Assistant and one Library Assistant) Rs. 15,000 "

(v) Other Items

- i) Library Books and Journals Rs. 10,000 p.a."
- ii) Field Work Rs. 10,000 "
- iii) Publications Rs. 5,000 "
- iv) Miscellaneous Expenditure Rs. 5,000 "

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( Total (iii), (iv) & (v) ) Rs. 60,000 p.a. ceiling

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968

Item No.23: To consider the following proposals of Aligarh Muslim University:

- (a) revision of the salaries of the Librarians/ Library Assistantts in the departments and institutions. p. 126
- (b) organisation of a seminar on students services and welfare. p. 127-129

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Revised

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 23(a) : To consider the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for revision of salaries of the Librarian/ Library Assistants in the departments and institutions.

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The Commission at its meeting held on the 4th September, 1963 (Item No. 2(a)-36) decided that the professionally qualified assistants in the university libraries who possess a basic degree and a diploma or certificate in library science may be placed in the scale of Rs. 250-15-400.

The Aligarh Muslim University approached the Commission in December, 1963 for revision of the salary scales of the librarians and Library Assistants who were looking after the work of the libraries located in the departments/institutions in the university. These categories of library staff were in the university grade of Rs. 100-10-200 as compared to the professional assistants working in the University Central Library who were in the university grade of Rs. 150-250. The University decided to place the librarians/library assistants in the departmental and institutional libraries in the scale of Rs. 200-10-290-15-320. The university was informed that the benefit of Rs. 250-15-400 may be extended to qualified persons working in departmental institutional libraries provided the university brought them at par with other professional assistants and placed them in the university scale of Rs. 150-10-250. The revised grade could be made applicable from the date they were brought in the university scale of Rs. 150-10-250. In response to this the university decided to place this category of staff in the scale of Rs. 150-250 and then give them the benefit of the U.G.C. scale of Rs. 250-400 with effect from 1.4.1961.

The University has further stated that the incumbents were provisionally allowed the U.G.C. scale of Rs. 250-400 with effect from 1.4.1963, and the University strongly feels that in view of their experience and qualifications, these persons should be given the revised scale of Rs. 250-400 with effect from 1.4.1961 as was done in the case of professional assistants of the Central Library. In view of the fact that the scale of Rs. 250-400 was applied to this category of staff by the University provisionally only with effect from 1.4.1963, the Commission may like to consider whether they may be given the grade of Rs. 250-400 with effect from 1.4.1963.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A. E. C(G)/D. O(SI)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 23(b) To consider the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for organisation of a Seminar on Students Services and Welfare.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd February, 1966 received a summary of the U.S. Educational Foundation Publication "Student Services Manual" and a comprehensive note on Students Welfare Programmes and desired that the report be circulated to the universities. The Commission agreed that a seminar may be organised by the Aligarh Muslim University to discuss problems relating to students welfare (Resolution No. 11 dated 2nd February, 1966).

In January 1968, the Aligarh Muslim University sent a proposal for organising a seminar which was discussed by an officer of the U.G.C. with Prof. Anwar Ansari, Dean of Students Welfare at the Aligarh Muslim University and a few of colleagues. As a result of discussions, it was agreed that

- (a) The seminar may be limited to students, teachers and interested personnel of the universities which have actually an institutionalised arrangement for students services and welfare.
- (b) A few students from each of such universities may also be invited to the Seminar.
- (c) About half of participants may be students; the other half may be teachers, Deans of students welfare, college principals and experts.
- (d) The seminar may be held some time in May, 1968.

The University has now sent a revised proposal for organising the seminar in October, 1968. The objective of the seminar will be to formulate recommendations of a practical nature regarding students welfare. The themes for discussions at the seminar are listed below:

- (a) Organisation and administration of student services;
- (b) Student and Teacher participation in welfare activities;
- (c) New Programmes and Future Direction.

A list of consultants and experts proposed to be invited to the seminar is attached. The seminar will be of four days duration. The estimated expenditure on the seminar will be Rs. 48,000/- as detailed below:

1.	T.A. for 125 delegates (Approx. Rs. 250/- per delegate.	Rs.	31,250
2.	Board for 125 to 130 delegates (Approx. Rs. 12/- per delegate) per day for four days.	Rs.	6,240
3.	Lodging services Rs. 4/- per delegate for four days (Disinfection and Laundry etc.)	Rs.	520
4.	Local Convoynce	Rs.	3,000
5.	Postage and stationery	Rs.	500
6.	Printing and publication of programmes, literature, abstracts and proceedings.	Rs.	2,500

(128)

7. Mid Session refreshment for four days.	Rs. 1,000
8. Contingencies	Rs. 3,000
	<hr/>
Total	Rs. 48,010
	<hr/>
Say	Rs. 48,000
	<hr/>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(H)/D.O(H)

PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPANT- CATEGORIES

A. Guest Consultants and Experts

- 1. Dr.D.S.Kothari
- 2. Dr.K.G.Saiydain  
Director, Asian Institute of Educational  
Ply. and Adm., Ring Road, New Delhi.
- 3. Mr.A.R.Dawood, Bombay
- 4. Dr.D.S.Reddi,Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
- 5. Dr.A.C.Joshi, Vice-Chancellor.
- 6. Prof.M.V.Mathur, Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University.
- 7. Dr.Olive I. Reddick, U.S.E.F.I.
- 8. Dr.Thyagrajan
- 9. Dr.C.D.Deshmukh
- 10. Dr.V.K.R.V.Rao
- 11. Prof.Ganguly (Delhi)
- 12. Mr.J.P.Nayak
- 13. Mr.Prem Kirpal
- 14. Dr.S.P.Mehta
- 15. Dr.(Mrs.)Perin Mehta
- 16. Dr.D.L.Arnold
- 17. Miss E.Gardner
- 18. Dr.R.B.Magal
- 19. Dr.(Miss)Prem Pasricha
- 20. Prof.S.M.Mohsin
- 21. Prof.H.C.Ganguli
- 22. Dr.Edwin A.Harper
- 23. Prof.Durgenand Sinha
- 24. Dr.J.M.Fuster
- 25. Dr.V.K.Singh
- 26-33 Deans of Students' Welfare from different Universities.
- 34-35 Experts in Counselling from the Universities of Baroda  
and Allahabad.

B. Foreign Observers from U.K., W.Germany, Japan, USSR and U.S.A. -  
(2 to 3 from each country ) - 10

C. Members of Parliament - 3 to 5

D. Student Delegates from other Universities - 70 - 75 Delegates.



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968

Item No.24: To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University:

- (a) introduction of Diploma Course in Journalism. p. 131
- (b) assistance from the Population Council, New York for the establishment of a Demographic Research Centre at the University.

p. 132-136

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(131)

Meeting :  
Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No. 24(a): To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for financial assistance towards the introduction of a Diploma Course in Journalism.

...

The Banaras Hindu University has approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the introduction of a one-year diploma course in Journalism at an estimated cost of Rs.80,800/- (R) and Rs.22,500/- (NR) as detailed below:

<u>A- Recurring</u>		<u>Estimated expenditure for 2 years</u>
		Rs.
Prof./Reader	1	24,000
Lecturer	2	28,800
Office Assistant	1	7,000
Peon	1	3,000
Special Lectures		4,000
Training allowance of students and D.A. of teachers.		6,000
Books and periodicals		4,000
Contingencies		<u>4,000</u>
Total Recurring - 2 years.		<u>Rs. 80,800 (R)</u>
<u>B - Non-Recurring</u>		
i) Books and journals		10,000
ii) Furniture including steel Almirahs		5,000
iii) Typewriter - 2 (Hindi, English)		4,000
iv) Duplicating machine 1 (Electrically operated)		3,500
Total Non-Recurring		<u>Rs. 22,500 (NR)</u>

The University appointed a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Shri P.P. Singh, Shri S.K. Gupta and Dr. N.K. Devaraja to work out the details of the scheme. The diploma course in journalism will be of one year's duration as suggested by the Committee. Admission to this course will be open to graduates of the Banaras Hindu University, or of any other university. Instruction will be given in techniques of journalism, public relation, advertising, history of journalism, press laws of India, Indian Constitution and practical journalism. It is proposed to have an intake of 20 students to start with.

The objective of the course is to provide young graduates with an opportunity for qualifying themselves for a successful journalistic career. The course is also expected to relieve, to a certain extent, the pressure for admission to post-graduate classes. At present, no institution in Eastern U.P. or Bihar imparts training in journalism.

The University is prepared to adjust the expenditure of Rs.1,03,300(R + NR) towards the introduction of the diploma course in Journalism within 70% of its IV Plan (1970-71) allocation by deferring the construction of the Geography block approved at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H) / D.O.(H)

University Grants Commission

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...

Meeting :

Dated : July 3, 1968

- Item No. 24(b) To consider further the proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for assistance from the Population Council, New York for the establishment of a Demographic Research Centre at the University.

....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd November 1967 considered the proposal of Banaras Hindu University received through the Ministry of Education for assistance to the extent of \$ 10,000 from the Population Council, U.S.A. for the establishment of a Demographic Research Centre at the University. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Appendix I). The Commission agreed that while the Banaras Hindu University may be permitted to receive assistance from the Population Council, New York, for books and journals and other requirements of the University, scholarships and salary of non-academic staff etc. be met from out of the funds available with the University from the U.G.C. for these purposes. The views of the Commission were communicated to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education.

Subsequently, the Government of India received a reference from the Population Council intimating that the proposed grant to the Banaras Hindu University was intended to cover a part of the salary, scholarships and recurring costs of the Demographic Centre and very little of the proposed grant was intended to cover the costs of books and journals. It would, therefore, be helpful to the University if modest funds were available with the University for scholarships, salary etc. also. The Government of India were informed that it would be difficult to agree to the expenditure on scholarships, salary of non-academic staff etc. being met out of the grant from the Population Council.

The Ministry of Finance have now intimated that before the Population Council is informed of their inability to accept the grant for covering the expenditure on scholarships, salary of non-academic staff etc. they would like the Commission to consider the matter in the light of the following:

- (a) This is a cash grant to be made by the Population Council to purchase books and to meet rupee expenditure on scholarships staff etc. The grant will come to the Banaras Hindu University and will be spent by them for the development of the Demographic Research Centre.
- (b) There is no particular reason why this grant for meeting a part of the rupee expenditure by way of scholarships etc. should not be accepted when similar grants from private and public institutions from abroad are accepted for various purposes in the education field.
- (c) If the U.G.C. considers the proposed activity of importance deserving the setting up of the Centre and the grant given by the U.G.C. to the Banaras Hindu University is inadequate, there should be no objection to the University accepting the grant from outside.

The Ministry of Finance have further stated that they would like to be assured that the proposal has been reconsidered in all its aspects before they inform the Population Council of the non-acceptance of the grant.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O. (C. D.) / J. S. (A)

Copy of Note placed before the UGC at its meeting held on 2nd Nov. 1967

The Government of India, Ministry of Education have invited the views of the University Grants Commission on the proposal of Banaras Hindu University for obtaining assistance, to the extent of \$ 10,000 from the Population Council, New York, for the establishment of a Demographic Research Centre at the Statistical Laboratory of Banaras Hindu University. The main functions of the proposed Centre would be:

- (a) to advance basic research in Demography;
- (b) to train researchers and investigators;
- (c) to conduct small scale population surveys; and
- (d) to evolve methods to minimise non-sampling errors.

A statement containing the details of the proposal, indicating inter-alia the estimated expenditure in the first 3 years, is attached. The items on which expenditure is to be incurred are - scholarships, appointment of administrative and ministerial staff, T.A. printing charges, purchase of books etc. and some non-recurring contingent expenditure.

The University has intimated that a member of the teaching staff of the Department of Statistics of the University, who is a Population Council Fellow and had initiated talks, while he was in U.S.A. in 1961-62 with the Population Council would be in charge of the proposed Centre. The Population Council has evinced interest to set up a centre. On an enquiry, the University has informed that it will not be possible for them to meet the expenditure required for the proposed Centre from within their existing resources and that some outside help would be necessary.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/D.S.



ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CENTRE AT BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, VARANASI 5, (INDIA)

Concern with Population Problems and action towards their solution have become matters of wide interest throughout the world. The Population growth rate in most of the developing countries is very high, it has become essential to check this rate. Several countries have adopted measures to plan the number of children born. For the evaluation of the success of various schemes to reduce fertility it is necessary to study the existing fertility pattern and devise the means to measure the between and the within variations of the groups of couples in different localities over a period of time. Empirical studies based as extensive data give estimates of the fertility differentials. In general these estimates account for the variation between groups of couples. Probability models for couple fertility are useful for explaining the within as well as the between variations. They are the effective tools for prediction. So a serious study of models based on different hypotheses is highly desirable. Brass, shops, Colter, Chandrashekhar Singh and others have proposed various models. A group of researchers in the department of statistics is actively engaged in this work. This is evident from the Appendix A.\*

Other population problems such as metropolitan crowding, traffic congestion, water problem etc. present in the industrialized countries need serious attention in the developing countries, also.

Eastern U.P. presents one of the difficult population problems. It is thickly populated area. It supplies labour force to Calcutta, Bombay etc. Several new industries have recently been started around Banaras. This city of about half a million population is fast growing. It presents interesting urbanization, internal migration and communication problems. These problems are basically different from those experienced in bigger cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi etc.

Banaras Hindu University is located in this area and has a large campus with faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Agriculture etc. The services of the following persons from the department are available.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE:

(a) STAFF:

1. Dr. S.N. Singh, M.A. (Math) 1949. Ph.D.(Stat)-California, 1961. Population Council Fellow (1958-61), Reader in Statistics. Teaching experience 16 years. Statistical Adviser to the research scheme 'On Rural Income, expenditure and investment pattern' under Professor A.K. Dasgupta 1954-56, Principal Investigator, Demographic Survey of Banaras 1956. Statistical Adviser to the Capacity Utilization Survey (Basic Metal Industries) in U.P. 1967, (B.H.U) written several papers on fertility (Appendix A)\*, guiding four research students for Ph.D. in Population Statistics.
2. Mr. K.B. Pathak, M.A.(Maths.), Lecturer in Statistics Research student in Population Statistics, has written 5 papers, his thesis for Ph.D. is submitted.
3. Mr. P.C. Saxena, M.Sc.(Math), M.A.(Stat) Research Scholar. He is conducting the demographic survey of the III grade employees of B.H.U.

\* Not attached

4. Miss S. Chatterji, M.A.(Maths.), M.A.(Stat.) Research Scholar in Population Statistics, written three papers.

5. Mr. R.C. Yadava, M.Sc. (Statistics), Lecturer in Statistics, Research Scholar in Demography.

In addition to the above the services of five lecturers in the department are available. Dr. S.K. Srivastava, Professor of Sociology, Dr. Umesh Prasad, Reader in Economics and Dr. S.M. Tiwari, Reader in Commerce have assured their full cooperation. The additional staff needed for the Project is given in the Appendix B. (not attached)

(b) The department has enough space for the staff of the centre in addition to the statistical laboratory equipped with forty column punching, verifying, sorting and tabulating machines. The standard journals and books on population studies are also available. The Population Council has given a generous grant for the books and journals for the centre.

The statistical laboratory has the facilities for such research. So it is proposed to start a demographic research centre associated with it. The main functions of the centre will be :

- (a) To advance the basic research in demography;
- (b) To train the researchers and investigators;
- (c) To conduct small scale population surveys to evolve methods to minimize non-sampling errors.

It is proposed to enrol five research students in the unit. They will be registered for the Ph.D. degree of the University. They will be given training in the population statistics. For this three lectures per week will be delivered by the distinguished persons. We may also invite experts from outside Banaras Hindu University for lectures. If necessary the students will be asked to visit other centres in India. After initial training they will be assigned problems in fertility, urbanization, non-sampling errors on which they have to write their dissertations. It is hoped that they will be able to complete the thesis within three years. Since the students will be admitted according to merit, we are sure that some of them will get scholarships from U.G.C. or C.S.I.R. We want to proceed on the assumption that two of them will get these scholarships. So three more scholarships are needed for this work. In all we shall need \$ 10,000 for the establishment and the expenses for the first three years of the centre. The details are enclosed. After the centre is established and has worked successfully for three years it will be easy for us to have assistance from other sources.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE

1ST YEAR

Particular	Total yearly amount
	Rs.
Three Scholarships of Rs.300/- each p.m.	10800
One office incharge Rs.200/- p.m.	2400
One Peon Rs.100/- p.m.	1200
Allowance for the incharge for working in vacations	2400
Special lectures	1000
Travelling Allowance	1500
Printing stationery and Postage	1200
Books and journals	1500
Contingency	2000
Total:	Rs. 24000
<u>Non-Recurring</u>	
Filing cabinet, storewells, Furniture and other office equipment.	Rs. 3000
Total for the 1st year	Rs.27,000
Total for the 2nd year	Rs.24,000
Total for the third year	Rs.24,000
Total for three years	Rs.75,000

\$ 10,000

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968

Item No.25: To consider the following proposals of the Delhi University:

- (a) institution of M.Litt.Courses in English, Hindi, Urdu, Sociology and Comparative Indian Literature. p.138-155
- (b) revision of scale of pay and special pay attached to the post of Cashier in Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University. p.156-159

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 25(a): To consider further the proposal of the Delhi University for the institution of M.Litt. Courses in English, Hindi, Urdu, Sociology and Comparative Indian Literature.

....

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th/7th December, 1967 (Item No. 41) considered the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for the institution of M.Litt. Courses in English, Hindi, Urdu and Sociology at the Delhi University and desired that the views of the University on the recommendation made by the Committee may be obtained. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I).

The Delhi University has now sent the views of the Heads of the Departments of (i) Modern Indian Languages (ii) Sociology, (iii) Urdu (iv) English and (v) Hindi on the recommendations of the U.G.C. Committee.

The observations of the Heads of Departments (Annexure II) were placed before the Academic Council of the University at its meeting held on 7th March, 1968. The Council accepted these observations.

The University has also sent a proposal for instituting an M.Litt. Course in Comparative Indian Literature with effect from July, 1968. This has been accepted by the Academic Council and the Executive Council of the University at their meetings held on 7th December, 1967 and 20th January, 1968 respectively. The course will be part-time and of two years duration and will be conducted by the Department of Modern Indian Languages. The objectives, syllabus etc. of the course are given in Annexure III. No financial implications are involved in running the course.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(H)/D.O(H)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSAL OF THE DELHI UNIVERSITY FOR THE INSTITUTION OF M.LITT. COURSES IN ENGLISH, HINDI, URDU AND SOCIOLOGY.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 6th July, 1966, considered a proposal of the Delhi University for instituting M.Litt. courses in English, Hindi, Urdu and Sociology (summarised in Annexures I to IV). The Commission's resolution is reproduced below:

"The Commission felt that the scope and purpose of the M.Litt. degree, as proposed by the Delhi University, needed some re-consideration and suggested that the university may examine the scheme in the light of the recommendations of the Education Commission. The Commission observed in this connection that if at all a B.Phil. or M.Litt. degree has to be introduced, it must also apply to other disciplines in the university."

2. The Academic Council of the university considered this matter at its meeting held on 3rd November, 1966, in the light of the Commission's resolution and the recommendations of the Education Commission and expressed the following views:

"Firstly, it would not be advisable to be so rigid that all the departments of the university must start the M.Litt. course as suggested, as the institution of such a course would depend upon the needs of each department and there was no particular reason why the synchronization of the institution of this course in all the departments should be insisted upon.

Secondly, some of the departments in the university had already started the M.Litt. course and some others were waiting to see as to how it worked in other departments before they took steps to start the course in their own.

Thirdly, some of the departments, namely, Science Departments and the Faculty of Law, did not feel the need for this course, though there was a possibility of most of the other departments asking for it.

Fourthly, the Education Commission had not made any direct reference to the M.Litt. course in their report. The recommendations made by the Education Commission in this respect did not support the view of the University Grants Commission. In fact, the Education Commission's Report should be quoted more in favour of the views expressed by the university, as the Education Commission did not want rigidity and uniformity."

The Delhi University requested that the matter may be considered again by the Commission in the light of the above comments.

3. The Commission reconsidered the matter at its meeting held on 1st February, 1967, and desired that the proposal of the Delhi University may be examined by a Committee. Accordingly, a committee comprising the following was appointed:

1. Dr. D.R. Gadgil,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Poona University  
(now Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission).

- 2. Dr. B. N. Ganguli,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Delhi University..
- 3. Dr. R. N. Saksena,  
Director,  
Institute of Social Sciences,  
Agra.
- 4. Prof. H. F. Dwivedi,,  
Head of the Hindi Department,  
Panjab Universityy.
- 5. Prof. A. Saroor,  
Head of the Urdu Department,  
Aligarh Muslim Unniversity.

4. The Committee met twice in New Delhi, first on 7th June, 1967, and then on 31st July, 1967. Dr. M. N. Srinivas, Professor of Sociology, Dr. Sarup Singh, Professor of English and Dr. Nagendra, Professor of Hindi, Delhi University, attended the second meeting by invitation.

5. The Committee generally agreed with the recommendation of the Education Commission that in view of the rapid increase of scientific knowledge and development of border-line subjects, there is a need for the introduction of a new degree beyond the M.A./M.Sc. stage. The observations of the Education Commission are reproduced below:

" This would be essentially a degree by examination, though it may include a short dissertation in lieu of a written paper. The course could include with advantage, on an optional basis, elements of pedagogy. The normal period for taking the degree would be two years, but in special cases exemption of a year may be granted. The degree may be called B.Phil. as at Oxford (or M.Phil. as at Yale). This degree should not be regarded as a necessary requirement for proceeding to the Ph.D., though in some cases it would certainly be an advantage to take this degree first. It may be possible for some departments which are unable to provide work up to the Ph.D. level to enrol students for the B.Phil. It could be, amongst other things, a useful training for would be teachers. It would also facilitate movement of research students from one university to another, completing B.Phil. at one place and D.Phil. at another institution."

6. The Committee noted that universities in some advanced countries of the world have provision for intermediate degrees or courses between the Master's and the Ph.D. degrees. American universities, for example, insist on advanced course work of one year's duration before permitting students to offer dissertation for the doctoral degree. A variation of this system is provided in certain British Universities also e.g. the B.Phil. degree at Oxford and the M.Sc. degree at the London School of Economics. The University of Oxford instituted the B.Phil. degree in 1947 and its objective, broadly speaking, is to give graduates further specialised training in the subject concerned rather than to enable them to undertake research. There are no stated admission requirements but any person wishing to read for the degree must obtain prior permission from the Board of the Faculty concerned. No person may supplicate for the degree unless he has kept six terms of statutory residence in the university. This means that the B.Phil. is normally a 2-years course.

There are arrangements in French universities for an intermediate degree called Agrege. Research scholars have to join teaching bodies such as the Institut d' Etudes Politiques at Paris and to attend advanced courses offered by it,

7. According to information available with the University Grants Commission, a number of Indian universities offer M.Litt. courses e.g. the Annamalai University offers M.Litt. courses in commerce, economics, English, history, linguistics, psychology, Tamil, philosophy, Sanskrit and Education; Delhi University in Buddhist Studies, linguistics, Hindi, Urdu and sociology. Kerala University in Hindi, Tamil Malayalam, Sanskrit, politics and psychology; Madras University in economics, psychology, archaeology, Sanskrit and Indian music; and Madurai University in economics and Tamil. It is understood that academic bodies of the University of Rajasthan have recently approved the institution of M.Litt. courses in Hindi and sociology.

8. The Committee felt that there is sufficient justification for the institution of an M.Litt. course in our universities. The most significant reason in support of this proposal would be that M.A./M.Sc. courses in our universities do not usually provide adequate preparation for teaching or specialized research. Postgraduate courses in our universities are generally in the nature of a broad survey of the existing areas of knowledge. They do not usually introduce the scholar to research methodology and a few departments which offer such courses do so at a very elementary level. For a variety of reasons, we are not generally able to inculcate in the postgraduate students a thorough understanding of the fundamentals of the subject, capacity for critical thinking and independent judgement which alone can lead to research. As pointed out by the University Education Commission: "in honours courses we teach the students to learn facts and to think effectively about them. In the M.A. and M.Sc. courses we should train the students to take to careers of scholarship and research." It is difficult to say how far these objectives are realised under our present conditions.

Various commissions and committees have pointed out that candidates who get themselves enrolled for the Ph.D. degree are not fully acquainted with the methodology of research. The emphasis at the Ph.D. level appears to be on quantity rather than on quality. It has therefore been suggested that the candidates should be introduced to the methods of research before they are permitted to offer research courses. It was noted in this connection that a number of important committees on organisation for improvement of studies and researches in different disciplines had suggested this point of view. Relevant extracts from some of these reports are attached as Annexure V.

While it is of the utmost importance that candidates are introduced to the methodology of research it has also to be considered how the present rush for admission to research courses may be controlled in order to ensure the admission of candidates of high calibre. There is great demand for admission to research courses, owing to the present emphasis on Ph.D. degree for a variety of jobs. Research scholars have sometimes to work with research supervisors who may not be competent to guide them in their area of specialization. In some departments, there may be as many as 10-15 candidates under one research supervisor. Though a number of universities have laid down residential requirements for those applying for a research degree and some of them also call for periodical progress reports from their supervisors, guidance or supervision tends to become more formal than real.

9. The Committee was, therefore, of the view that Delhi University may be encouraged to develop M.Litt. courses. There would be several advantages in this arrangement. Firstly, some acquaintances with the methods of research and advanced training in certain areas which such a course offers would be of great value to those who enter the teaching profession. Secondly, the standard of the Ph.D. degree



is likely to improve as the candidates will bring to bear on their dissertations a knowledge of research methods and a greater competence in their fields of specialisation. The time-lag between commencement of the Ph.D. thesis and its final submission to the university could also be reduced in view of the expertise the candidates will develop in their M.Litt. studies. This is, however, possible if the M.Litt. course is designed to promote advanced studies in areas of specialisation and orientation towards techniques of research rather than research in a single limited subject. Thirdly, the institution of M.Litt. courses would encourage in our teaching and research programmes a certain degree of flexibility and experimentation. This would enable the concerned departments to experiment with new ideas, keeping in view their peculiar conditions and special requirements, the standards reached at the end of postgraduate training and the aims and objectives of research courses in their special fields.

10. The Committee discussed whether the duration of the M.Litt. course should be one year or two years. If the course is merely concerned with training in research methodology and preparation of term papers on some investigation, the duration of the course should not be more than one year. If however, the course is to provide training in research methodology as well as detailed knowledge of specialized areas and preparation for taking up teaching at university level, the duration of the course may be two years.

11. A further advantage of the M.Litt. course, the committee thought, would be an opportunity to provide some pedagogical training as part of the course, particularly for those who intend to join the teaching profession. While school teachers are required to have some professional training, college or university teachers are regarded as sufficiently qualified if they possess the necessary academic degree. While it is true that at the university level it is not necessary to provide any teacher training of the kind school teachers are required to undergo, it would be an advantage if the university and college teachers had some orientation in the methods of teaching, particularly in the conduct of tutorials, preparation of lecture notes and synopsis, leading seminar, discussions etc.

12. In the light of the observations made above, the first year of the M.Litt. course may provide training in research methodology and advanced studies in an area of abiding interest to the student. The second year of the course may be devoted to writing of a project report or research papers of limited scope and some pedagogical orientation and orientation programmes. Candidates who show an aptitude for research and creative ability may be enrolled for Ph.D. at the end of the first year. Others may take the second year of the M.Litt. course, which would be useful to them in their careers as college and university teachers. The M.Litt. degree, however, need not be a condition for admission to the Ph.D. course, though preference may be given to those who have gone through it. This arrangement may provide opportunity for some exceptionally bright candidates who have a real aptitude and high degree of ability for research to proceed directly to the Ph.D. after the master's degree without having to undergo a year's training in the techniques of research.

13. It is not necessary to insist that the course should be introduced simultaneously in all the faculties of Delhi University. There should be room for flexibility and innovation in the institution of new courses as emphasised by the Education Commission.

Annexure I

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Draft Ordinance for M.Litt. Course in Hindi

- i) **Duration:** The duration for the M.Litt. Course shall be a period of two academic year. It shall be divided in parts one and two and there shall be a University Examination at the end of each year. Candidates who are found to have a special aptitude for research may be registered for Ph.D. after Part - I Examination. But the number of such candidates will not normally be more than 20% of the total number of students in the class.
- ii) The medium of instruction and examination shall be Hindi.
- iii) Admission to M.Litt. Course in Hindi shall be open to those who have qualified themselves for the Master's Degree in Hindi with at least 50% in the aggregate. The scheme of Examination shall be as follows:

**Paper I (Compulsory)**

Research Methodology 100 marks

**Paper II and III (Specialized study of a branch of Hindi literature)**

There will be four optional groups (A, B, C and D for specialised study):

**Group A (Medieval Hindi Poetry)**

Paper II Bhakti-Kavya 100 marks

Paper III Riti-Kavya 100 marks

OR

**Group B:**

Paper II Modern Hindi Literature (Poetry) 100 marks

Paper III Modern Hindi Literature (Prose) 100 marks

OR

**Group C:**

Paper II Poetics (Theory) - Indian and Western 100 marks

Paper III History of Poetics - Indian and Western 100 marks

OR

**Group D:**

Paper II

Poetry and Drama - A study of one modern Indian Literature other than Hindi.

Paper III History of Literature and Prose (Fiction and Essays) and Translation 100 marks

Paper IV Viva-Voce 100 marks

**Part - II (Final)**

Paper I A detailed study of the History of Hindi literature including an outline history of the major Indian literature, Ancient as well as modern. 100 marks

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Paper II      Dissertation in Hindi which will      200 marks  
                 be an original writing of about  
                 150-200 pages under supervision.

Paper III      Viva-Voce      100 marks

Each paper shall be of three hours' duration.

- iv) The candidates shall be required to obtain at least 50% marks in the aggregate for examination in each Part separately, and at least 25% marks in each paper. Those who secure 60% marks or above shall be placed in First Division and all others in Second Division
- v) The candidates shall be required to put in at least two-thirds of the total attendance in each class for the examinations in Part I and II separately.
- vi) The Examination fee and the rates of remuneration payable to examiners shall be the same as for the M.Litt. course in Linguistics.

No financial implications are involved in the institution of any one of these three courses during the first two years. The university has informed that it is difficult to anticipate at this stage the nature and extent of the financial requirements after this period.

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UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Draft Ordinance for M.Littt. Course in Urdu

- i) The duration of the M.Litt. Course in Urdu shall be for a period of two academic years.
- ii) The medium of instruction and examination shall be Urdu.
- iii) Admission to M.Litt. Course in Urdu shall be open to those who have passed the M.A. Examination in Urdu of any recognised University with at least 50% marks in the aggregate.
- iv) The examination for the M.Litt. (Course in Urdu shall be in two parts as follows:

M.Litt. Course (Part I) One-year Certificate in Research Methodology Compulsory for all Ph.D. Students except the first divisioners.

Three papers only	<u>Marks</u>
1. Research Methodology and Textual Criticism	100
2. Principals of Literary Criticism	100
3. An intensive study of an area or period or form of Urdu literature out of which may emerge the future topic of research.	100

Each paper shall be of three hours' duration.

M.Litt. (Part II) - Second Year of M.Littt (Compulsory) for Completing M.Litt.

- 1) Dissertation 200
- 2) Viva-Voce 100

- v) The minimum marks required to pass the examination shall be 50% in each written paper and 60% marks in the dissertation and the viva-voce examination separately.
- vi) The students shall be required to attend the two-thirds of the lectures delivered in each year for being eligible to take the examination to be held at the end of the year.
- vii) The examination fee and the remuneration to examiners shall be the same as in the case of M.Litt. Course in Linguistics.

No financial implications are involved in the institution of any one of these three courses during the first two years. The university has informed that it is difficult to anticipate at this stage the nature and extent of the financial requirements after this period.

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UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Draft Ordinance for M.Litt. Course in Sociology

- i) The duration for the M.Litt. Course in Sociology shall be for a period of two academic years.
- ii) The medium of instruction and examination shall be English
- iii) Admission to M.Litt. Course in Sociology shall be open to those:
  - 1) who have passed the M.A. Examination with eight papers in sociology (or anthropology with specialisation in social anthropology).
  - 2) who have passed the M.A. Examination with sociology or another social science subject such as economics, political science or history obtaining at least 50% marks in the aggregate.
- iv) The candidates for the M.Litt. Course shall have to submit a dissertation on a topic to be selected by the candidate in consultation with the Supervisor and Head of the Department and approved by the Board of Research Studies in Humanities. The candidates' studies shall be guided by a Supervisor to be appointed by the Head of the Department and approved by the Board of Research Studies. The M.Litt. dissertation shall usually be based on data already existing in census and other published material.

The training programme of the students shall be tailored to the needs of each student. It shall consist of lectures, seminars, tutorials and term-papers. The first year of the two-year period shall be devoted to giving the students a theoretical foundation, knowledge of research methods and reading in the dissertation topic.

In the second year the student shall devote entirely to the writing of the dissertation with regular periodical consultations with his supervisor.
- v) The dissertation shall carry a maximum of 200 marks and include a viva-voce examination.
- vi) The dissertation shall be examined by two examiners - one internal and one external. In order to pass the examination a candidate shall be required to obtain at least 50% marks in the dissertation. A candidate who secures 60% marks shall be declared to have passed with distinction.
- vii) Wherever lectures are arranged, students shall be required to attend at least two-thirds of the lectures delivered in a year.
- viii) The examination fee and the rates of remuneration payable to examiners shall be the same as applicable in the case of M.Litt. in Linguistics Course.

No financial implications are involved in the institution of any one of these three courses during the first two years. The university has informed that it is difficult to anticipate at this stage the nature and extent of the financial requirements after this period.

Examination for the M.Litt. Course in English

- i) Duration: The duration for the M.Litt. course shall be a period of two academic years. It shall be divided in parts one and two and there shall be a University Examination at the end of each year. Candidates who are found to have a special aptitude for research may be registered for Ph.D. after Part I Examination. But the number of such candidates will not normally be more than 20% of the total number of students in the class.
- ii) The medium of instruction and examination shall be English.
- iii) Admission to M.Litt. Course in English shall be open to those who have qualified themselves for the Master's degree in English with at least 50% marks in the aggregate. The scheme of examination shall be as follows:

First Year:

- 1. Every candidate will have to take a four-hour written examination on one of the following fields:

Literature of the Renaissance  
 Literature of the Restoration, Eighteenth Century  
 Literature of the Romantic Era, Victorian  
 Literature of Twentieth Century Literature, American  
 Literature Before 1870, American Literature after 1870.

The candidate will be expected to have studied the literature of the field of his choice in an intensive, systematic, disciplined manner. The examination will be designed to test his knowledge of biographical, bibliographical, textual, historical and critical problems concerning the chosen field.

- II. Every candidate will be required to take another four-hour written examination showing familiarity with the literature of any three periods outside his special field of study.

Second Year

Thesis on a topic falling within the candidate's special field of study (Approximately between 75 and 125 typed sheets)

- III. A two hour oral examination on the candidate's special field of study.
- iv) The candidates shall be required to obtain at least 50% marks in the aggregate for examination in each Part separately, and at least 25% marks in each paper. Those who secure 60% marks or above shall be placed in First Division and all others in Second Division.
- v) The candidates shall be required to put in at least two-thirds of the total attendance in each class for the examinations in Part I and II separately.

The financial implication of the course would be as indicated below:

<u>Staff</u>		<u>Figures are in Lakhs of rupees.</u>
Professor	1	1.60
Reader	1	0.70 Bibliography
		1.70
	less 20%	0.34
		1.36
 <u>Other Rec. Expenditure</u>		
Research Journal		0.25
		1.61(R)
		0.05(NR)
		1.66 (R & NR)

(i) "Very often, the preparation of students obtaining the Master's degree is not adequate enough to enable them to embark on a research investigation worthy of the Ph.D. degree. It would, therefore, be desirable that candidates entering on the Ph.D. courses should spend the first year partly in advanced training in the subject, requiring attendance at some lectures and tutorials of an advanced nature."

(Report of the Education Commission - 1964-66; p.319)

(ii) "It is of the utmost importance that the research student should be introduced to the methods of research before he is permitted to write his thesis. Where a regular course is not possible, some training will have to be arranged for students in the techniques of collection, appraisal and collation of data. It would be useful if the student is asked to prepare, in the first instance an annotated bibliography on the subject of his research. This would be of real value to the student and serve him well in the course of his work."

(Report on Standards of University Education - p.45).

(iii) "The Committee is of the opinion that training in research methods should always be given in the form of a course of lectures. The candidates should also be required to make a detailed study of the area or the broader aspect of the theme of his special study. He should undergo an examination in two or three papers on the methodology of research in English and on the literature bearing on his chosen field or theme as a qualifying test for proceeding to the actual research. This would undoubtedly prepare the candidate to do his research more efficiently, and it would also benefit him more as a teacher."

(Report of the English Review Committee p.31)

(iv) "It has been our experience that the theses approved for the award of doctoral degree do not show a high degree of originality or even a critical appreciation of theories and facts. Grammar, spelling and punctuation do not follow any established rules. Even proper footnotes and bibliographies are not insisted upon. One wonders if the students are given any guidance at all. The miracle is that the candidates still manage to get their Ph.Ds. It is no secret that some of the theses rejected by well-known scholars are referred to persons of doubtful scholarships who promptly accept them as outstanding contributions. Luckily there is no evidence of the operation of Gresham's law in this field: Bad Ph.Ds. have not driven away good Ph.Ds., but the poor to indifferent samples are no credit to the departments and universities in which they are produced."

(Report on Sociology in Indian Universities - p.38)

(v) "It is a matter for concern that the standard of Ph.D. work in our universities has in recent years deteriorated. A doctorate degree in any subject should represent a very high level of scholarly attainment and compare favourably with the standards prevailing in the best known universities in the world. At the postgraduate and research levels we cannot think of parochial or regional standards but only of international standards, the value and pursuit of knowledge being universal. The present emphasis in our universities appears too often to be on quantity rather than quality. This tendency of mass production of Ph.Ds. needs to be severely curbed."

(Report on Political Science in Indian Universities - p.28)

- (vi) " The question of methodology assumes much greater importance at this level, because if the study is to yield results of unquestioned veracity, and higher generalisations are to emerge from it, the research worker must be conversant with problems of research design, the tools of collecting data and methods and techniques of analysis. He must also understand the place which a 'hypothesis' occupies in research design and possess the needed mental maturity to use a hypothesis as a guiding light in planning research and in drawing conclusions. Lack of training or inadequate training in methodology leads to research of doubtful value and this aspect needs attention."

(Report of the Review Committee on Education - p.41)



The observations of the Head of the Departments on the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for the Institution of M.Litt. courses at Delhi University.

.....

(1) Head of the Department of Modern Indian Languages

"I welcome the proposal for the Institution of M.Litt. Courses in Urdu, English, Sociology and Hindi in this University. In fact the departments of Hindi and Urdu have already admitted students to this course and they are having regular classes. I do not know if the departments of English and Sociology have admitted students to this course. It is desirable that we now obtain University Grants Commission sanction for M.Litt course in Hindi and Urdu which the two departments have been conducting since July, 1967.

The Department of Modern Indian Languages has also made a proposal for the Institution of M.Litt. course in Comparative Indian Literature and it has been approved by the Academic Council and the Executive Council. The University may kindly obtain University Grants Commission's sanction for it, so that the Department can admit students to this course in July, 1968".

(2) Head of the Department of Sociology

"As you are aware the Department has already instituted a two-year M.Litt. degree course by dissertation only. A certain amount of training in research methodology is given though informally, to students who have not done research methodology at the M.A.

Our course is tailored entirely to the needs of individual candidates who come from different disciplines. At the present moment we have decided against a uniform and rigid syllabus. A main aim of our M.Litt. is to prepare a cadre of students who will be able subsequently to carry on inter-disciplinary research. And as our experience increases of the M.Litt. we will introduce suitable modifications in the Course."

(3) Head of the Department of Urdu

"I agree with the proposals suggested by the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for the institution of M.Litt. Courses in various languages."

(4) Head of the Department of English

"I have gone through the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the proposal of the Delhi University for the institution of M.Litt. courses in English, Hindi, Urdu and Sociology. I, however, find that we have no received any letter from the University Grants Commission conveying its decision. As one of the members present at one of the meetings of the Committee mentioned above I know what had happened but I was hoping that in the meantime the University Grants Commission would take a final decision in the matter and convey it to us. The Department of English will be admitting students to M.Litt. course from July, 1968. It is urgent that the formal sanction of the University Grants Commission should be obtained."

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(5) Head of the Department of Hindi

"While I agree by and large with the points made in the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the proposal of the Delhi University for the institution of M.Litt. Courses in English, Hindi, Urdu and Sociology, I strongly feel that the Departments may be given reasonable academic freedom to adopt the course to their peculiar requirements."

.....

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI  
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES  
PLAN FOR M.LITT. COURSES

1. Name of the Course :

M.Litt. Course in Comparative Indian Literature.

2. Name of the Degree:

M.Litt. in Comparative Indian Literature.

3. Objective of the Course:

The objective of the course is to promote Comparative Studies in Indian Literature which would help its students to arrive at a conception of Indian Literature as a whole. This discipline of Comparative Literature has already gained ground in western universities and has given a new direction to literary scholarship in respect of western literature. The purpose of the proposed M.Litt. Course in Comparative Modern Indian Literature is to achieve the kind of general critical perspective in respect of our literature which comparative literature in the west has achieved in respect of western literature.

It is significant that Mathew Arnold was the first to use the term Comparative Literature (1848) obviously on the basis of Ampere's use of "historire comparative". Mathew Arnold was unhappy about the growing insularity of the English mind in the nineteenth century and desired a closer and more creative contact between English literature and the literatures of the continent ('The Function of Criticism at the Present Time', Essays in Criticism, First Series, 1865). The French, however, now call it "Literature Comparee" an expression first used by Villemain in 1829 and the German mention it as "Vergleichende Literature" now means the study of Literature in its totality which can produce a perspective of what Goethe called 'Weltliteratur' (world literature), in his conversation with Echemann (31 January 1827). None of us can suggest that a course in Comparative Literature should include a study of the literatures of the whole world. Universities which have introduced Comparative Literature as a course requiring knowledge of World Literature are encouraging a kind of dilettantism which can only corrupt literary scholarship. Two distinguished scholars have observed: 'Existing course in world literature like the text books and hand books written for them, often supply us with snippets from famous authors and great books ranging from the Rig-Veda to Oscar Wilde and encourage an indiscriminate smattering, a vaguer, sentimental cosmopolitanism. (Austin Warren and Rene Wellek, Theory of Literature, 1949, p.41) I recall as a member of a Committee appointed by Jadavpur University to review the work of its department of Comparative Literature in 1959, I stressed the need for avoiding this danger of encouraging superficiality by extending the scope of this discipline beyond sensible proportions.

It must, however, be admitted that Comparative Literature deserves the status of a literary discipline in our University as a system of Literary scholarship which will advance knowledge of the Indian Literary tradition as a whole.

In India Comparative Literature with reference to Indian Literature in particular will help the growth of literary scholarship covering our major languages and literatures and consequently will establish close and creative contacts amongst them. In European and - American Universities and the Literary scholar has a perspective of western literature as a whole and even in universities where Comparative literature is yet to be established as a discipline literary learning generally covers several European languages. An English scholar in a British University has greater expertise of the literary heritage of Europe than the average Bengali or Panjabi scholar has of the literary heritage of India. The course in Comparative Indian Literature is designed to remove this deficiency.

4. Duration of the Course

Part-time course of two consecutive years.

5. Department which will conduct the course;

The Department of Modern Indian Languages.

6. Eligibility for admission to the course;

First or Second Class M.A. degree in any Modern Indian Language of any Indian University or a degree recognised by this University as equivalent thereto. Provided that candidates possessing Master's Degree in Sanskrit or in a Modern European Language of any Indian or foreign university will be considered for admission if they can produce evidence of proficiency in any Modern Indian Language acceptable to the Admission Committee of the Faculty of Arts.

NOTE: This provision is suggested in view of the fact that foreign students of Indian languages acquire proficiency in those languages and give evidence in their publications without going through any course or taking any Diploma or Degree. Similarly there are Indian students of Modern Indian Languages who possess Master's Degree in Sanskrit or in English but have given evidence of their knowledge of their own language through their publications. Candidates of this category will be interviewed by the Head of the Department who then can make a recommendation to the Admission Committee through the Dean, Faculty of Arts.

7. Examination : Written Papers:

Paper I Any one of the languages included in this Department. Provided that it must belong to the family of languages other than the candidate's own. The course will be the same as the One Year Part-time Certificate Course in the language in this University. Provided that there will be only one paper covering this course and there will be no oral examination.

..... 100 marks.

Paper II Any of the languages included in this Department. Provided that it must be other than the candidate's own but belonging to his family of Languages. The course will be the same as the One Year Part-Time Certificate Course in the Language in this University. Provided that there will be only one paper covering this course and there will be oral examination.

..... 100 marks.

NOTE: This paper will be set special for the M.Litt.Course.

Paper III Criticism, History of Indian Literature

..... 100 marks.

Paper IV Any one of the following subjects:

- 1) Influence of classical on Modern Indian Literature with reference to Literature in at least three languages.
- 2) Western influence in modern Indian literature with reference to literature in at least three languages.

- (3) Themes and conventions of medieval Indian literature with reference to literature in at least three languages.
- (4) The religious and philological background of medieval Indian literature with reference to literature in at least three languages.
- (5) Higher and comparative grammar with reference to literature in at least three languages.

.... 100 marks.

8. Examination : Thesis :

A dissertation on a subject relating to Comparative Indian Literature involving literature produced in two Indian Languages, ancient, medieval or modern. Provided that marks for the thesis may be awarded on the basis of the thesis and the candidate's performance at an oral examination.

.... 400 marks.

9. Qualifying Marks:

The degree may be conferred on candidates who secure at least 60% both in the four written papers and in the thesis. Provided that the Degree will not be conferred on a candidate who secure less than 50% in any of the written papers. There will be no grading of the degree.

10. Attendance:

Students in this course will be required to attend at least 75% of the lectures and seminars held over a period of 2 years and to write at least 4 of the 6 term essays and submit them to their tutors to be eligible for admission to the examination.

11. At the beginning of each term the Department will issue printed schedules of lectures to be delivered in this Course along with their synopses and select reading lists. Lectures will be delivered in English.

12. Seminars:

At the beginning of each term the department will issue printed programmes of the weekly seminars in this course including select reading lists. Students may present short working papers at the Seminars. Seminars will be conducted in English.

13. Term Essays:

At the beginning of each academic year the Department will issue a printed list of 10 subjects along with select reading lists and students may choose any three from them for their term essays.

14. Working Hours

Lectures and Seminars will be generally held in the afternoon and language classes will be held on four days in the week in the evening.

15. staff

Addition to the teaching staff required to run the course has been suggested in the Department's proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

16. Accommodation & Equipment:

Additional requirements in respect of accommodation and equipment have been suggested in the Department's proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

17. Remuneration for Paper Setters and Examiners:

As for the M.Litt. Examination in other subjects.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No. 25(b) : To consider a proposal from the Delhi University for the revision of scale of pay and special pay attached to the post of Cashier in Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University.

....

The University of Delhi has forwarded a proposal from the Delhi University and Colleges Cashiers' Association with regard to the revision of the scale of pay and special pay of cashiers in constituent colleges. The Association has proposed that the cashiers may be placed in the scale of Rs.210-425 and the special pay increased from Rs.25 per month to Rs.50 per month. A copy of the University letter alongwith its enclosure is enclosed (Appendix I).

The Commission has prescribed the following strength for the office staff in the Delhi Colleges receiving maintenance grant from the U.G.C.

- (a) Head Clerk 1 (Rs.250-475)
- (b) Accountant 1 (Rs.250-475)
- (c) Assistant 1 (Rs.210-425)
- (d) Assistants 4/5 (Rs.110-180/130-280-not more than half should be in the higher scale).

It has also been laid down that two of the Assistants either in the scale of Rs.110-180 or Rs.130-280 could be appointed as Personal Assistant to the Principal and Cashier and they will be entitled to a special pay of Rs.25 per month. In case the post of Personal Assistant is held by an Assistant in the scale of Rs.210-425, no special pay would be admissible to him.

The colleges which come under the scheme of extended colleges are entitled to the following additional office staff:

- (a) Assistant 1 (Rs.210-425)
- (b) Assistant 1 (Rs.130-280)
- (c) Assistant 1 (Rs.110-180)

The University of Delhi has pointed out that in the University where the transactions are far more than in a college the post of cashier is held by an Assistant. Even when Senior Assistants have been posted as cashiers (or may be posted in future) such postings have been made within the sanctioned strength and no special post of cashier has been created in the senior Assistants' scale so far.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O. (CD)/J. S. (A)

Appendix I to Item No. 25(b)

A copy of letter No.35(2) 68-CB/41399 dated the 12th March 1968 from the Registrar, Delhi University addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

....

I am forwarding herewith a copy of the letter No.1 dated the 19th January, 1968 addressed to you by the Secretary, Delhi University and Colleges Cashiers' Association, Delhi for your consideration.

In this connection please refer to your letter No.F.1-15/64(CUP) dated the April 1965 in which the strength of administrative staff in the Colleges has been laid down. I may also add here that an Extended College can have the following staff, in addition:-

	Rs.	
One Asstt.	-	210-425
One Asstt.	-	130-280
One Clerk	-	110-180

I may further add that it has not been laid down by whom the post in the grade of Rs.210-425 will be held but in case this post was held by the P.A. to the Principal, no special pay/allowance would be admissible to the incumbent. The Colleges may give the scale of Rs.210-425 to persons working as Cashiers keeping in view the over-all strength of the staff as sanctioned by the University Grants Commission and pay them the cashier's allowance of Rs.25/- p.m.

As regards special pay, the amount may depend upon the actual cash handled by the cashier in accordance with the rules of the Government of India. In the University where the transactions are far more than in a college and the amount is much greater, the post of the cashier is held by an Assistant. Even when senior Assistants have been posted as cashiers (or may be posted in future) such postings have been made within the sanctioned strength and, no special post of cashier has been created in the senior Assistants' scale so far.

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DELHI UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES CASHIERS' ASSOCIATION, DELHI

Delhi College, Delhi.

Ref. No. 1

Dated: 19th January, 1968

To

The Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,  
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,  
New Delhi.

Through

The Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Delhi,  
Delhi-7.

Subject:- Revision of scale of pay and special pay of Cashiers  
in the Delhi University and its constituent colleges.

.....

Sir,

I may be permitted to draw your kind attention to the U.G.C. circular letter No.F.1-15/64 dated 19th September, 1965 under which the scales of the Accountants, Head Clerks and Senior Assistants have been revised. However, the Cashiers have been left out, may be due to an oversight. There is no denying the fact that the Cashier's job is tedious, risky and entails a great responsibility as compared to the event of any mishap in cash transactions, the Cashier is held responsible and has to make good the loss irrespective of the circumstances leading to the mishap. In view of this, it is a matter of great concern in that the Cashiers in the Delhi University and its constituent colleges have been given a step motherly treatment.

Apart from the above, it may further be submitted that the strength of the students and the teachers in the University colleges has almost been doubled during the past decade without bringing about a change in the strength of the office staff which was fixed by the U.G.C. in the year 1958 vide their letter No.F.67-10/56(CUP) dated 22nd April, 1958. It means, therefore, a cashier is putting in double the efforts so as to bring efficiency in the performance of his duties without being fully rewarded as has been done in the case of categories *ibid.* The collection of Fee and Fine under new schemes like the compulsory N.C.C., part I & II Examinations, Tutorial & Preceptorial Schemes, Physical Education and many other like-wise schemes introduced, have undoubtedly increased the work load of the cashiers whose financial position remains unchanged in that he continues to draw a paltry salary he was in receipt of prior to the introduction of the schemes *ibid.* A cashier's job is such as would oblige him to sit late in the office almost every day so as to keep up-to-date the ledgers and other subsidiary books pertaining to collections and expenses. The scale of pay of Rs.130-280 attached to the post of cashiers apparently is humiliating and need immediate attention for revision.

In the light of the above facts I may be permitted to request you kindly to consider the case of cashiers by placing them in the scale of pay of Rs.210-425 with the raise in Special Pay to atleast Rs.50/- instead of Rs.25/- p.m. as at present.

p.t.o.

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I hope your goodself would consider the above request very sympathetically so as to better the lot of the poor cashiers who have since been in receipt of a very paltry packets of pay, you will agree and appreciate that it is not possible to make both ends meet in these hard days of rising prices.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- Mukhtar Khan (Secretary)  
Cashier, Delhi College, Delhi

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968

Item No.26: To consider the following proposals of Visva-Bharati:

- (a) creation of a post of Finance Officer. p. 161-164
- (b) payment of an amount of Rs.1,21,500/- on account of consideration money for the Uttarayana property. p. 165-166
- (c) acquisition of private holdings within the University campus. p. 167-168

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No. 26(a): To consider a proposal of the Visva-Bharati for the creation of a post of Finance Officer.

...

The Estimates Committee in their report (1965-66) on the Aligarh Muslim University inter alia suggested that 'it should be ensured that all the central Universities have a sound organisational set up to deal with finance and other matters'. A copy of the relevant recommendation of the Estimates Committee is enclosed (Appendix I). In the light of this recommendation, the Central Universities were requested to consider the question of reorganisation of their organisational set-up to the extent necessary.

With a view to reorganising its finance wing, the Visva-Bharati has proposed for the sanction of the Commission to the creation of the following posts:

- Finance Officer ..... 1
- Asstt. Accounts Officer ..... 1
- Assistant 'C' Grade ..... 1
- Assistant 'D' Grade ..... 1

A copy of the proposal received from the Visva-Bharati is attached (Appendix II). The Visva-Bharati was advised that keeping in view the work load, it was not considered necessary to provide additional staff particularly one Assistant Accounts Officer and two Assistants (one each in 'C' and 'D' Grades). As regards the post of Finance Officer, it was enquired whether it would be possible for the Visva-Bharati to abolish the post of Accounts Officer, in case their proposal for the creation of a post of Finance Officer is accepted by the Commission, since the Finance Officer would be incharge of the finance section and could be assisted by the Asstt. Accounts Officer. This suggestion is not acceptable to the Visva-Bharati and they have reiterated their request for the sanction of the Commission for the creation of a post of Finance Officer in the scale of Rs.1000-50-1500.

The Visva-Bharati is having an Honorary Treasurer who is being paid an honorarium of Rs.500/- p.m. and an Accounts Officer. The position in respect of other central Universities is as follows:

Aligarh Muslim University

- Full-time Treasurer (Finance Officer) 1
- Accounts Officer 1

Banaras Hindu University

- Finance Officer 1
- Accounts Officer 1

Delhi University

- Honorary Treasurer (no honorarium is paid) 1
- Finance Officer 1

The proposal of the Visva-Bharati is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Summary of recommendations (S.No. 1) contained in the Report of the Estimates Committee (1965-66) on the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Committee consider it unfortunate that the University authorities had mismanaged the financial affairs of the University. Lack of tighter financial control was the cause of grave financial irregularities as pointed out by the Audit in their Report for the year 1951-52. They also note with regret that the University authorities did not pay any heed to the serious allegations of embezzlement, misappropriation and defalcation and loss of and tampering with financial records. Though the Audit objections were brought to their notice in March 1953, the Committee deprecate the attitude of inaction and indifference on the part of the University to set matters right till the Enquiry Committee was appointed at the instance of Government in 1960. The Committee also regret the indecision on the part of Government/University Grants Commission in allowing things to drift for a number of years. Instead of taking the initiative in appointing Visitor's Committee under Section 13 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act to enquire into the grave irregularities pointed out by Audit, the Government/University Grants Commission yielded to the pressure of the University authorities and concurred in the appointment of a Committee by the Executive Council of the University. The Committee cannot help feeling that if the Government/University Grants Commission/University authorities had shown greater awareness of their responsibilities for the proper utilization of public funds and ensuring proper accounting in the initial stages, it would have saved the University immense embarrassment and the loss of prestige. The Committee hope that systematic and concerted efforts will now be made by the University to observe the financial rules and regulations and take remedial measures in the light of the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee. They trust that Government/University Grants Commission will ensure that all Central Universities have a sound organisational set-up to deal with financial and other matters.

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Appendix II to Item No. 26(a)

A copy of letter No.G/F.26 dated the 24<sup>th</sup> August 1967 from the Registrar, Visva-Bharati University addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

...

Sub: Requirement of the Organisational set-up of the University dealing with financial matters.

....

With reference to your office letter No.F.45-17/66(CU)/1 dated 4.7.1967, I am directed to say that the organisational machinery of the Financial Wing here has been carefully examined with a view to ensuring greater efficiency of the set-up and some re-organisation is considered essentially necessary to achieve the desired objective.

You are aware that on the eve of the retirement of our last Treasurer, the University tried hard to convince the University Grants Commission about the pressing necessity of a whole-time resident Treasurer for the Visva-Bharati. Unsuccessful in its endeavours, it had to accept the suggestion of the Commission and secured the services of an Honorary Treasurer who, fortunately for us, spends greater part of the week at Santiniketan. Consequently the position has considerably improved in the management of the finances of the University. Yet there is much to be achieved.

having

The University had always in the past non-resident Treasurers. It is a rare chance that the present Treasurer has chosen to reside mostly at Santiniketan and this opportunity may not repeat itself in future. The Executive Council of the University, while agreeing to appoint a part-time Treasurer, was fully conscious that with the limited time at his disposal to be devoted to the Visva-Bharati work it would hardly be possible for him to cope with his heavy responsibilities without the assistance of a Finance Officer. The pleadings of the University failed to enlist the Commission's support the Karma-Samiti (Executive Council) was ultimately led to decide that the appointment of a Finance Officer to assist the Treasurer would be the best measure to enhance the efficiency of the Finance Wing of the University in the present set-up. Accordingly, the Karma-Samiti adopted the following resolution on 11.12.1966:

"RESOLVED that, in modification of its resolution, the Karma-Samiti authorises the Upacharya to recommend on its behalf, to the Acharya a suitable person for appointment as the Honorary Artha-Sachiva (Treasurer), who should reside at Santiniketan for the greater part of the week, if not as a regular resident, on a suitable honorarium to be fixed by the Upacharya".

"RESOLVED further that, in view of the responsibility and volume of work attached to the post, the Karma-Samiti authorises the Upacharya to create the post of a Finance Officer in addition to the Hony. Artha-Sachiva (Treasurer) in the scale of pay Rs.1000-50-1500 subject to sanction of the University Grants Commission, and also authorises him to create a post of Chief Accounts and Audit Officer on such terms and conditions as may be sanctioned by the University Grants Commission after abolishing the post of Internal Audit Officer in the event of Commission's inability to release sufficient grant for the new post of Finance Officer".

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In order that the new Treasurer may have a full opportunity to study the situation, any move towards implementation of the second part of the resolution was deferred for the last few months. The Treasurer, in the light of his actual experience, has now given his definite opinion that he should have the assistance of a Finance Officer, for the load is too heavy for him to bear alone.

It is also felt that the Central Accounts Office of the University should further be strengthened with the addition of one more Assistant Accounts Officer and two Assistants particularly in view of the introduction of the Pension Scheme. This will secure more thorough and effective supervision at responsible levels and also bring about smooth and better running of the office which is now unable to cope with the existing volume of work.

It is therefore requested that the Commission will kindly consider according sanction to the following posts in view of what has been stated and in accordance with the assistance conveyed in the Commission's letter under reply:

Finance Officer	-	One
Assistant Accounts Officer	-	One
Assistant 'C' grade	-	One
Assistant 'D' grade	-	One

The decision of the Commission may kindly be communicated to the University at your earliest convenience.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MEETING

July 3, 1968

Item No.26(b) : To consider the proposal of the Visva Bharati for payment of an amount of Rs.1,21,500/- on account of consideration money for the Uttarayana property.

...

At its meeting held on the 7th/8th October 1955 (Item No.12), the University Grants Commission, on a reference from the Ministry of Education agreed, to the acquisition of the property known as 'Uttarayana' Santiniketan alongwith all colleges, gardens etc. attached thereto by the Visva Bharati on the following terms:

- a) that an amount of Rs.1,500 p.m. be paid to Shri Rathindra Nath Tagore throughout his life time;
- b) that Shri Tagore be allowed to use small garden house named "Guha-Ghar" whenever he visits Santiniketan;
- c) that Shrimati Pratima Devi be allowed to use "Konarka" when she visits Santiniketan and;
- d) that Shrimati Namdini, the adopted daughter of Shrimati Pratima Devi be allowed to live in the house "Adichi" throught her life time.

This was accepted by the Ministry of Education, the property was acquired by the Visva Bharati and the Deed executed on the 3rd March 1956.

2. The Original Deed was subsequently modified by a Supplemental Deed on the 6th September 1958. According to the Modified Deed, the consideration money of the property was fixed at Rs.2,16,000 payable in monthly instalments of Rs.1,500 p.m. only for a period of 12 years. The deed further stipulated that should the transferer die during the said period of 12 years as from the date of said Principal Deed i.e. the 3rd day of March 1956, the balance amount remaining payable by the transferee i.e. Visva Bharati to the transferer shall be held by the transferee in Trust for the benefit of Rabindra Sadana (Museum).

The matter was referred to the Ministry of Education with a view to knowing whether the modification in the Original Deed was made by way of a Supplemental Deed with the approval of the Government of India. The Ministry of Education has not been able to locate records leading to the modification that were carried out by the Original Deed by the Visva Bharati. It has, however, transpired that the modifications in the Original Deed were carried out in the light of the advice rendered by the Ministry of Finance direct to the Late Prime Minister, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, and in the absence of any remarks contrary to



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the Ministry of Finance's note it was assumed that the late Prime Minister's approval was implicit to the course of action suggested therein.

The Visva Bharati had been paying the amount regularly in instalments till the death of the transferer on the 3rd June 1961 and the total amount upto the date paid was Rs.94,500 against the amount of Rs.2,16,000 fixed for the property. Due to some omission, after the death of the transferer the University could not make payment to constitute the Trust Fund in accordance with the terms of the Deed. The amount still to be paid by the Visva Bharati was then of the order of Rs.1,21,500. The Visva Bharati sought approval to make provision for the entire amount under its Non-Revenue Section and also intimated that it could spread over the expenditure in two or three years if considered necessary.

The proposal of the University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(PI)/JS(A)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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MEETING

July 3, 1968

Item No.26(c): To consider the proposal of the Visva Bharati for acquisition of private holdings within the University campus.

....

The Visva Bharati has sent a proposal for acquiring two houses belonging to Shri Dhirananda Roy and Smt. Amar Kaur Madan which are situated within the campus.

2. The total financial implications involved in acquiring the above properties of Shri Dhirananda Roy and Smt. Amar Kaur Madan, as intimated by the university, are as under:

<u>Name of the owner</u>	<u>Value by C.P.W.D.</u>	<u>Cost of Registration of Deed (Approx.)</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Shri Dhirananda Roy	52,160/-	1,752/-
2. Smt. Amar Kaur Madan	<u>38,800/-</u>	<u>1,304/-</u>
Total:	90,960/-	3,056/-
Grand Total:	<u>94,016/-</u>	

3. With regard to the land, the value of which has not been assessed, the university proposes to take the same in exchange of its own land as it cannot be put to any good use for academic purposes.

4. The Executive Council of the University has already decided to accept the above offer of the owner, to part with land in exchange of the land on which the buildings stand. Apart from the University's own needs for land and buildings, the location of the house is such as to claim first priority, in formulating measures to prevent such pockets "militating against the academic atmosphere of the university" as pointed out by the Lok Sabha Estimates Committee in their 83rd Report on Visva Bharati which is reproduced below:

"The Committee feel that the existence of private houses within the Visva-Bharati University campus may initiate against the academic atmosphere and physical compactness of the university. They suggest that the University in consultation with the UGC and the State Government may try to find a solution for the same."

5. The University has stated that, as a matter of fact, existence of private houses in the heart of the campus (within 50 yards of the College of Music in the case and at a similar distance from one of the annexes of the Lady Students' Hostel in the other) poses a constant problem in administration and discipline as the access roads cut across the areas adjacent to these institutions.

6. The University has also stated that owing to the present price of land it is not considered advisable to adopt cash compensation for land. The owners in both the above cases are not the tenants of the university, the land having been purchased by them from the local landlord.

7. Since the above proposal of the Visva Bharati would involve providing residential accommodation of its staff, the university has been requested to intimate, if the amount involved for the acquisition of the private property could be met by them within 70% of the allocation made available to them for the Fourth Plan period ending 1970-71. A reply to this communication is awaited from the university.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. D. (P) / JS (A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968

Item No.27: To consider the following proposals of the Calcutta University:

- (a) financial assistance for continuation of the research scheme in the field of Human Cancer and Protein Biosynthesis undertaken in the Department of Biochemistry. p.170-175
- (b) naming of the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences as 'Dr. Bidan Chandra Roy P.G. Institute of Basic Medical Sciences'. p.176-177

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No. 27(a): To consider a proposal from the University of Calcutta for financial assistance for continuation of the research scheme in the field of Human Cancer and Protein Biosynthesis undertaken in the Department of Biochemistry.

...

Prof. S.C. Roy, Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Calcutta University has sent a proposal to the Commission for financial assistance required for the continuation of the research work undertaken by his department during the past ten years in the field of Human Cancer and Protein Biosynthesis. He has stated that the department had been able to carry on the investigations, some of which have resulted in publications in internationally reputed journals, with the assistance available to it from private sources. Such assistance from private source would cease to become available from the current academic year and if the department is not in a position to find alternate sources of support, the good work being done in these important areas in Biochemistry will have to be terminated.

A copy of the letter received from Prof. S.C. Roy to the Chairman, U.G.C. and the list of publications of the department in these two areas of biochemistry are attached as Appendix I.

The proposal requests for a recurring expenditure of Rs.50,000 per annum for the appointment of two Senior Research Fellows, two Junior Research Fellows and for meeting contingent expenditure on chemicals etc. The proposal also contains a request for a grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs for purchase of equipment. The proposal has been examined keeping in view the grants already made available to this department for the Fourth Plan development programmes. The sanctions conveyed in this regard include posts of one Reader and two Lecturers and one Technical Assistant for supporting the postgraduate course in Microbiology and a grant of Rs.1,20,000 for purchase of scientific equipment. The Fourth Plan sanction does not provide for any expenditure required for continuation of the research work in the areas mentioned above.

It would appear from the publications that have resulted from the investigations undertaken by this department in the fields of Human Cancer and Protein Biosynthesis that it has made some distinct contribution in these areas, and is active in research. It may be added that the Department of Biochemistry, Calcutta University is one of the well known departments in the subject and has made important contributions in several aspects of biochemistry. It may be mentioned, in this connection that the department was recommended for recognition by the U.G.C. as a Centre of Advanced Study when Professor B.C. Guha, former Head of the Department was alive. The recognition, however, could not be given effect to in view of the death of Prof. Guha at that time. The Commission has also recently expressed the view that some assistance may be provided for support of research projects in selected cases out of the funds available for postgraduate science education and research during the current plan period. In the case of a similar

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proposal from the Department of Zoology, Banaras Hindu University to which the Ford Foundation had given assistance to support a research programme in Reproduction Biology, the Commission agreed to provide necessary assistance to continue the research work. Similarly the Commission has assisted the Section of Genetics in that department to take up a specific research project during the Third Plan period. In view of this and the work already done by the Department of Biochemistry, Calcutta University, it is for consideration of the Commission whether some limited assistance may be given to the department for a period of three years, in the first instance, for continuation of this research work. While it may not be necessary to provide additional grants for equipment etc., it is suggested that a sum not exceeding Rs.20,000 p.a. may be made available to enable the department to appoint one Senior Research Fellow (Rs.500/- p.m. fixed, two Junior Research Fellows (Rs.300/- p.m. fixed) and to meet the contingent expenditure on chemicals etc. for undertaking the research work.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (Sc. II)/J.S. (S)

Copy of D.O. letter No:498/67-68/833 dated 28th March 1968 from Prof. S.C. Roy, Head of the Department of Biochemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta University, to the Chairman,UGC.

...

Perhaps you are aware that the Department of Biochemistry, Calcutta University has, since the days of late Professor B.C. Guha, been doing researches in certain areas of biochemistry and earned some international recognition. That was surely the reason why our Department was on the proposed list for the Advanced Centres, the University Grants Commission wanted to create during the Third Plan period. But for the sudden and unexpected death of Professor Guha the proposed centre for our Department did not materialize. In spite of our great handicaps in terms of material resources and other physical facilities, we have not only kept up the high traditions of the Department, created by the work of Professor Guha and his colleagues, we have also extended them in many ways, struck new grounds and raised its stature. This will be evident from a large number of recent publications from this Department in the internationally reputed journals and contributions of special articles by some members of the staff in the international publications, not to speak of the number of students awarded doctorate degree, including that of D.Sc. In this context may I bring to your kind notice that for some time past I have been put to considerable difficulties in prosecuting further in the two areas of research where we have been working for more than a decade and made our mark? These are (i) Protein Biosynthesis in Plant Mitochondria, (ii) Biochemical studies in Human Cancer. In fact in the field of protein biosynthesis we were perhaps pioneer in demonstrating more conclusively that mitochondria are as active sites for protein biosynthesis as the traditional microsomes. 5 publications enclosed herewith and 3 in preparations will indicate the original nature of the work thoroughness of its execution. Further extension of this work, I may add for your kind information, has also proved of exceptional promise, but the prospects for its future continuation are rather not bright at all due to necessary funds, which have now become very tight for fundamental research like this. I have been on the problem of human cancer for more than a decade and obtained highly significant and quite exploitable data for further onslaught on this baffling problem. Eleven publications enclosed herewith and 4 (one in the press and 3 in preparation) will indicate the multi-pronged attack we have made on this problem, and covered various facets of it. This work and its present stage of development have been possible through the financial aid of Rs.10,000/- from a private party, who has been supporting the project for more than a decade without attaching any string, whatsoever, nor expecting any immediate gain from the results of our work. Our achievement appears highly encouraging when it is realized that it has been made with so little, which contrast well against astronomical amount spent on this account in other countries, particularly in the USA. We have more ambitious programme based on information and long experience we have already gained by work on human cancer. Under these circumstances may I request you most earnestly for some grant which has been put to an absolute minimum for a period of three years at the moment and some capital grant for equipment, distribution being as follows:-

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Recurring for one year

Senior Research Fellows: 2 @ Rs.500/- p.m. (500x12x2)	=	Rs. 12,000/-
Junior Research Fellows: 4 @ Rs.300/- p.m. (300x12x4)	=	14,400/-
Contingency:		23,600/-
		-----
		Rs. 50,000/-

Non-Recurring

Equipment		Rs.1,50,000/-
		-----
Total:		Rs.2,00,000/-
		-----

It may kindly be recalled in this connection that when this Department was shifted from 92, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road to the present new multi-storeyed Science Building at 35, Ballygunge Circular Road more than 2 years back, we had to leave many items of our essential equipment there because at that time many of our physical and equipment facilities were commonly shared with the Department of Applied Chemistry, where we were housed. Though we expect some equipment grant during the Fourth Plan period, that will be most inadequate for advanced research and mostly be expended in purchasing equipment required for the teaching and practical work of our students which have been increased from 25 to 55 each year in a two-year M.Sc. Course in Biochemistry.

It is, however, to be admitted that University Grants Commission has no such provision to support such research project but I think, formal procedures are not all with the Commission, it can make them flexible enough to meet this special case. Moreover, if the avowed aim of the Commission is "to encourage the pursuit (perhaps promotion also) of excellence and accelerate the realization of international standards in a particular field", ours is a very strong case, where it has already been achieved and the recognition of which was also given previously by the Commission when it proposed to create an Advanced Centre for the Department of Biochemistry during the Third Plan period. You would kindly notice that our demand has been kept to the absolute minimum and is very modest compared to what the Commission would have been spending after creation of the proposed Advanced Centre. On our part, I can assure you that this sanction will be a good investment for the future and is bound to yield most fruitful results. Further it will not only help us to realize some of the passionate pursuits of late Professor Guha and be a sort of recognition, however small, of the services of a man who did so much to develop biochemistry in India, in which the Commission itself is also deeply interested.

...



List of Publications

A. Protein Biosynthesis

1. Protein Synthesis in Plant Mitochondria - The Journal of Biological Chemistry Vol. 239 No: 4, April 1964 Printed in U.S.A.
2. Protein Synthesis in Plant Mitochondria - Glutamate and Glutamine incorporation and a Study of Initial Steps and Streptomycin Effect - Reprinted from Biochimica et Biophysica Acta Elsevier Publishing Company Amsterdam Printed in the Netherlands.
3. Protein Synthesis in Plant Mitochondria - Characterization of Mitochondria and the Microsomal Fraction of the Seedlings of Vigna Sinensis - Reprinted from Biochemica et Biophysica Acta Elsevier Publishing Company Amsterdam printed in the Netherlands.
4. Deoxyribonucleic Acid and the Synthesis of Protein in Plant Mitochondria IV - Reprinted from Biochimica et Biophysica Acta Elsevier Publishing Company, Amsterdam printed in the Netherlands.
5. Protein Synthesis in Plant Mitochondria: Part V-Incorporation of Amino Acids by Submitochondrial Fractions - Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry, 1966 Vol. 3 No: 4 pp. 239-241.

B. Human Cancer

6. In vitro Metabolism of Some C14 Compounds in Human Malignant & Normal Cervix Uteri - Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry 1964 Vol. 1 No: 3pp-149-154.
7. Studies in Human Malignant Tissue: Part I - Protein Synthesis in Malignant & Normal Cervix uteri - Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry, 1965 Vol. 2 No: 2 pp. 109-112.
8. Studies in Human Malignant Tissue: Part II - Incorporation of L-Leucine-14C into Mitochondrial Protein of Human Normal & Malignant Cervix uteri - Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry, 1966 Vol. 3 No: 2 pp.114-118.
9. Studies in Lipids of Human Normal & Malignant Cervix uteri. Part I-Lipid Content & Composition of Whole Tissue & Subcellular Fractions - Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry, 1966 Vol. 3No: 2 pp.106-110.
10. Studies in Lipids of Human Normal & Malignant Cervix uteri: Part II-Synthesis & Incorporation Pattern of Lipids in the whole Tissue & Subcellular Fractions - Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry, 1966 Vol. 3 No: 2 pp. 110-113.
11. Glycolytic Compounds in Human Malignant Cervix uteri - Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry, 1966 Vol. 3 No: 2 pp. 119-121.
12. Utilization of Some Amino Acids by Human Malignant Cervix uteri Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry, 1965 Vol. 2 No: 4 pp.243-245.

13. Activities of Some Enzymes of Pentose Phosphate Pathway of Malignant Cervix uteri during Various Stages of Malignant Growth - Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry, 1966 Vol 3 No: 1 pp. 24-25.
14. Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle Activity in Human Malignant Cervix uteri - Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry 1965 Vol. 2 No: 4 pp. 245-249.
15. Free and Protein Amino Acids of Human Malignant Cervix uteri - Reprinted from the Indian Journal of Biochemistry, 1966 Vol. 3 No: 3 PP. 204-205.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.27(b) To consider the proposal of the Calcutta University to name the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences as 'Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy-P.G. Institute of Basic Medical Sciences.'

...

In 1960, the Commission agreed to the establishment of a post-graduate unit in Basic Medical Sciences at Calcutta University and sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs.25.70 lakhs (UGC share Rs.17.13 lakhs) and a recurring grant of Rs.8.50 lakhs for five years (UGC share Rs.4.25 lakhs) for this purpose.

After the UGC assistance towards recurring expenditure came to an end on September 4, 1965, at the end of a period of five years, the Calcutta University requested the Commission in January 1967 for further non-recurring and recurring assistance (for posts sanctioned earlier under the scheme and which could not be filled up by the University).

In 1967, the Commission appointed a Committee to review the progress made by the Calcutta University in the implementation of the scheme of development of Basic Medical Sciences. The report of the Committee (recommending a non-recurring and recurring expenditure of Rs.10.11 lakhs and Rs.45,200/-p.a. respectively as UGC's share) was considered by the Commission at its meeting held in February 1968 (Item No.22) and again in May 1968 (Item No.17). The Commission desired that the university may be requested to intimate how the expenditure on the postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences could be accommodated within 70 per cent of the U.G.C. allocation for the period ending 1970-71 and whether the State Government would agree to provide assistance towards recurring expenditure after the Commission's assistance ceases on the 31st March 1971. The views of the Calcutta University are awaited.

In the meantime, the Calcutta University has sent a proposal to name the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences as "Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy - Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences" as desired unanimously by its Syndicate. A copy of the letter received from the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, in this connection is attached (Appendix II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O(T)

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Appendix  
Annexure I to Item No. 27(b)

Copy of letter No. UCM/1027/30,34/68 dated the 18th May 1968 from Dr. S. N. Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University addressed to Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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I am glad to inform you that it is the unanimous desire of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, to name the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences of the University College of Medicine as "Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy - Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences" of the University College of Medicine.

This step is aimed at commemorating the hallowed memory of Dr. B. C. Roy, who was the dreamer and the schemer of the proposal for initiating Post-graduate Medical Studies and Research under the auspices of the Calcutta University. His contribution towards the advancement of Basic Medical Sciences is unique and to him goes the credit of laying the foundation stone of this Institute.

I hope that the proposal will receive your whole-hearted approval. Such approval will be highly appreciated.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 23 : To consider further the proposal of the Indore University for financial assistance towards the development of its college of Education during the Fourth Plan.

....

The University of Indore approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the development of College of Education during the Fourth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.10,35,000(NR) and Rs.4,65,600(R) as detailed below:

S.No.	Particulars	Non-recurring expenditure	Staff proposed	Recurring Expenditure	
				Pay Scale	Expenses for 4 years
1.	College of Education Building	7,60,000	2 Professors.	Rs.1000-1500	Rs. 1,20,000
2.	Psychological Laboratory	50,000	4 Readers	Rs.700-1100	Rs. 1,72,800
3.	Science Laboratory	75,000	6 Lecturers	Rs.400-800	Rs. 1,72,800
4.	Furniture and Equipment.	75,000			
5.	Departmental Library	75,000			
Total		Rs.10,35,000			Rs.4,65,600

The College of Education was started in 1965 in a Government building with staff mostly on deputation from the State Government. The number of students in the M.Ed. and B.Ed. classes was 6 and 132 respectively during 1966-67 session. Education as an elective subject was also introduced in the B.A. courses of the University from July, 1966.

The University desires to develop its College of Education as a School of Education on the lines recommended by the Education Commission. The scheme is to bring teacher education into the mainstream of the academic life of the University on the one hand and the school life and educational development on the other. The future plan of development of this institution will include the following professional and academic courses:

1. M.Ed. and B.Ed.
2. Diploma in Teaching for Undergraduate.
3. Education as an elective subject in Three Year Degree B.A. and B.Sc. courses
4. M.A. in Education
5. M.A. in Psychology
6. Ph.D. - research work

The proposal of the University for the development of its College of Education was discussed with the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee. The Committee has made the following observations in this regard: -

"The Committee was informed that the U.G.C. may have additional funds in the Fourth Five Year Plan from the Central Govt. for the Teachers' Training Programme. In the light of this, the Committee recommended the acceptance of the University's

proposal with usual UGC assistance to be met out of the allocation for Teachers' Training Programme when the U.G.C. received the funds for this purpose from the Government of India".

The Commission considered the above proposal at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1968 and desired that this may be referred to the UGC Committee on Teacher Education in the first instance. The Commission also noted that it would not take any responsibility for payment of grant towards building construction undertaken without prior approval of the Commission (Resolution No.15).

Accordingly, the proposal was referred to the Working Group on Teacher Education which met on 1.5.1968. The recommendations made by the Working Group on Teacher Education in this regard are as under:-

"The Group noted that at its earlier meeting held on 16th December, 1967, it had suggested the following criteria for the selection of Universities for assistance towards the setting up of Schools of Education:-

- (a) One of the important considerations should be the availability of facilities for developing inter-disciplinary approaches in educational research. Universities which have well-developed departments in the social sciences, particularly in Psychology, Sociology and Economics may be selected in the first instance.
- (b) Another consideration in the setting up of Schools of Education should be that the universities selected for the purpose should have a well-developed department of education. Ordinarily, the department should be headed by a professor which would be an indication of the importance given by the University to the development of education as a professional subject. A further advantage in locating the proposed schools of education at the universities which have flourishing departments of education would be economy in expenditure in as much as some of the basic facilities would be already available.
- (c) It may not be worthwhile to set up a school of education at a University where facilities for teacher education are available only upto B.Ed. level. Schools of Education may also not be set up for the present in the States which have either Regional Colleges of Education or have an Advanced Centre in Education, i.e. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Gujarat, Haryana and Baroda.

On the basis of the above criteria, the Group recommended the following universities towards the setting up of Schools of Education:

1. Delhi University (Central Institute of Education, Delhi)
2. Allahabad University
3. Poona University
4. Visva-Bharati

In view of the above considerations, the Group could not recommend at this stage the proposal of the Indore University for development of its College of Education. It may also not be feasible to set up more than 3 - 4 schools of Education during the current Plan period in view of the limited financial resources available for the programme."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 29 : To consider a proposal from Meerut University, for treating B.Ed. and M.Ed. Degrees at par with M.A. (Previous) and M.A. (Final) respectively.

....

In November, 1967, the Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University made a reference to the Commission that B.Ed. degree should be treated at par with M.A. (Previous) and M.Ed. at par with M.A. (Final). The matter was referred for comments to the Commission's Standing Committee on Teachers Education. The comments of the members are attached (Annexure I).

While all the members have agreed that the B.Ed. degree course should be treated as a postgraduate course, Dr. A.C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, has suggested that it should be regarded as an undergraduate course. Shri J.P. Naik, Adviser, Ministry of Education, has expressed the view that the B.Ed. course should be developed in principle as a post-graduate course and the scales of pay of teachers in the post-graduate colleges should be made available only to those teachers in the training colleges who have equivalent academic qualifications together with at least a Second Class Master's degree in Education.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(H)/D.O(H)

Comments received from the Members of Commission's Standing Committee on Teacher Education regarding the B.Ed. Course.

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S.No.	Name of the Member	Comments
1.	Dr.K.G.Saiyidain, Director, Asian Institute of Education Planning, New Delhi.	B.T. which requires B.A. degree as initial qualification for admission should be treated as a postgraduate degree.
2.	Dr.A.C.Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	B.Ed. course should be regarded as an undergraduate course.
3.	Dr.N.P.Pillai, Head of the Department of Education, Kerala University, Trivandrum.	B.Ed. course is open only to those who possess a degree in Arts or Science. Teachers in training colleges are also expected to have a Master's degree in the subject and the Master's degree in education as the required qualification for teaching. In addition to the Master's degree, they are also expected to have 2 or 3 years of teaching experience in High Schools. In view of the above, it would only be fair to treat these teachers as postgraduate teachers. The suggestion that the B.Ed. course is to be treated at par with M.A. Previous and M.Ed. course at par with M.A. Final may therefore be accepted. The view that teachers doing the B.Ed. course should be treated as postgraduate teachers for purposes of salary revision is to be fully supported. It is necessary however, in order to maintain standards, that we insist on M.A. and M.Ed. degrees as an essential qualification for teachers in the training colleges for the B.Ed. course.
4.	Dr.S.N.Mukerji, President, Indian Association of Teachers Education, New Delhi.	In the opinion of the Indian Association of Teachers Education, B.Ed. course may be treated as postgraduate training as only graduates are admitted to the course.
5.	Prof.P.K.Roy, Central Institute of Education, Delhi.	The opinion of Prof.Roy and his senior colleagues in the Institute of Education is that since the B.Ed. course is open to only those who hold a degree, it should be treated as a postgraduate course. In this connection he has mentioned that a one-year training course offered to the graduates in the London University is called the Post-graduate Certificate in Education. This course is comparable to our B.Ed. degree.



S.No.	Name of the Member	Comments
6.	K.S.Panandikar, 8-Garden Homes, 712, First Road, Khar, Bombay-12.	In view of the professional qualifications and of the fact that teachers in colleges of Education have to work with graduate students, the proportion of professors and readers (or senior lecturers) should be higher in colleges of education than in the Arts and Science colleges. That will ensure adequate salaries for these teachers and such a step will result in abler persons being attracted to work in colleges of education. This should apply to teachers in Teacher Education Departments in Degree Colleges as well.
7.	Dr.J.C.Dasgupta Principal, David Hare Training College, Calcutta.	According to a recent Regulation of the Calcutta University, any degree or diploma obtained by candidates after graduation will be considered as a postgraduate degree or diploma. Thus B.T.will become a postgraduate degree. The B.T.or B.Ed. degree which is obtained after one-year of training should not be treated as a degree but designated as a diploma. The diploma should be treated as a postgraduate course.
8.	Shri J.P.Naik, Adviser, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi.	In principle, the B.Ed.course should be developed as a postgraduate course but for purposes of scales of pay the minimum qualifications should be laid down in the interest of maintenance of adequate standards. The scales of pay for post-graduate teachers in the colleges should be given only to those members of the teaching staff of the training colleges who possess equivalent qualifications together with atleast II Class Master's degree in education.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968

Item No.30: To consider the following proposals of Osmania University:

- (a) a personnel exchange programme between its Departments of Economics and Geography and the institutions in U.K. through the British Council. p.184-185
- (b) holding an International Symposium in Genetics. p.186

.....

Meeting :  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 30(a) To consider a proposal of Osmania University regarding a personnel exchange programme between its Departments of Economics and Geography and the institutions in U.K. through the British Council.

....

The Osmania University has submitted a proposal for having a two-way exchange programme of personnel between the Departments of Economics and Geography at Osmania University and the institutions in U.K. through the British Council. The details of the exchange programme and the financial implications involved are as under:

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

	<u>Cost to Osmania</u>	<u>Cost to U.K.</u>
(a) British Expert for three months	Salary @ Rs.1500-2000 p.m. (Rs.4500-6000)	Airfare £ 300-450 Outfit £ 40 Entertainment £ 30
(b) British research student for 1 year.	Salary @ Rs.1000 p.m. (Rs.12,000 p.a.)	Airfare £ 300 Outfit £ 40
(c) Indian research fellows for 1 year.	2 Airfares (Rs.12,000/-)	Maintenance fees etc. £ 2000
(d) 1 Indian expert for 3 months.	Airfares Rs.6,000/-	Maintenance etc. £ 300
Maximum annual cost	Rs.36,000/-	£ 3,160

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

(a) One British expert for 3 months in Hyderabad.	Local salary Rs.1500-2000 p.m. i.e. Rs.4500 to 6000	Airfare £ 300-450 Outfit £ 40 Entertainment £.30
(b) One British Ph.D. or Post-Ph.D. student for a year in Hyderabad.	Local salary @ Rs.1000 p.m. Rs.12,000/-	Airfare £ 300 Outfit £ 40
(c) One Indian expert to U.K. for 3 months (i.e. yourself).	Airfare Rs.6,000/-	Maintenance £ 800 etc.
(d) One Indian post-graduate student in U.K. for one year.	Airfare Rs.6,000/-	Maintenance, fees books £ 1000 approx.
Maximum annual Cost	Rs. 30,000/-	

In this connection the following observations are made:

- The Departments of Economics and Geography, Osmania University are not included in the programme of assistance from U.K. as in the case of Centres of Advanced Study.
- The British Council could be requested to explore the possibility of making available the services of one British expert in each of these two subjects for a period of three months to work at Osmania University provided the British Council would be agreeable to meet the cost of international travel and the UGC could pay a suitable honorarium to the British experts for the period of their stay in India as also the cost of travel within the country.

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3. The British Council could consider the training or short-term visits by the personnel of the two departments under its visitors programme, in which case no financial expenditure would be involved on the U.G.C.

4. On receipt of the above proposals, the Osmania University was requested to inform the Commission, the part of the expenditure (shown in the proposal as "Cost to Osmania") which the University would be able to meet from its own funds. A reply to this, has not so far been received.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(Sc. II)/J.S(3)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 30(b) To consider the proposal of Osmania University  
for holding an International Symposium in Genetics.

....

The Osmania University is planning to organise an International symposium in Genetics from 2-4 September 1968 in conjunction with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the University. Many distinguished scientists from Sweden, U.K., West Germany and U.S.A. are expected to participate in the proposed symposium. Invitations have also been extended to Prof. George Beadle, Prof. Sonneborn and Prof. Luria for attending the symposium. The Vice-Chancellor in his letter addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission has stated that Prof. Tatum, Nobel Laureate, who visited the Genetics Department was greatly impressed with the work and had assured the university of all assistance from the U.S. National Science Foundation. The US AID has agreed to meet the travel and other costs of three distinguished scientists from the United States. About 150 delegates from within the country are expected to attend the symposium for which the university has requested for suitable financial assistance from the Commission. In this connection, it may be noted that the Commission has been giving assistance to the universities on a limited scale for holding International Conferences and symposia. The Osmania University has been requested to furnish the detailed break up of the anticipated expenditure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Eo (SI) / DO (SI)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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MEETING

July 3, 1968

Item No.31 : To consider further the proposal from Patna University for assistance for construction of a Jubilee Hall-cum-auditorium out of the special grant of Rs.10 Lakhs sanctioned on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the University.

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th March 1968 considered a proposal from the Patna University for assistance for the construction of a Jubilee Hall-cum-Auditorium out of the special grant of Rs.10 lakhs sanctioned on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the University. The Commission felt that instead of using the Golden Jubilee grant of Rs.10 lakhs for the construction of an auditorium, the University be requested to consider in this connection other high priority needs of the University.

On a reference to the University, the matter was considered by the Jubilee Standing Committee of the University which resolved, as follows:

"That the earlier proposal of the University to the University Grants Commission for sanctioning funds for a Jubilee Hall-cum-Auditorium be reiterated with the modification that the building may be called the Jubilee Student Welfare Centre to indicate the precise purpose for which it is intended and it be pointed out to the Commission that though the University has on its rolls about 12,000 students, there is no suitable accommodation available centrally or in the Colleges for extra-curricular and welfare activities which are essential for the proper development of students and also in interest of discipline".

The University has again requested that they may be permitted to utilize the amount for the construction of Jubilee Hall-cum-Auditorium.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)/JS(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.32: To consider further the proposal of the Sardar Patel University for assistance towards the construction of a Hostel under the scheme of Four-Year integrated course for training teachers of Science and Mathematics on a cent per cent basis.

....

The Commission, at its meeting held on 1st February 1967, agreed to the proposal of the Sardar Patel University for construction of a hostel under the scheme of four-year integrated course for training teachers of Science and Mathematics, at an estimated cost of Rs.8 lakhs and desired that the Ministry of Education be requested for additional funds for implementing the scheme (Resolution No.45). The entire cost of the building was to be met by the Commission from the funds to be provided for the scheme by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education, however, intimated that additional funds would not be made available to the Commission for the above scheme and that the Commission should meet the expenditure out of its normal Plan allocation.

At its meeting held on 5th July, 1967, the Commission considered the report of the Committee appointed to review the working of the four-year integrated course for Science and Mathematics teachers at Sardar Patel University. The Commission decided, inter-alia, that the hostel earlier approved at Sardar Patel University for the scheme should form part of the Fourth Plan allocation of the University (Resolution No.32).

The University requested that the Commission's assistance towards this hostel may be on a cent percent basis as approved earlier and that additional funds outside the Fourth Plan allocation of the University may be provided for the purpose. The Commission considered this proposal at its meeting held on 4th October, 1967 and resolved as under:

" The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Sardar Patel University to provide assistance for the construction of the hostel on cent percent basis as this would not be in conformity with the practice followed by the Commission. It was, however, agreed that, in view of the special circumstances of the case, the Ministry of Education be requested to meet 50 per cent of the cost of construction of the hostel, the remaining 50 per cent being met by the U.G.C. within the Fourth Plan allocation agreed to."

The Ministry of Education, however, informed the Commission that no budget provision had been made for the implementation of this scheme by the NCERT during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 and that it was not in a position to provide any funds for the scheme.

The Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University, has written that if the Commission does not assist towards the construction of the hostel on a cent per cent basis as proposed in the original scheme of the NCERT, the University would be placed in a difficult situation, especially because the Fourth Plan of the University has already been finalised. It may, however, be stated that the University has decided to stop fresh admission to the course and to close the scheme after the first and only batch of students admitted in 1966-67 passes out in 1970-71. It has also been stated that after the scheme is wound up,

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the above Hostel will be utilised for students of the college of Education (present intake 200) and post-graduate departments. If some seats remain vacant, those will be allotted to under-graduate students.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(H)/D.O(H)



Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 33: To consider a proposal from the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya for financial assistance towards holding the 24th Session of All India Oriental Conference.

....

In August, 1967, Varanasiya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya requested the Commission for a grant of Rs.25,000/- towards holding the 24th Session of All India Oriental Conference at Varanasi in October 1968. The session will be attended by about a thousand delegates from all over India and abroad. At its meeting held on 1st September 1966 (Item No.22) the Commission decided that its assistance towards holding such conferences should not exceed Rs.2500/- As per resolution of the Commission, a grant of Rs.2500/- was sanctioned to the Vishwavidyalaya.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Vishwavidyalaya in his letter to the Chairman, University Grants Commission has requested that in view of the importance of the Conference and the inadequacy of the financial resources of the University, the Commission may sanction an ad hoc grant of not less than Rs.25,000/- towards organising the above conference. It has also been stated that the State Government is being approached for contributing towards the expenditure, which is expected to be order of Rs. one lakh.

In this connection, it may be noted that the Commission at its meeting held on 6th September, 1966 (Item No.45) considered the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for holding the 23rd session of the all India Oriental Conference and agreed to give a sum not exceeding Rs.5,000/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968

Item No.34: To consider the following proposals of the Agra University for financial assistance during the Fourth Plan period:

- (a) St. John's College for the development of its post-graduate department of Geography. p.192
- (b) Thakur D.S.B. College, Nainital for the development of its post-graduate departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Geography and Zoology. p.193-194

.....

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 34(a): To consider the proposal of Agra University for financial assistance to St. John's College for the development of its post-graduate department of Geography during the Fourth Plan period.

....

The Agra University has forwarded and recommended a proposal of the St. John's College, Agra for assistance from the University Grants Commission for the development of its Post-graduate department of Geography during the Fourth Plan period.

The College had 36 students in the post-graduate classes during 1965-66 in its Geography department which has not been assisted by the U.G.C. during the Third Five Year Plan period under the scheme.

The Commission at its February 1968 meeting, however, agreed to assist the college to develop its Post-graduate Chemistry Department with a grant of Rs. 71,500 as U.G.C.'s share.

New Proposal:

For its Geography department, the college has forwarded a proposal for non-recurring and recurring grants to set up a Cartographic laboratory and to strengthen the department as indicated below:

Post-department	Purpose			Total
	Staff	Furniture & Equipment	Books & Journals	
Geography	Rs. 51,900	Rs. 35,067	Rs. 18,000	Rs. 1,04,967

Regarding recurring expenditure the college proposes to strengthen the Department by appointing one Lecturer in Cartography, one Cartographer and one Demonstrator-cum-Cartographic Laboratory Assistant. This is stated to be necessary to provide for special teaching and training in geographical cartography at the Post-graduate level. The university curriculum already contains a special paper on Cartography. The college also desires to start a post-graduate diploma course in geographical cartography including recent techniques in cartography, statistical methodology, surveying. This will also enable students to take up photogrammetry later. There is growing demand for personnel who have completed this course.

The proposal has been examined. It is suggested that the Commission may consider approval of expenditure and share of grants as detailed below for development of Geography Department of St. John's College upto the period ending 31st March, 1971.

	U.G.C.'s Share	College State Govt.'s Share	Total
Academic Staff	15,000	15,000	30,000
Equipment	21,000	7,000	28,000
Books & Journals	7,500	2,500	10,000
	<u>Rs. 43,500</u>	<u>Rs. 24,500</u>	<u>Rs. 68,000</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.34(b): To consider a proposal from Agra University for financial assistance to Thakur D.S.B.College, Nainital for the development of its post-graduate departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Geography and Zoology during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

The Agra University has forwarded and recommended a proposal from the D.S.B.Government College, Nainital for assistance from the University Grants Commission for the development of its post-graduate departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Geography and Zoology during the Fourth Plan period.

Details of U.G.C's assistance to this college for this purpose during the Third Plan period are as below:

Post-graduate Departments.	Amount approved as UGC's share	Grants released upto 31.3.66	Unspent balance out of UGC's grants as on 1.4.1966	Balance paid after 1.4.1966 (in full settlement of accounts.
1. Physics	1,00,000	85,000	-	14,917
2. Chemistry	80,000	75,000	-	4,950
3. Botany	65,000	40,000	-	24,964
4. Mathematics	20,000	15,000	-	4,988
5. Geography	35,000	30,000	-	4,974
6. Zoology	50,000	40,000	-	9,073
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,50,000</b>	<b>2,35,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,771</b>

The college has completed the Third Plan schemes.

New Proposals:

For the Fourth Five Year Plan, the college has forwarded proposals for development of these departments as indicated below:

Postgraduate Department.	Purpose			
	Laboratory building	Equipment	Books	Total
1. Physics	25,000	96,000	20,000	1,41,000
2. Chemistry	20,000	95,000	25,000	1,40,000
3. Botany	11,000	83,334	9,000	1,03,334
4. Mathematics	-	-	66,667	66,667
5. Geography	-	43,200	23,467	66,667
6. Zoology	11,000	68,000	24,000	1,03,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>3,85,534</b>	<b>1,68,134</b>	<b>6,20,668</b>

It may be mentioned here that at present there are over 200 post-graduate students and 34 Ph.D. scholars who have been enrolled in this college. The enrolment in the different departments was as under in 1965-66:

	<u>M.Sc.</u>	<u>Ph.D.</u>
1. Physics	39	7
2. Chemistry	43	8
3. Botany	30	5
4. Zoology	30	7
5. Mathematics	30	-
6. Geography	23	7

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The proposal has been examined taking into account the ceiling of assistance fixed by the Commission for individual departments under the scheme and the adjustment of the grants paid to the college after 1.4.1966. It is suggested that the following grants may be made available for the development of post-graduate science departments in this college during Fourth Five Year Plan period, ending March 1971.

Post-graduate Departments.	UGC's Share	State Govt.'s/ College share	Total	
<u>PHYSICS</u>				
Building	12,500	12,500	25,000	
Books & Equip.	63,000	21,000	84,000	
Total	<u>75,500</u>	<u>33,500</u>	<u>1,09,000</u>	(1)
<u>CHEMISTRY</u>				
Building	10,000	10,000	20,000	
Books & Equip.	75,000	25,000	1,00,000	
Total	<u>85,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>1,20,000</u>	(2)
<u>BOTANY</u>				
Building	5,500	5,500	11,000	
Books & Equip.	42,000	14,000	56,000	
Total	<u>47,500</u>	<u>19,500</u>	<u>67,000</u>	(3)
<u>MATHEMATICS</u>				
Books & Equip.	30,000	10,000	40,000	(4)
<u>GEOGRAPHY</u>				
Books & Equip.	30,000	10,000	40,000	(5)
<u>ZOOLOGY</u>				
Building	5,500	5,500	11,000	
Books & Equip.	54,000	18,000	72,000	
Total	<u>59,500</u>	<u>23,500</u>	<u>83,000</u>	(6)
Grand Total (1) + (2)+(3)+(4)+(5)+(6) =	3,27,500	1,31,500	4,59,000	

The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

E.O(Sc. I)/J.S(S)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968

Item No.35: To consider the following proposals of the Meerut University:

- (a) financial assistance to S.S.V. College, Hapur for the development of its post-graduate departments of Mathematics, Chemistry and Geography during the Fourth Plan period. p.196
- (b) financial assistance to N.R.E.C. College, Khurja for the development of its post-graduate department of Physics. p.197

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 35(a) To consider the proposal from the Meerut University for assistance to S.S.V. College, Hapur for the development of its post-graduate departments of Mathematics, Chemistry and Geography.

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The Meerut University has forwarded and recommended a proposal from the S.S. College, Hapur (established in 1951) for assistance from the University Grants Commission for development of post-graduate departments of Mathematics, Chemistry and Geography during the Fourth Plan period.

Details of the proposal are as below:-

Post-graduate	Year of affiliation of M.Sc. Courses.	Students on rolls during 1966-67	Financial Needs				Total
			Bldg.	Equip. ment.	Books	Furni- ture	
Mathematics	1964	22	32,000	-	16,000	8,000	56,000
Chemistry	1965	25	74,000	54,000	20,000	10,000	1,58,000
Geography	1959	14	-	7,500	12,000	2,500	22,000

The College expects 65 students in Mathematics department and 60 students in Chemistry department during 1969-74. The strength in Geography department is also on the increase and four students have enrolled for Ph.D. in 1967. The college would provide the matching share needed for assistance from the U.G.C. The Commission sanctioned Rs. 25,000/- during the Third Plan for the development of its Post-graduate Department of Geography, and this has since been fully utilised by the college.

The new proposals have been scrutinised and it is suggested that the following grants may be approved for the current Plan period, on the usual sharing basis:

<u>Post Department</u>	<u>U.G.C. Share</u> Rs.	<u>College Share</u> Rs.	<u>Total Expenditure</u> Rs.
Mathematics	27,500	22,500	50,000
Chemistry	87,000	57,000	1,44,000
Geography	15,000	5,000	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,29,500</b>	<b>84,500</b>	<b>2,14,000</b>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(Sc. I)/J.S(S)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd July, 1968

Item No: 35(b): To consider the proposal from the Meerut University for assistance to N.R.E.C.College, Khurja for the development of its post-graduate department of Physics.

.....

The Meerut University has forwarded a proposal from the N.R.E.C.College, Khurja for assistance from the University Grants Commission for development of post-graduate department of Physics during the Fourth Plan period.

The College was established in the year 1901 and was given affiliation by the University for teaching the M.Sc. course in Physics in 1965 with 8 students on roll. Besides Physics, the college provides post-graduate instruction in Chemistry and Mathematics also.

The proposal has been recommended by Meerut University and the college would provide the corresponding matching share of the U.G.C. grants.

The college has not been assisted by the U.G.C. during the Third Five Year Plan period under the scheme.

The Principal of the college has stated that:-

'At present we are imparting studies in Physics with specialisation in Wireless. However, there is a great demand for specialisation in Nuclear Physics, and we wish to provide this facility to the students of this area.

'This college is the only college which imparts post-graduate education in Physics in the whole of the Bulandshahr District, and students of this district who want to have post-graduate education with specialisation in Nuclear Physics have to go out or else give up their studies for want of facility in this college'.

The proposal envisages an expenditure of Rs.1,69,475/- for the development of the Physics Department viz.: Equipment - Rs.1,44,475/- and Library books - Rs.25,000/-. Under the scheme of development of Post-graduate Studies in Science subjects in affiliated colleges, the ceiling for assistance that can be given for department of Physics is upto Rs.1,00,000/- only as U.G.C.'s share.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(Sc.I)/J.S.(S)



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :  
Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No. 36: To consider a proposal of Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded (Marathwada University) for assistance for the construction of a Teachers' Hostel.

....

The Marathwada University has recommended a proposal of Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded for the construction of a teachers' hostel (for 27 teachers) at an estimated cost of Rs.3,27,400/-. The university has recommended that a grant of Rs.2,18,266/- (66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %) of the estimated cost for this project may be sanctioned to the college.

The Commission has already approved the following grants to this college to be paid during the current Plan:

Name of the Project	Date of approval	U.G.C. Share	Grant paid during the Third Plan	Grant payable during the current Plan.
Construction of Men's Hostel	18.11.64	2,62,000	50,000	2,12,000
Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	29.4.66	35,000	-	35,000
				<u>2,47,000</u>

Thus the Commission has already committed Rs.97,000/- beyond the ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakh allocated to the college during the current Plan.

According to the Commission's decision (Item No. 24, U.G.C. meeting dated 1st February 1967), assistance for construction of teachers' hostel may be provided to colleges on a sharing basis of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % within the ceiling of 1.5 lakh or at 50% outside the ceiling. Since the Commission's assistance to this college during the current Plan already exceeds the ceiling of 1.5 lakh, the college was informed that their proposal could only be considered on a 50% sharing basis.

The Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University, has, however, recommended that the Commission may provide assistance on a 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % basis, since the college is doing good work and in view of the fact that very few colleges under the Marathwada University have received assistance from the Commission during the Third Plan, because most of them came into existence only during that period. The Vice-Chancellor's letter is attached as Annexure I.

The area provided in the college's plan for the teachers hostel exceeds the area permissible under norms prescribed by the U.G.C. by 789 sq.ft. The college has agreed to accept a pro-rata reduction in the calculation

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of grant. After making such reduction the estimated cost amounts to Rs. 3,14,366/-. U.G.C. share, if provided on a 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % basis, being Rs. 2,09,577.

If this is approved the total grant committed to this college during the current Plan would amount to Rs. 4,56,577/-. If however, assistance is provided on a 50% sharing basis then the U.G.C. share for this project would amount to Rs. 1,57,183/- and the total commitment for the Plan period would amount to Rs. 4,04,183/-.

The college has at present 43 teachers and 14 are likely to be appointed by June 1968 thus raising the total number of teachers to 57. Only one teacher has her own accommodation. The rest are living in rented buildings lacking in basic amenities, and paying high rents. The proposed hostel will offer accommodation to 27 teachers. The Principal has stated as under :-

"We do not feel it inappropriate here to place the hard facts regarding the acute shortage of housing accommodation and the consequent unwillingness and the inability of the teachers to stick to this place permanently and to devote their full attention to their college work with peace of mind.

Nanded is a fast growing District Headquarter town. There are three degree colleges, an Ayurvedic college, A Govt. Polytechnic, a Govt. Basic Training College, a Govt. College of Education and a number of Govt. and private high schools. It is the Divisional Headquarters of the State Road Transport Corporation B & C. The Development plans are virtually flooding the town with scores of offices and officers. Residential buildings are being turned into offices since they fetch a higher rent. As a result of this, housing accommodation is becoming scarce day by day and the rents are skyrocketing. No educational institution in this town has any provision for providing accommodation to its staff. The Managing Society of our college is eager to take the first step in this direction since its members are anxious to make this a truly ideal college in all respects by providing the minimum necessary facilities to the students and the teachers. We have also started teaching postgraduate classes in Chemistry since June '67 and we are going to introduce postgraduate teaching in History and Economics from June 1968. We are anxious to appoint talented and qualified P.G. teachers but they are rather reluctant to join in view of the acute housing problem."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure I to Item No. 36

Copy of D.O. letter No. 32994 dated 16th January 1968 from Shri N.R. Tawde, Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University addressed to Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

My Registrar had addressed you a letter dated 27th November 1967 forwarding therewith my recommendations for the favourable consideration of the application of the Principal, Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded, for a grant for construction of Teachers' Hostel building. The Principal had requested that his college be granted 66% of the estimated cost of Rs. 3,84,669/- of the hostel building. In the usual course the college could have obtained from the University Grants Commission 66% of the grant if it had not implemented one of the development schemes of the Third Five Year, namely, the Boys' Hostel building.

I am specially recommending the scheme of Teachers' Hostel for 66% grant, as the college has in a very short-while registered a really commendable progress in all spheres both academic and students and teachers welfare.

Very few colleges in the jurisdiction of my University have been able to take advantage of the development schemes offered by the University Grants Commission during the three Plans mainly because most of them came into existence during the Third Five Year Plan. To attract a better type of teacher in a small district town, it is imperative for the management to provide better living conditions, particularly in view of the fact that the college since last year has been affiliated for teaching postgraduate courses and also because building work in small towns in Marathwada has not kept pace with the developments that are taking place in education and other spheres. The college would be required to spend more on construction work because the land in Nanded being made up of black soil requires deeper foundation and hence greater expenditure on it.

The College has a good record of academic achievements and I, therefore, feel no hesitation in strongly recommending the application of the Principal, Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded, for special construction and for grant of 66% on the estimated cost.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

...

MEETING

July 3, 1968

Item No.37: To consider a proposal of Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts Commerce and B.N. Sarada Science College, Sangamner (Poona University) for assistance for the construction of a library building.

...

During the Third Plan period the Commission approved a proposal of Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, Commerce and B.N. Sarada Science College Sangamner for the construction of a Men's Hostel and sanctioned a grant of Rs.1,48,100/- as UGC's share on a 50% basis against a total expenditure of Rs.2,96,218/- approved for this purpose. This scheme was completed by the College in 1966, and Rs.98,100/- was paid by the Commission towards the project after 31.3.66. This amount, according to the usual procedure, has been accounted against the ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakhs available for the Fourth Plan. The college is thus entitled to a further assistance of Rs.51,900/- (Rs.1,50,000 - Rs.98,100) only for new projects.

In February 1968 the college submitted a fresh proposal for the construction of a library building at an estimated cost of Rs.1,25,612/-. The share of the UGC @ 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % works out to Rs.83,740/-. The college has represented that out of the amount of Rs.98,100/- paid to the college after 31.3.66, Rs.80,000/- had been sanctioned towards the end of March 1966, for expenditure incurred before the end of the financial year. The Commission could not, however, meet the bill during March because its funds were exhausted. Payment was thus made in April 1966.

The college has requested that the College's allocation for the plan period beginning in April 1966 should not be reduced because of the Commission's inability to make the payment before 31.3.66.

It is for the Commission's consideration whether the College's request may be accepted and the full share of assistance given for the construction of the library building at an estimated cost of Rs.1,25,612/-, UGC share being Rs.83,740/-. All necessary information and documents for the proposal have been received. If this is approved, the total grant to be paid to the college during the current plan, including the amount of Rs.80,000/- sanctioned in March 1966 would amount to Rs.1,63,740/-.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

EO (C) /DO (C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 68 : To consider further the proposal of the Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli for financial assistance for the construction of a men's hostel.

....

The Commission at its meeting on the 1st May 1968 considered a proposal of Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli for assistance for the construction of a Men's Hostel as per note given in Annexure I and decided that an officer may visit the college and submit a report to the Commission. Accordingly Education Officer (CI) visited the college on the 17th May, 1968. The officer's report is given in Annexure II. The hostel has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,02,664 as certified by the Local P.W.D. 50% of this as per Commission's normal sharing rules comes to Rs. 2,01,332. The college has requested that a grant may be made towards this project under the Commission's programme of limited assistance to affiliated colleges which is normally subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs during a plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CI)/D.O(C)

Copy of Note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 1st May, 1968.

...

In October 1963, the Commission received a letter from Dr. Jivaraj N. Mehta, President, Amreli Vidya Fund which runs the Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli asking for information regarding the assistance available from the University Grants Commission for the construction of women's hostels. This was supplied and the college requested to send a proposal through the university for the Commission's consideration. No further reference was received in this regard for 4 years.

In December 1967, the Saurashtra University recommended a proposal of the college for assistance for the construction of a men's hostel for 108 students. The college stated that one of the conditions of affiliation imposed by the university was that the college must provide hostel accommodation for 25 students. When the college commenced construction, the authorities felt that 25 seats would not be adequate for a college in the rural area and it was decided to construct a larger hostel for 108 students. The building was completed and the plan now furnished conforms, by and large, to the norms prescribed by the University Grants Commission for the construction of hostels. The construction was started in 1966 and completed in 1967.

The college has an enrolment of 650 and has stated that in the first term after the hostel was completed, 102 seats were occupied. In the second term, however, students got admitted to other colleges in bigger towns and according to the information received in February 1968, only 63 students were residing in the hostel.

The college has stated that the hostel has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,30,880/- but the certified cost according to P.W.D. rates will be intimated later.

The college has requested that in view of the very heavy expenditure incurred by the management on the construction and equipment of college buildings, and the fact that the college did not obtain any assistance from the U.G.C. during the Third Plan, the U.G.C. may make a grant towards the construction of the present hostel building under the Third Plan ceiling. The college also intends to submit proposals later on for the construction of a hostel for women students, residential quarters for the principal and other members of the staff, and a non-resident students centre.

The points for the Commission's consideration with regard to the above proposal are as under:

- f) The proposal has been sent to the Commission only after the completion of the hostel.
- ii) The construction was taken in hand initially to fulfil the conditions of affiliation and later extended and a larger hostel built for 108 students.
- iii) The hostel is not fully occupied and the number of occupants has gone down to 63.
- (iv) The college requests that this may be treated as a Third Plan project and a grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs provided, though the construction was started in 1966 without the Commission's approval, and completed in 1967.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Report of (Dr.) Mrs. Vina Mazumdar, E.O(CI) on the  
Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College.

As desired I visited this college on the 17th May and had discussions with the Principal, the President and other members of the Amreli Jilla Vidya Sabha which manages this institution and was taken round the College buildings including the hostel which has already been constructed.

Location

The college is located in the headquarters of the Amreli district. It is the only college in the district which has a total population of 6,67,823. The Taluka of Amreli has a population of 1,09,961 and the town of Amreli a population of 35,000. The main industry of the area is groundnut and bajara cultivation. There are several oil-mills in the district and a large number of businessmen are connected with the various industries in Bombay and Ahmedabad. They have contributed generously to the Amreli Jilla Vidya Sabha which has taken up the task of building institutions for higher education in this town.

Amreli has a unique history in the fact that compulsory and free primary education was introduced in this Taluka as an experimental measure, 85 years ago when it was still a part of the Baroda State. As a result many schools and boarding institutions sponsored by various communities have been in existence in this town for a long time. At present there are three high schools in the town (a girl's school is to be started from June 1968) 18 high schools within a distance of 30 miles, and 34 high schools in the district. Prior to the establishment of the Kamani Science College, however, the district had no institution of higher education. The number of candidates who appeared for the last higher secondary examination from the Amreli Centre, the only centre in the district, was 1,716.

Organization  
Finance, and  
Physical  
Facilities

The college is one for all academic and administrative purposes and is under the management of the same Principal. The Arts and Science blocks have been built separately and the separate nomenclatures given to the Arts and the Science Sections is the result of heavy donations received from two sources. The Amreli Jilla Vidya Sabha which sponsored the establishment of this institution raised a donation of Rs.22,00,000 for the establishment of the college. All this money has been spent in acquiring 105 acres of land, in providing buildings and equipment for the college and in establishing in 1967 a separate Commerce College in the same campus. The building is now under construction. The Arts College was started in 1961, the Science Section was established in 1962.

The College has no endowment fund, since this is not required under the university's regulations. The Vidya Sabha is however, now trying to raise donations to build up a reserve fund and has collected Rs.1,75,000 for the purpose. The college's buildings have been well designed and constructed and the laboratories and class-rooms have been adequately equipped. The library is housed in a large room and has a total of 6,465 books of which 2,591 are in the English language, 2,961 are in Gujarati which is the medium of instruction and 913 are in Hindi.

Enrolment &  
Teaching Staff

Enrolment in the Arts and Science College is at present 600 of whom 380 are in the Science courses. The Commerce College which started in 1967 enrolled 94 students for the 1967-68 session. It expects an enrolment of about 240 in the coming session because the demand for Commerce course is very high in this region. The Arts and Science College has a teaching staff of 37 whose distribution is given below:

English	:	3	Mathematics	:	4
Sanskrit	:	2 (including	Physics	:	5
		the Principal)	Chemistry	:	7
Gujarati	:	2	Biology	:	4
Hindi	:	1	Logic & Psychology	:	2
Economics	:	3	Physical Instructor	:	1
History Politics	:	2			

Pay Scales  
of Teachers

Salary scales for the teaching staff is according to University rules, the details of which are given below. The Gujarat State has not yet assured the acceptance of U.G.C. pay scales for affiliated colleges.

Principal (Two Faculties)	Rs. 650-1000 (The Principal of this college is also provided rent free quarter in a building rented by the Vidya Sabha).
Professors	Rs. 350-50-50-EB-20-700
Lecturers	Rs. 250-10-400-EB-15-475
Tutors & Demonstrators	Rs. 180-10-300

The Principal of the Commerce College being incharge of only one faculty is on the scale Rs. 600-30-900.

Grants from  
the State  
Govt. & Finan-  
cial position  
of the college

The Arts and Science College received a grant of 20% of the approved expenditure from the State Government in the past. From the year 1967-68 this has been reduced to 10% because of financial difficulties being experienced by the State Government and the increase in the number of colleges in the State. Formerly new colleges used to receive a token grant of Rs. 5,000/- This has now been stopped, so the Commerce College, started last year, did not receive any grant from the State. A statement of the income and expenditure on running the two colleges (excluding building expenditure) since 1961 along with the budget estimates for 1968-69 is given in Appendix I. It will be observed that the Arts and Science College has incurred a total deficit of Rs. 5,34,874 in the seven years of its existence and the Commerce College a deficit of Rs. 4,456 in one year. The college has been meeting this deficit from donations. The Vidya Sabha has now decided to appeal for recurring donations of Rs. 5,000 by offering such doner's membership of the general body of the Sabha. The local Jilla Panchayat made a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the college last year. Nothing has been received so far from the municipality but the question of some assistance from the municipality and the panchyat is under consideration.

Student  
Composition  
& activities

The distribution of students by income groups is given below:

<u>No. of students</u>	<u>Annual Income</u>
195 (30%)	Upto Rs. 900 (Those are receiving educationally Backward classes freeship under the orders of the State Govt. Their parents though literate have not received either secondary or higher education).
170 (29%)	Rs. 901 to 2,000
117 (21%)	Rs. 2,001 to 3,000
118 (20%)	Rs. 3,001 and above.

The College raised its fee last year with the approval of the State Government from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per term meaning an increase of Rs. 100 in a year. In the 1967-1968 the Gujarat Govt. assisted the students at the rate of Rs. 10 per term of Rs. 20 a session to meet this increase in fees. The students' union of the College decided to contribute Rs. 4,000 from the union funds to assist poor students in payment fees

The Principal stated that he has not experienced any difficulties in the relationship between students coming from the richer or poorer backgrounds. Students receiving E.B.C. freeships have been elected to the student bodies. The College has a Student Union, a Planning Forum, A Language Association and a Science Association. It is also organising



a Gandhi Vichar Mandali for which two teachers and two students were sent to a recent seminar organised by the Saurashtra University. The Gandhi Vichar Mandali is expected to take up an adult education programme from next year as one of the activities. The Students' Union is responsible for organising sports and cultural activities. The College has been selected as the centre for the annual sports of the Saurashtra University in 1963. The entire amount collected by the College as sports fees from the students is handed over to the Students' Union for organising sports.

Association with Industrial Training Institutes.

There is a Government Industrial Training Institute in the town of Amerli which works in close association with the College. Some students taking the Science Courses have also joined part-time courses in the Institute. I visited the Institute also. Trainees are producing textiles and tailored garments, carpentry products, metal goods including small machine parts and tools and are receiving training in the production of small electronic equipments. There is another technical school attached to a higher secondary school in the town. Many students take technical courses as part of their higher secondary course. They are given preference in admission to the Science College.

Socio-economic Surveys

The Planning Forum of the Commerce College made a small survey of the attitudes and life of the students as well as economic conditions of their families. The findings of the survey were published in Gujarati newspapers. The principal of the Commerce College has made a detailed survey of the economic conditions of Amerli district, the results of which have also been published. The College plans to undertake a detailed study next year of the working of Amerli marketing yard which is an important assembling centre for agricultural products of the region. It is expected that this study will lead to important findings regarding market forces connected with supply, demand and agricultural prices. The Commerce College will also start its Gandhi Vichar Mandali from next year and deputed two teachers and one student to attend the seminar organized by the Saurashtra University. The activities of the Mandali will be coordinated by the Planning Forum and will emphasise contacts with rural areas.

Examination Results.

The College has been maintaining a record of results in the university examinations which is close to 100 per cent and to considerably higher than the university percentage, as indicated in appendix III.

Management

The Governing Body of the Vidya Sabha consists of 29 members including the Principals of the two colleges, the main donors, and is headed by Dr. Jivaraja Mehta, formerly Chief Minister of the State and lately High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. A list of members of the Managing Committee is given in appendix II. The General Body of the Vidya Sabha consists of 300 members. The funds of the Sabha are managed by nine trustees. The objectives of the Vidya Sabha are:

- (a) Development of Higher education in the district.
- (b) Development of a social spirit among the students and teachers.

Procedure for selection/ appointment of teachers.

The Saurashtra University has prescribed no regulations for selection and appointment of teachers. Selection in these two colleges is made by a Committee, consisting of the President and the Vice-President of the Sabha, the Principal of the College, a subject expert invited for the purpose and the Secretary of the College who was formerly the Chairman of the Gujarati Public Commission. This Committee recommends two or three names and appointment is then made by the Governing Body. The Principal stated that there is no interference from the Governing Body in academic and disciplinary matters. Development is planned by the Governing Body of which the two Principals are members.

Plans for  
Development

Plans now include provision of a library, a non-resident student centre, and staff quarters. Girl students have been accommodated in a private hostel started by voluntary effort. So the college do not have to provide a separate womens' hostel at present.

The Hostel

Except for some painting and white-washing, the hostel building has been completed and is already in use. There is a resident warden. The College tried mass-management by the inmates themselves, but finding it unsuccessful, has given the responsibility to a contractor. Mess charges amount to Rs.70 to Rs.80 per month. The College has supplied all utensils for cooking and eating. The latter are distributed to the inmates at the beginning of the term and thereafter remain in their charge until the time they leave the hostel. The hostel has two servants mainly for helping in the kitchen, the cleaning of rooms etc., being done by the inmates themselves. A copy of the rules governing the hostel is given in Appendix IV.

The College admitted 105 students to the hostel in the first term of 1967-68 of which 94 occupied their seats. In the second term this number fell to 68. Nine students who were admitted did not join and 12 who were all students in the pre-university course left the College to join colleges at Junagarh and Bhavnagar in the second term. The others did not join the College even though they had been admitted.

Five students from the Commerce College were admitted to the hostel in 1967-68. Both the commerce and the Arts & Science College expect a higher enrolment from the year 1968-69 because of the new admission requirements of Gujarat, Sardar Patel and Baroda Universities which have made study of higher mathematics in the high school course compulsory for admission to the B.Sc. courses. The Saurashtra University has not adopted this regulation and therefore the number of students seeking admission to colleges under the Saurashtra University is likely to be higher. The hostel will accommodate students of both the colleges.

The hostel has been completed at a cost of Rs.4,02,664 as certified by the Executive Engineer P.W.D. who also states that this cost is reasonable. A copy of the certificate is given in Appendix V. Since the Vidya Sabha funds were not adequate, the Sabha borrowed money on 9½ per cent interest for this purpose.

Regarding the College's failure to apply to the U.G.C. for assistance before undertaking the construction, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta explained that this was due to his absence from the country. He had made the initial enquiry in 1963 regarding assistance that would be available for the purpose, but owing to his departure for the United Kingdom, formal application was not made. He, therefore, requests the Commission to consider the need of the College for this assistance, condoning the President's failure to make the application on time.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YEARWISE DETAILS OF INCOME  
EXPENDITURE AND DEFICIT OF KAMANI SCIENCE AND  
PRATAPRAI ARTS COLLEGE, AMRELI.

Year	Income	Expenditure	Deficit
1961-62	16,436.00	40,764.90	24,328.90
1962-63	51,336.75	1,18,280.00	66,943.25
1963-64	1,00,215.05	1,83,704.11	83,489.06
1964-65	1,73,405.24	2,56,885.22	83,479.98
1965-66	2,03,252.00	2,76,893.45	73,641.45
1966-67	2,25,513.42	3,28,962.44	1,03,449.02
1967-68	2,57,698.86	3,52,996.72	99,592.86
		+ 4,295.00	
		<u>3,57,291.72</u>	
		Total Deficit	5,34,874.52
Commerce College	1967-68 30,120.30	34,577.14	4,456.84

Sd/-  
Principal  
Kamani Science College &  
Prataprai College, Amreli.

KAMANI SCIENCE COLLEGE AND PRATAPRAI ARTS COLLEGE, AMRELI

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR  
1968 - 69

<u>No. of Students</u>	<u>Rate of Fees</u>	
Arts .. 225	* Tuition Fees	150/- per term
Science .. 375	* Examination fees	5/- per term
600	* <u>Laboratory fees</u>	
	* Pre-Uni-Science	30/- per term
	* F.Y.B.Sc.	40/- per term
	* J.Y.B.Sc.	45/- per term
	* T.Y.B.Sc.	50/- per term

<u>Head</u>	<u>Sanctioned amount for 1967-68</u>	<u>Actual for 1967-68</u>	<u>Estimate for 1968-69</u>
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>			
* Tuition fees	1,86,000.00	1,77,150.00	1,80,000.00
Laboratory Fees	30,000.00	28,560.00	28,010.00
Application Fees	800.00	773.00	800.00
Examination fees	6,200.00	5,905.00	6,000.00
Misc. Income fine etc	1,500.00	2,745.30	2,500.00
Govt. Grants	70,000.00	29,582.00	38,000.00
U.G.C. Text Book grant	--	1,000.00	---
U.G.C. Three Year Degree course additional staff	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
U.G.C. Library Books	---	2,500.00	---
University Sports Income	---	---	3,000.00
Grant for Jilla Panchayat	---	5,000.00	5,000.00
University Examination Incoms.	---	4,483.56	2,200.00
U.G.C. Chalk Board	---	-	950.22
	<u>3,09,500.00</u>	<u>2,57,698.86</u>	<u>2,81,460.22</u>

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>Sanctioned Amount for 1967-68</u>	<u>Actual Expenditure for 1967-68</u>	<u>Budget Estimates for 1968-69</u>
Salaries	1,39,645.00	1,34,543.50	1,42,808.00
Dearness Allowance	1,02,592.00	89,479.65	1,01,833.00
P.F. Contribution	8,775.00	8,260.30	25,000.00 * Addl. D.A. arrears 10,000.00
P.F. Contribution	8,775.00	8,260.30	9,618.00
Teaching Staff House rent allowance	5,869.00	5,542.20	5,865.00
University Sports Expenses.	---	---	6,000.00
Principal Quarter rent	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Electricity Expenses	2,400.00	1,056.97	1,800.00
Water Charges	500.00	---	---
Gas Charges	1,500.00	1,553.20	1,800.00
Postage and Telegrams	800.00	623.18	1,000.00
Revenue Stamps	150.00	130.80	200.00
Printing & Stationery	3,000.00	2,379.47	3,000.00
Advertisement Expenses	2,000.00	+ 1,407.95	2,000.00

	Sanctioned amount for 1967-68	Actual expenditure for 1967-68	Budget Estimate for 1968-69
Travelling Expenses	1,000.00	395.00	600.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	800.00	255.41	500.00
Reception	500.00	567.18	700.00
Railway Freight	300.00	75.75	200.00
Parcel Labour Charges	200.00	59.00	100.00
Octroi	200.00	206.72	300.00
Periodicals & Magazine	1,500.00	1,368.14	1,500.00
Exam. Expenses	2,500.00	1,926.46	2,500.00
P.T. Expenses	50.00	--	--
N.C.C. Expenses	50.00	--	--
Garden Expenses	6,000.00	944.71	1,500.00
Prataprai Freeship	1,500.00	1,400.00	1,500.00
Kamani Freeship	1,900.00	1,660.00	1,900.00
College Freeship	9,000.00	8,010.00	9,000.00
College Merit Scholarship	--	2,460.00	3,600.00
Uniform for Class IV Servants	--	356.15	600.00
Repairs to furniture and office machinery	400.00	80.55	200.00
Book Binding	250.00	--	250.00
Repairs to building	250.00	193.81	260.00
College Building rent	51,548.80	51,548.80	51,548.80
College furniture fitting & apparatus depreciation	24,000.00	23,060.42	24,000.00
Telephone expenses	500.00	310.00	500.00
Bank Commission	25.00	--	25.00
Special Building repair Funds	--	--	4295.00
Audit fees	--	--	500.00
<u>CURRENT SCIENCE EXPENSES</u>			
Physics Chemistry Biology	13,000.00	11,181.75	13,000.00
	<u>3,79,064.80</u>	<u>3,52,996.72</u>	<u>4,17,207.80</u>
	9,340.00		+ 4,295.00
	<u>3,88,904.80</u>		<u>4,21,502.80</u>
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>			
Books(UGC Lib. books)	4,500.00	3,821.77	4,500.00
			3,831.83
Furniture inclusive			
Library Furniture	5,000.00	--	3,000.00
Science apparatus/Science furniture.	2,000.00	769.55	2,000.000
Cycle for office work	--	--	250.00
U.G.C. Chalk Boards	--	--	950.22
	<u>11,500.00</u>	<u>4,591.32</u>	<u>13,532.05</u>

SUMMARY Budget Estimates for 1968-69

* Total Direct Expenditure	Rs. 4,17,207.80
* Total indirect Expenditure	Rs. 13,532.05
Total Expenses	Rs. 4,30,739.85
Less Income	Rs. 2,80,510.00
Deficit	Rs. 1,50,229.85

MANAGING BODY, SHRI AMRELI JILLA VIDYASABHA

1.	Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	President
2.	Shri Mohanlal V. Patel	Vice-President
3.	Shri Prataprai G. Mehta	Vice-President
4.	Shri Punamchand R. Kamani	Vice-President
5.	Shri Natwarlal S. Vora	Treasurer
6.	Shri Dwarkadas M. Patel	Treasurer
7.	Shri Raghavji T. Leuva	Secretary
8.	Shri Havabhai K. Sanghavi	Joint Secretary
9.	Shri Premjibhai T. Leuva	Joint Secretary
10.	Shri Bhavanbhai T. Suchak	Member
11.	Shri Yasrajbhai G. Patel	"
12.	Shri Champaklal G. Mehta	"
13.	Shrimati Liliben Pandya	"
14.	Shri Ratilal M. Gandhi	"
15.	Shri Bhimjibhai R. Mehta	"
16.	Shri Dolatrai G. Valia	"
17.	Shri Vasantbhai V. Parikh	"
18.	Shri Bavchand M. Vadera	"
19.	Shri Prabhudas B. Hemani	"
20.	Shri Laxmidas D. Sanghavi	"
21.	Shri Ratilal A. Doshi	"
22.	Shri Durlabhaji K. Khetani	"
23.	Shri Ratubhai M. Adani	"
24.	Shri Naychandbhai M. Sheth	"
25.	Shri Basiklal R. Kamani	"
26.	Shri Anantrao P. Mehta	"
27.	Shrimati Rakshaben P. Mehta	"
28.	Principal D.L. Munim Arts & Sc. College	"
29.	Principal G.K. Thakker Commerce College	"

Statement of Result of Kamani Science College & Pratapral Arts College, Amreli  
for the last three years i.e., 1965, 1966 and 1967

APPENDIX III

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Year	Class	Appeared in the Examination			Total Nos. of Passors			1st Class	IInd Class	Pass Class	A.T. K.T.	College Result	University Result
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1965	Pre-Univ. Science.	121	3	124	66	3	69 Boys Girls	14 2	44 1	8	-	52.6%	65.14%
	F.Y.B.Sc.	91	4	95	52	4	56 Boys Girls	15 2	35 2	2	12	71.05%	72.29%
	S.Y.B.Sc.	40	1	41	33	1	34 Boys Girls	- -	13 -	5	15 1	82.92%	61%
	Sr.B.Sc.	0	2	11	9	2	11 Boys Girls	1 -	6 1	2 1	- -	100%	75%
	Pre-Univ. Arts	57	23	80	35	22	57 Boys Girls	- 2	15 10	20 10	-	71.35%	71%
	F.Y.B.A.	43	19	62	41	19	60 Boys Girls	2 -	13 14	24 4	2 1	96.76%	87%
	S.Y.B.A.	31	9	40	29	7	36 Boys Girls	2 -	19 05	7 2	1	90%	82.29%
	Sr.B.A.	20	6	26	16	6	22 Boys Girls	1 -	3 6	12 -	- -	84.61%	78.66%
1966	Pre-Univ. Sc.	93	5	98	57	5	62 Boys Girls	19 4	33 1	5 -	- -	63%	61%
	F.Y.B.Sc.	84	2	86	74	2	76 Boys Girls	21 2	29 -	24 -	- -	89%	70%
	S.Y.B.Sc.	53	3	58	44	4	47 Boys Girls	5 -	27 2	12 1	- -	83%	81%
	T.Y.B.Sc.	22	-	22	19	-	19 Boys	1	18	-	-	90%	92%
	Pre-Univ. Arts	41	10	51	31	9	40 Boys Girls	- 1	18 5	13 3	-	78%	66%
	F.Y.B.A.	34	23	57	34	23	57 Boys Girls	1 4	25 16	8 3	- -	100%	85%
	S.Y.B.A.	36	18	54	34	18	52 Boys Girls	2 2	17 11	15 3	2 -	96%	84%
	T.Y.B.A.	24	9	33	24	9	33 Boys Girls	1 -3	21 4	2 2	- -	100%	90%

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- 2 -

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1967	Pre-Univ.Sc.	164	11	175	92	11	103	Boys 27 Girls 7	52 4	13	-	59.76%	63.35%
	F.Y.B.Sc.	71	5	76	67	4	71	Boys 20 Girls 3	33 1	8	8	95%	77%
	S.Y.B.Sc.	54	2	56	40	2	51	Boys 6 Girls 2	32 -	9	2	96%	84.76%
	T.Y.B.Sc.	32	2	34	32	2	34	Boys 13 Girls 1	18 1	1	-	100%	
	Pre-Univ.Arts	57	31	88	37	28	65	Boys 1 Girls 6	21 18	15	-	78.86%	60%
	F.Y.B.A.	37	8	45	35	9	44	Boys 3 Girls 1	19 5	6	7	100%	74.3%
	S.Y.B.A.	33	18	51	31	18	49	Boys - Girls -	12 9	18	1	96%	79%
	T.Y.B.A.	30	15	45	28	14	42	Boys 3 Girls 2	18 10	7	-	93.33%	90%

Sd/-  
Principal  
Kamani Science College and  
Pratap Rzi Arts College, Amreli



RULES GOVERNING THE HOSTEL

- 1. Before being admitted to the hostel the students are required to pay the term fee and caution money. Under no circumstances, shall the term fee or caution money of a student leaving the hostel after being admitted, be refunded.
- 2. Admission will be subject to the consideration of priority of conduct, studies, date of application and residence.
- 3. Admitted students shall have to take possession of their allotted seats in the rooms within three days of the beginning of the term. Failure to comply with this rule will make his admission liable to be cancelled. For absence due to unavoidable circumstances prior permission of the Principal is necessary.
- 4. Ordinarily a student admitted in the first term will be admitted in the second term. Even then the students are required to inform the Principal of their willingness or unwillingness to continue. No student shall stay in the hostel during the vacations. The rooms will have to be vacated at the end of the term.
- 5. The students shall be responsible for the care and proper use of the furniture, electric fittings and other property of the college in their custody. They shall be responsible for making good the damage to or loss of the furniture and property.
- 6. No student shall be permitted to use bulbs of more voltage than 40 wts. Use of heater, radio, electric fans is prohibited. Tampering with or damaging the electric arrangements will be punished with fines.
- 7. Attendance in the hostel at 9 p.m. is compulsory. Absentees at this attendance without prior permission of the rector will be liable to be fined. After this attendance, no student shall leave the hostel till 6 a.m.
- 8. Without the prior permission of the rector, no student shall entertain his guests in his room.
- 9. Women visitors will be permitted to meet the students in the visitors' room after taking permission from the rector.
- 10. On ordinary days electric supply will be suspended from 11 p.m. to 5.00 a.m.
- 11. Radios, gramophones or other such musical instruments will not be permitted to be used inside the rooms or outside in the hostel premises.
- 12. Talking loudly and shouting will not be permitted after 9 p.m. Any other nuisance during the day disturbing the studies of other students is prohibited and will be subject to fine.
- 13. Absentees from Test Examination will lose their claim of admission in the second term.
- 14. Students taking part in hostel or outside activities will do so on their entire risk and responsibility. The college or the hostel will not be responsible for involvement of students in undesirable activities.
- 15. Students are required to be disciplined in their behaviour in the college, hostel and outside.
- 16. Students are required to take their meals in the hostel mess during the mess hours. They will not be permitted to make any other messing arrangement outside.

17. The students are required to abide by all the rules and regulations framed by the rector regarding the conduct of the hostel from time to time.

APPENDIX V

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the construction cost of the college hostel constructed by the Amreli Jilla Vidyasabha for its colleges is Rs.4,02,664/- which is reasonable. The annual rent evaluated at 6% interest is Rs.24,160/-

Countersigned

Sd/-  
K.G.Pandya  
Executive Engineer,  
Bhavnagar Roads & Construction  
Division, Bhavnagar.

Sd/-

C.Z.Gohel  
Deputy Engineer  
Amreli Sub-Division, Amreli.

English version of the Gujarati certificate issued  
by Government P.W.D. Executive Engineer.

Sd/-

Principal  
Kamani Science College and  
Prataprai Arts College, Amreli

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 39: To consider the proposal of the Khallikote College, Berhampur (Berhampur University) for naming the Men's Hostel constructed with UGC assistance after late Shri Ram Chandra Maradaraj Deo, President and Trustee of the College.

....

The University Grants Commission accepted the proposal of the Khallikote College, Berhampur for the construction of a men's hostel at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,57,604 of which Commission's share was Rs. 1,28,800. The grants have been released in full and the building of the hostel has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,27,292.

The College has now approached the Commission for approval of naming the hostel building after late Shri Ram Chandra Maradaraj Deo, who was President and the Trustee of the College and who had made several personal donations to the funds of the College during his life time, but did not contribute anything towards the construction of the hostel. In view of the decision of the Commission, (Resolution No. 31, April 1965) that: "Ordinarily the buildings of teaching departments, Laboratories should not be named after individuals. The library buildings, hostels and college buildings could be named after persons of outstanding eminence in the field of teaching, research, scholarship and public service whose life and work would be a source of inspiration to the younger generation, provided that no building shall be named after a living person", the colleges was requested to furnish the biodata of Shri Ram Chandra Maradaraj Deo, which is attached as Annexure I.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(C-2)/D.O(C)

Bio-data of late Shri Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo Ex-President  
and Trustee of Khallikhete College, Berhampur (Orissa).

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Born January, 1900. Breathed his last on January 24, 1963. His father late Hari Hara Mardaraj Deo was the pioneer of the Orissa Movement. First Utkal Samilani was held at Rambha Palaco, his residence, in 1902 and in 1903 a big Conference was held at Cuttack under his leadership and presided over by late Ramachandra Bhanj, Maharajah of Mayurbhanj. The late Hari Hara Mardaraj endowed a college at Berhampur with a Lakh of rupees and it is known as the Khallikote College. He also presented a Town Hall to Berhampur. The first Oriya News paper "Prajabondhu" a weekly, was started by late Hari Hara Mardaraj, printed and published at Bambha in his own Press, edited by the late Pandit Nilamani Bidyaratne. Through this news paper and annual Conference late Hari Hara Mardaraj brought into prominence the Orissa Movement.

Hari Hara Mardaraj having died in 1909, Sri Ramachandra Mardaraj went under the Madras Court of Wards. He had liberal education in Madras having completed his B.A. course in the Madras Christian College. In the big famine of Ganjam of 1918/19 he rendered yeoman service even as a student when he came home during holidays. In 1921 Estates were handed to him, he becoming a major. In 1922, he was nominated President, District Board, Ganjam, by the then Madras Government and he continued to hold this office for about 15 years until 1937 and in very successive term after the first term of three years he was elected unopposed as President, District Board. As President District Board his administration of the Local Self Government of the District was faultless and the Madras Govt. officials paid him high compliments for his work. He built many new bridges and roads in the District of Ganjam costing over Rs. 50 lakhs and did a great deal of the general welfare of the District. For some period he served as an officer in the Indian Territorial Force and gained some military experience. In 1928 Mahatma Gandhi was his guest for four days at his Rambha residence on shores of Chilka Lake amidst charming surroundings.

In 1923 he became a Member of the Madras Legislative Council and continued as such until 1936 when the Orissa Province was formed. As a member of the Madras Legislative Council he served in many important Committees including Finance Committee, Retrenchment Committee etc.

In 1932 he was invited to London as a Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference where he took a prominent part in the deliberations regarding Indian Constitutional Reforms. He pressed the case of Orissa at the Round Table Conference and was largely responsible for the declaration by His Majesty's Government at the conclusion of that Conference dated the 24th December, 1932 that Orissa shall be created a separate Province. This year during his absence in London he was elected unopposed as President, District Board. In 1933 he again went to London and gave valuable evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding Indian Constitutional Reforms and also regarding the expansion of Orissa's boundaries. During these occasions he made extensive tours in the United Kingdom and in Europe.

On the formation of the Orissa Province in 1936 his Estates being at the Northern most extremity of the Madras Presidency went over to Orissa. He served for a time as Member of the Orissa Advisory Council and after that contested the first General Elections in Orissa and was elected unopposed to the Orissa Legislative Assembly and continued as such until about 1945 when he became a Member of the Indian Central Assembly, for about 5 years. During this time he served in the Indian Finance Committee for a term and several other Committees.

During the period of the War he was a Member of the National Defence Council as the representative of Orissa and attended regularly the meetings of the Defence Council at New Delhi. As member of the National Defence Council he made extensive tours all over India visiting all the Training and Manufacturing centres etc. He visited the Khyber

Pass and Quetta also. He was Chairman of the Orissa Provincial War Executive Committee.

When the Congress Ministry in Orissa resigned during the War as a result of the 'Quit India' movement he was invited by the Governor to form an alternative Ministry but he declined the offer. Subsequently when an interim Ministry was formed as a temporary measure he fought vigorously against the principles of the formation of such a Minority Ministry and in the Orissa Assembly he made very bold speeches demanding the release of the Congress M.L.As who were locked up under the Defence of India Rule. When the then Ministry wanted to declare the seats of certain M.L.As locked up, as vacant, on the ground of continued absence he raised a very valuable point of order in the Assembly which enabled the then Speaker to make a ruling that locking up the M.L.As in Jail does not amount to absence on their part under the Government of India Act 1935.

He became again a Member of the Orissa State Assembly having been elected in the 1952 General Elections by an overwhelming majority. He held very liberal views and is a strong supporter of the principles of Democracy and was over anxious to make democracy a success. His speeches in the Assembly were always sensible and well balanced. He was a Member of the Orissa Estimates Committee and was unanimously elected by the Orissa State Assembly as a Member of the Eastern Railway Consultative Committee.

He had very wide administrative and political experience ranging over 35 years and was a very popular figure in Orissa. He came from an ancient Aristocratic family of Rajputs and was closely related to most of the big Ex-Rulers of Orissa and he and his ancestors were very well known for their philanthropic deeds.

During May 1955 the All India Congress Committee Meeting was held at Berhampur (Ganjam) in the Khallikote College through the assistance and cooperation given by the Raja Bahadur. After the Rajah Bahadur had the honour of entertaining Hon'ble Pandit Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and other Central Ministers on the 11th May, 1955 at Rambha with an outing on the Chilka Lake and lunch.

The Rajah Bahadur was a supporter of the Congress and continued to be a Member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, where he had served in many important committees.

His Zamindari Estates which have now been abolished were among the largest in the Orissa State.

He contested the 1957 General Elections on Congress Ticket from another Constituency and defeated a P.S.P. Leader by a big majority. He was a Minister in Orissa holding the portfolios of River Valley Development Capital construction, Vigilance, Administrative Tribunal and Rourkela affairs.

He had been through out a keen sportsman and a good rider. He was energetic and a lover of work. He was very sociable and a great entertainer - Member of many clubs. He knew many languages and talked fluently in Tamil and Telugu.

He was the ex-officio President of the Khallikote College Managing Committee and trustee of the college.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 40: To consider the question of extending the period for the utilisation of non-recurring grants available to Colleges for implementation of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme.

....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1963 (Addl. Item No. 3) decided that non-recurring grants paid to the Universities and colleges towards the implementation of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme should be utilised within a period of 4 years. Thereafter, on the recommendations of the Universities, the Commission agreed to extend the period for the utilisation of non-recurring grants upto 31.3.1966 (Additional Item No. 10 of 5.2.1964).

Later on, at the request of the Calcutta University the Commission further agreed to extend the time-limit upto 31.3.1967 in the case of 4 colleges, which could not complete the construction work of the projects already undertaken by them, upto 31.3.1966 (Resolution No. 25 of 7.9.1966).

The Gokhale Memorial Girls' College, Calcutta, one of the four colleges mentioned above, could not utilise the non-recurring grants paid under the scheme upto 31.3.1967. The Calcutta University has now again recommended that the period for the utilisation of the non-recurring grants paid under the scheme may be extended up to 31.3.1969, as a very special case. Relevant extracts from the letter of the Calcutta University and a copy of the letter received from the Principal of the Gokhale Memorial Girls' College are attached as Annexures I and II.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (C. II)

Annexure I to Item No. 40

Relevant extracts from the letter No. St/3417/TD(NR)19 dated 25th May, 1968 from the Registrar of the Calcutta University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

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With reference to your letter No. F.10-3/62(C) dated January 30, 1968 on the subject mentioned above, I am to forward herewith letter No. TDC/1/68 dated 27.4.1968 from the Principal Gokhale Memorial Girls' College, Calcutta for further extension of time upto the end of the current financial year for completion of the building project taken up by the college under the three year Degree Course Scheme. The time-limit was previously extended by you upto 31.3.1967 vide your letter No. F.10-3/62(C) dated 30.9.66. In recommending the prayer for further extension of time-limit I would request you kindly to treat this as a very special case.

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Copy of letter No. TDC/1/68 dated 27th April 1968  
from the Principal, Gokhale Memorial Girls College,  
Calcutta to the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

I am writing to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of  
your letter No. F.10-3/62(C) dated 30th January, 1968 addressed to  
the Registrar, Calcutta University, forwarded to us by the latter  
under his No. St. 2338/TD-9 dated 15.3.1968.

We are aware that it has been very remiss of us in not  
utilising the sum of Rs. 58,238.42, which is mainly meant for the  
construction of additional lecture rooms.

The extra rooms for the Three Year Degree Classes were  
proposed to be constructed above our Community Hall. This  
proposed upper storey was provided with post-tension and precast  
beams and pre-cast roof tiles covered with 'Malthoid' to make the  
structure as light as possible. But in view of the temporary  
nature of the roof as the 'Malthoid' roofing has to be relaid  
every six years, it was decided to wait a few years and observe  
the behaviour of the ground storey structure. As the behaviour  
is satisfactory, the construction of the upper storey will be taken  
up now with permanent nature of roof construction consisting of R.C.  
beams, slabs and lime concrete terracing as waterproof.

As such the work of construction has been given to a reputed  
firm and the work has been taken in hand. We greatly regret this  
delay in construction, but are now in a position to say that the  
work will be completed within this financial year.

We, therefore, pray you to consider our case favourably  
and grant us this extra time to complete this projected work.



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 41: To consider further the proposal of the Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareilly (Kanpur University) for the extension of library building and purchase of books and furniture.

....

The proposal of the Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareilly (Kanpur University) for the extension of Library facilities estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000 with U.G.C. share of Rs. 1,00,000 was considered by the U.G.C. at its meeting held on 3.4.1968 vide item No. 28 (Annexure II). The consideration of this item was postponed pending receipt of additional information. The college was requested to furnish the following information to the Commission:

1. Reasons for naming the small library building of the college after the name of late Pt. Nehru.
2. Latest position of the scheme of expansion of science education in hand.
3. Enrolment figures.
4. Revision of the plans and estimates of the library building to bring the areas in conformity with the norms laid down by the U.G.C. as the areas provided in the plan were in excess of the areas laid down by the Commission.

The College has forwarded the requisite information vide its letter No. 2937/G-4 dated 29.5.68 (Annexure II).

The Kanpur University was requested to intimate the views of the Vice-Chancellor if further grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh beyond the ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakh may be given to this college by the U.G.C. for development of library facilities. Reply from the Kanpur University is attached (Annexure III).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(C)/D.O(C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Copy of the note placed before the UGC at its meeting held on 3rd April 1968 vide Item No.28.

To consider the proposal of Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareli (Kanpur University) for the extension of Library building, and purchase of books & furniture.

The Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareli (Kanpur University) has sent a proposal to the University Grants Commission for extension of library facilities estimated to cost Rs.1,50,000/- as detailed below:

1. Construction of library building	Rs. 1,15,007
2. Purchase of library furniture	Rs. 14,993
3. Purchase of library books	Rs. 20,000
Total:	<u>Rs. 1,50,000</u>

A grant of Rs.1 lakh has been sought from the Commission for this project (i.e. 66-2/3% of the total estimated cost). Shri Ratanji Jamshedji Tata Charitable Trust, Bombay has given a donation of Rs.50,000/- to the College for this purpose. The College desires to name the library building after Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

The College was earlier sanctioned a grant of Rs.1,50,000/- for the development of facilities for science education which is to be debited to the Fourth Plan ceiling. A sum of Rs.85,000/- has so far been released to the College on this account. It has been stated that the science block under construction is expected to be completed by April,1968.

The Vice-Chancellor, Kanpur University has recommended the proposal for the development of library facilities and stated as under:-

"This college has been making rapid progress and is situated in a district with rural surroundings. There is a need for a good library for which the management is contributing Rs.50,000/- for the construction of library building. It is recommended that the University Grants Commission may kindly contribute 2/3rd of the cost of construction".

The College was established in 1960 and its enrolment in 1967-68 is 356. The assistance of Rs.1 lakh for library facilities, if approved, will be in excess of the Fourth Plan ceiling grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs already made available to the College.

It is for consideration whether the proposal of the College for the extension of library facilities may be approved at an estimated cost of Rs.1.5 lakhs, the Commission's contribution for this being limited to Rs.1 lakh, and the College permitted to name the building after Shri Nehru.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Copy of letter No.2937/G-4 dated 29th May,1968 from Dr.S.K. Sinha, Principal, Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareli(U.P) to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Sub: Extension of Library building and the purchase of Books and Furniture.

...

Reference your letter No.F.9-6/68(C.II) dated 7.5.68 I have to furnish the following information as under:

- 1. The College is a Memorial to the late Shri Feroze Gandhi and our revered Prime Minister Pt.Jawahar Lal Nehru always showed a great interest in the development of the College during his life-time. He examined our college Plans and gave us suggestions to improve the same. (The fact can be verified from the College Report presented to Smt.Indira Gandhi on January 2,1968).

Moreover, the Nehru family had very intimate relations with Rae Bareli district, so much so that our present Prime Minister is the Member of Parliament from this district constituency. She laid the foundation stone of the Jawahar Lal Nehru Library building of the College on January 2,1968. Knowing our plans of naming the library after Pt.Nehru, the Tatas have donated a sum of Rs.50,000 for the same as a matching grant of Rs.one lakh to be received from your end.

- 2. The Scheme of expansion of Science Education is nearing completion and the new Science building will be available for use from July 1968.
- 3. The College enrolment ending March 1968 was as under:

<u>Class</u>	<u>No.of Students</u>
M.A.(Pre- & Final)	82
B.A.(Part I & II)	215
B.Sc.(Part I & II)	59

- 4. It is true that our Proforma submitted under the scheme to you is not in accordance with the norms prescribed by the U.G.C. It is so because the college is in a stage of rapid development. Initially we had a few subjects only but presently we are having first Degree Classes in some subjects of Arts and Science and Post Graduate Classes in Arts, Political Science, Economics and Sociology.

Our college is in the Memory of Late Shri Feroze Gandhi and hence we are receiving donations from all over the country. We have, therefore, planned to develop the college year by year as under :

- 1. B.Sc. (Zoology and Botany) and M.A. Hindi from July 1968
- 2. B.Com. Classes from July 1969.
- 3. B.Ed. & LL.B.Classes from July 1970.
- 4. M.A. Classes in some more subjects from July 1971.
- 5. M.Sc. Classes in Physics & Chemistry from July 1972.
- 6. M.Sc. Classes (Zoology and Botany) from July 1973 and so on.

We are going to have Hostel for the college during the session 1969-70 and I have already received donation of Rs.50,000/-

p.t.o.

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We, therefore, hope that during the next five years the number of students on the call roll will be over 1200. I thus feel that the proforma submitted on the subject may kindly be approved taking into consideration our Plans and Expansion during the next five years.

I, therefore, submit that our scheme on the said subject be approved and as we have already Rs.50,000/- with us as a matching grant to the U.G.C., we be allowed to go ahead with the construction of the building from the money already with us.

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Appendix III to Item No. 41

Copy of letter No. KU 4056 dated 6th June, 1968 from the Registrar, Kanpur University, Kanpur to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi

....

Subject: Assistance to the affiliated colleges - Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareilly.

...

With reference to your letter No. F. 9-6/68(CII) dated May 10, 1968 on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to say that the college has been making rapid progress, and is situated in a rural surroundings. There is, undoubtedly, a long felt need for a good library in this college.

Also keeping in view the rapid progress made by the college in the last few years, the request of the Principal of the college for sanctioning the grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for the extension of library building and purchase of books seems to be justifiable. Moreover, this item does not come under the ceiling fixed for development of science education.

Therefore the request of the principal incorporated in his letter No. 2768 dated 29th January, 1968, has been considered and is strongly recommended to be considered favourably, by the Commission.

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Meeting :

Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No.42 : To consider student welfare schemes to be implemented during 1968-69.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd April 1968 accepted in principle the programmes for (a) setting up of reading homes; (b) improvement of existing hostel facilities; (c) health services and (d) workshops out of the allocation of Rs.50 lakhs made by the Government of India towards Student Welfare Programmes during 1968-69, and desired that a detailed scheme may be worked out and placed before the Commission.

It is proposed that for the present, the following three programmes may be taken up:

1. Improvement of hostel facilities.
2. Reading Homes.
3. Health Services.

Further for the time being, the schemes may be confined to universities and assistance for these projects may be provided on a cent per cent basis in order that the implementation of the programmes may not be held up in the absence of matching contributions.

Improvement of Hostel facilities:

Assistance may be given to universities for making adequate sanitary arrangements (urinals, W.Cs. etc) and providing suitable dining facilities in hostels. An amount of Rs.25 lakhs may be allocated for this scheme for 1968-69. Proposals may be invited from the universities in respect of hostels which were built before 1960 as it is felt that hostels built after 1960 have generally been put up with the assistance of the U.G.C. and contain the requisite facilities for which assistance is now proposed to be given for older hostels.

Reading Homes :

It is proposed to plan to set up 50 reading homes, but in view of the funds placed at the disposal of the U.G.C. by the Government of India being limited, it may not be possible to have more than Rs.15 lakhs for this purpose. As many reading homes as could be accommodated within Rs.15 lakhs may be established at places where there is a large concentration of student population.

Health Services :

A Health Service Scheme on the lines recommended by the Committee set up by the U.G.C. to formulate a scheme of Health Service for staff and students in universities and colleges under the Chairmanship of Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University may be initiated in the Central Universities, as a pilot project and an amount of Rs.10 lakhs earmarked for this purpose.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

University Grants Commission

Meeting:  
Dated:- 3rd July, 68

Item No.43

To consider the Report of the Committee appointed to visit Colleges affiliated to the Rajasthan University.

The Education Commission has recommended extensive measures for the improvement, organisation and development of affiliated colleges. One of the suggestions referred to the need for periodical inspection of colleges by eminent university and college teachers. The UGC has been sending visiting committees to the universities from Second Five Year Plan onwards, but had not so far adopted a similar practice for affiliated colleges.

An Advisory Committee appointed in 1967 recommended that the Commission may undertake a study of all colleges imparting general education in the country, with a view to know the colleges and to consider the lines of their future development:-

"Visits of Committees of the Commission consisting of educationists and representatives of the university and perhaps of the State Government would go a long way to a proper assessment being made of individual colleges from an all-India angle and of the difficulties and problems of colleges in backward areas."

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Commission decided to begin a programme of visits by sending Committees to study colleges under the Delhi and Rajasthan Universities. These were to be in the nature of pilot projects, before taking up visits to colleges in the rest of the country. A Committee consisting of the following was appointed to visit 62 colleges affiliated to the Rajasthan University during March, 1968:

1. Prof. B.D. Jain, Department of Chemistry, Delhi University, Delhi.
2. Dr. A. Ray, Principal, Agra College, Agra.
3. Prof. C.D. Narasimhaiya, Department of English, Mysore University.
4. Prof. T. Ray Chaudhury, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University.
5. Dr. M.S.A. Rao, Department of Sociology, Delhi University.
6. Dr. A.M. Shah, Department of Sociology, Delhi University.
7. Dr. M.G. Bhatwadekar, Maharajah's College, Jaipur. Rajasthan University
8. Dr. N.G. Surien, University College of Commerce, Jaipur. Rajasthan University.
9. Dr. K-shi Prasad, Maharajah's College, Jaipur. Rajasthan University.

representatives of the Directorate of  
Education, Rajasthan.

10. Dr. P.N. Mathur, Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
11. Dr. S.D. Gupta, Principal, Government College, Bhilwara.
12. Shri K.N. Mahirshi, Principal, M.S.J. College, Bharatpur.
13. Shri M.P. Mathur, Government College, Bhilwara.
14. Shri D.S. Simlote, Government College, Ajmer.
15. Shri G.S. Gupta, M.S.J. College, Bharatpur.

Officers of the University Grants Commission.

16. Dr. (Mrs) V. Mazumdar.
17. Shri M.P. Balakrishnan.
18. Shri A.B. Gupta.

The report of Committee is placed before the Commission for consideration.



## UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Report of the Visiting Committee to non-professional colleges affiliated to the Rajasthan University.

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### Introduction:

The Education Commission has recommended extensive measures for the improvement, organisation and development of affiliated colleges. One of the suggestions referred to the need for periodical inspection of colleges by eminent university and college teachers. The UGC has been sending visiting committees to the universities from the Second Five Year Plan onwards, but had not so far adopted a similar practice for affiliated colleges.

An Advisory Committee appointed in 1967 recommended that the Commission may undertake a study of all colleges imparting general education in the country, with a view to know the colleges and to consider the lines of their future development:-

"Visits of Committees of the Commission consisting of educationists and representatives of the university and perhaps of the State Government would go a long way to a proper assessment being made of individual colleges from an all-India angle and of the difficulties and problems of colleges in backward areas."

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Commission decided to begin a programme of visits by sending Committees to study colleges under the Delhi and Rajasthan Universities. These were to be in the nature of pilot projects, before taking up visits to colleges in the rest of the country. A Committee consisting of the following was appointed to visit 62 colleges affiliated to the Rajasthan University during March, 1968:-

1. Prof. B.D. Jain, Department of Chemistry, Delhi University.
2. Dr. M. Ray, Principal, Agra College.
3. Prof. CD. Narasimhaiya, Department of English, Mysore University.
4. Prof. T. Ray Chaudhury, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University.
5. Dr. M.S.A. Rao, Department of Sociology, Delhi University.
6. Dr. A.M. Shah, Department of Sociology, Delhi University.
7. Dr. M.G. Bhatawdekar, Maharajah's College, Jaipur, Rajasthan University.
8. Dr. R.G. Sarien, University College of Commerce, Jaipur, Rajasthan University.
9. Dr. Kashi Prasad, Maharajah's College, Jaipur, Rajasthan University.

Representatives of the Directorate of Education, Rajasthan.

10. Dr. P.N. Mathur, Principal, Government College, Ajmer.

11. Dr. S.D. Gupta, Principal, Government College, Bhilwara.
12. Shri K.K. Mahirshi, Principal, M.S.J. College, Bharatpur.
13. Shri M.P. Mathur, Government College, Bhilwara.
14. Shri B.S. Simlote, Govt. College, Ajmer.
15. Shri G.S. Gupta, M.S.J. College, Bharatpur.

Officers of the University Grants Commission.

16. Dr. (Mrs.) V. Mazumdar.
17. Shri M.P. Balakrishnan.
18. Shri A.B. Gupta.

The Committee was requested to discuss problems of the colleges with the teachers and students and to examine their physical and teaching resources, the quality of their achievement, in both academic and overall development of students and teachers, the character of the management, student government, innovations in teaching methods and general progressive attitude or creative work on the part of the institutions. In considering lines of possible future development, the Committee was requested to take into account the location viz. the economic and sociological character of the area served by the college. Due recognition was to be given to the value of good teaching, emphasising that education, at least at the undergraduate level, must be for the development of the whole personality of the students.

The Committee decided to divide itself into three teams for the purpose of visits after a preliminary discussion with the Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University and the Director of Education, Rajasthan. The composition of the three teams and the list of colleges visited by them is given in Appendix-I, of the report. The Committee also had a discussion with the Minister of Education, Rajasthan, before proceeding on the visits, which took place between the 5th and the 17th March. On the 18th the Committee discussed its findings at Jaipur. The gist of these were discussed at a meeting with the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Education on the 19th March. The Committee also had a meeting with the Chief Minister, Rajasthan, at his request and acquainted him with some of its observations.

The Committee is grateful to the University Grants Commission for this opportunity to observe the problems of college education at its grass roots. It was an memorable experience and has brought the members very close to the realities of higher education in this country. The Committee would also like to thank the Rajasthan University for its co-operation in this venture. Lastly, the Committee would like to record its gratitude to the Director of Education, Rajasthan for his invaluable assistance in organising the visits and the cordial co-operation extended to the work of the Committee without which this venture would not have been possible.

The Committee's report is divided into 3 sections. The first deals with the overall position of collegiate education in the area visited by the Committee, and attempts to highlight the major features and problems that call for closer attention. The second section contains brief reports on individual institutions and the third presents statistical summaries of the data collected by the Committee, relating to students, teachers, physical resources, working and achievements of the colleges.

### SECTION I

The Committee visited only colleges affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, excluding those under the jurisdiction of the Udaipur and Jodhpur Universities. These are however, very few in number and the Committee feels, that except in the case of university colleges, their problems would be perhaps similar to those under Rajasthan University. Of the 26 districts in the State of Rajasthan, 25 have institutions for higher education. The Committee visited 24 of these.

#### Expansion of College education since independence.

The expansion of higher education in Rajasthan since independence has been phenomenal. At the time of the formation of the State in 1949 there were only one university and 24 intermediate, degree and postgraduate colleges. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan there were 17 Degree and 10 Intermediate colleges with total enrolment of 14,846 boys and 1,575 girls. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan (65-66) this number had increased to 62 affiliated colleges (8 postgraduate, 54 degree) and - University Colleges. Between April 1966 and March, 1968 11 new degree colleges were started (9 for boys, 2 for girls). Appendix II gives the distribution of colleges under the Rajasthan University according to the year of their establishment. 47 out of the 66 Colleges now affiliated to the Rajasthan University were established after the beginning of the 1st Five Year Plan. Of these 66, 41 are Government Colleges, 19 are aided by the Government and only 6 are nonaided.

#### Predominance of Govt. Colleges & the Role of Govt.

This is a special feature of this State, and has to be kept in mind in understanding the nature of the issues that were presented to the Committee in the course of its visits. The role played by the State Government has been responsible for the absence, in this State, of many of the phenomena common to college education in other parts of the country. The problems of impossibly low scales of pay, poor service conditions, and insecurity of teachers and the infiltration of commercial, communal or political considerations in the management of institutions, common features of affiliated colleges in many parts of the country, are happily absent, because state grants ensure the same scales of pay for teachers in aided as well as Govt. institutions and empower

the Director of Education to exercise an overall control on the management of even private institutions. On the other hand, the entrepreneurship of the Government in the spread of higher education has raised issues which are peculiar to this State. These will be discussed in appropriate places in this report. Appendix III presents the progressive increase in expenditure on educational institutions in the State indicating the proportion borne by the Government.

Heterogenous character of institutions.

There is a certain measure of heterogeneity in the character of the institutions, inspite of the fact that most of them are Government Colleges and all of them are providing courses and following the regulations of the university. Differences in their age, traditions, attitudes and character of the student population are responsible for this heterogeneity. At one end of the spectrum is an institution like Government College, Ajmer, with its long history and traditions as a pioneer institution responsible for the spread of higher education in this part of the country, its pride in its heritage and its consciousness of being responsible for providing academic leadership to the younger institution of the State; and a student body recruited mainly from the middle and the upper middle class of the society, with generations of educated parents behind them. At the other end are institutions like the colleges at Bhinmal and Barmer, which have come into existence only during the last two years. They have not acquired yet either the external appearance or the internal spirit and traditions of a college. The majority of their students are first generation learners. In the middle are institutions which are 10 to 20 years old, some of them, like Government College, Sirohi and Government College, Bhilwara have already established the traditions of a sound educational institution, while others, due to some reason or other, have not yet managed to grow out of their formative stage. Appendix IV to VI give a districtwise analysis of population, their age-group distribution, and the Socio-economic background of students in the institutions visited.

Differences in student composition & Socio-economic character of the area: success of some colleges due to awareness of this difference.

The differences in the composition of the student body, set in the context of the socio-economic characteristics of the area, should be a determining factor in the organisation of a college's function, and in the attitudes of its teaching staff. In a few cases the Committee was impressed by the existence of this awareness among the college authorities. A striking example is the college at Pratapgarh, which in the two years of its existence and inspite of the total absence of all physical facilities, has managed to make an impact on the life of the town and its students, which predicts its successful future as an important factor in the development of the area.

Some colleges do not take these differences into account - consequent failure in achievement.

The Committee is, however, constrained to note that this is not the case with all the colleges. Since the syllabus and the system of education is the same in all the institutions, the only way in which a college can serve the differing needs of the students community is through an understanding of their problems and by devising specific methods to deal with them. A very large number of institutions have, however, remained content to operate within the traditional framework of the university courses, providing instruction by the traditional system of lectures, remaining unaware of the reasons for the increasing gap between its teaching programmes and the students' development. There is a tendency in such institutions to explain their failure by the intellectual inferiority of their students. The Committee would like to observe that it is necessary for teachers in these institutions to consider whether this attitude on their part has not prevented closer communication between themselves and the students. Inevitably these are the colleges where the Committee received complaints from a very large section of the students regarding the inefficiency and indifference of their teachers. Frustration, a feeling of being neglected and cynicism are fairly evident among the students of such colleges. In some cases, the Committee even noticed signs of an impending conflict. It is generally assumed that successful communication between teachers and students depends overwhelmingly on the student - teacher ratio. In Rajasthan, the institutions with the most favourable student - teacher ratio (Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Tonk) have not however managed to achieve much in this respect. It is interesting in this connection, to note the comparing growth of literacy in the districts of Rajasthan. (Appendix VII) The institutions named above are all located in districts with a low percentage of literacy. Their rankings, in literacy percentage, were 14th, 21st, 22nd and 16th in 1951, and 16th, 20th, 21st and 18th in 1961.

Students' alertness, receptivity & bearing:- Committee's impression.

Regarding the charge of intellectual inferiority, the Committee's observations, based on discussions with large groups of students, are to the contrary. On the other hand, the Committee was impressed by the alertness, receptivity and bearing of most students in these colleges. Some members of the Committee observed after one such discussion, "If these are the specimens of our first generation learners then what are we worrying about?"

General feeling regarding futi- lity of arts/ commerce edu- cation: status value of degrees demand for agri- cultural courses in rural areas- Low enrolment in many insti- tutions.

There is, however, a pervasive feeling among the students that the education they are receiving is neither of any interest nor of any use of them. Many of them admitted frankly that they were attending college only under parental compulsion, because the possession of a degree carried a certain status, especially among the relatively wealthy section among the uneducated. A large number of students coming from the rural areas stated that they would have welcomed courses in agriculture which they could have applied on their own lands but were unfortunately forced to

read arts and commerce courses which were the only ones provided in their college. The Committee feels that when establishing new colleges, the felt needs of the area have not always been taken into consideration. There are many instances where the demand for agricultural or science courses have been inadequately met by establishing an arts and commerce college (Shahpura, Bhinmal and Pratapgarh). The result very often, is a very low enrolment, which does not promise a viable existence for the institution, either academically, or financially. Appendix VIII presents the frequency distribution of colleges in each district according to enrolment. 7 colleges have an enrolment below 100, 8 are between 101 and 200, 13 are between 201 and 300 and 11 are between 301 and 400. Thus 39 out of the 66 colleges have an enrolment below 400.

Students haunted by fear of unemployment - need for closer liaison between colleges & local industries for mutual benefit - need for manpower studies & reorganisation of courses on functional basis.

Practically all the students are haunted by the fear of unemployment after their education, and are critical of the educational system because it does not provide them with training that could be applied for purposes of establishing themselves in life. Some of the colleges are in areas which are fast becoming industrial in character. The Committee felt that the colleges could attempt some liaison arrangements with the industries of the area, for purposes of mutual benefit. The colleges, with their body of staff trained in the natural and the social sciences, could perhaps undertake studies that would contribute to the development of the industries. In return the industries may be in a position to offer more employment to the products of the colleges than they are doing now. Closer relations between the colleges and the industries may, in any case, encourage the development of courses of studies and training more suitable to the needs of the industries concerned.

Need for improving employment information of students.

The general observation that the Committee would like to make in this connection is regarding the acute need for an assessment of the requirements of trained manpower in the State and the need to reorganise the present university courses on a more functional basis. It is necessary for the university, the colleges and the State Government to initiate a programme of manpower studies in the State, and to persuade all employing agencies to attempt, in a more conscious manner than they have done hitherto, the task of defining the functional character of the jobs they have to offer, for better information of the educational institutions and the students receiving training. There is also a need for a more active machinery for providing employment information and guidance to students than the State has to offer at present. The Committee understands that an Employment Information and Guidance Bureau has been established in the University at Jaipur. The Committee would like to recommend that steps may be taken to extend this activity to the colleges, at least to the centres which have large concentrations of students like Ajmer, Bilwara, Kota, Alwar, Bikaner etc. Some of the colleges have recently become conscious of the need for student personnel services, as a result of a seminar recently organised with assistance from

the U.S. Educational Foundation. The Directorate's suggestion regarding appointment of Deans of Students and the experiments in tutor-ward systems being tried in a few colleges also indicate a realisation of the necessity for new agencies to provide advice and guidance to the students. While appreciating the concern for students that these measures indicate, the Committee felt that any attempt to provide counselling and guidance services to the students would meet with only superficial response unless students recognise in them a genuine concern for their careers after they leave the college. Assistance in seeking and obtaining employment, or in taking the necessary training for that purpose, would be the surest way of convincing this vast mass of young people that they will not be left entirely unaided in the struggle for economic survival.

Resentment against the established order, leadership & policies among students.

This state of apprehension for their future, added to the feeling of indifference among their teachers and leaders of society mentioned earlier, is contributing to a feeling of resentment against the established order, of which the Committee received substantial evidence. In a few places this is expressing itself in the form of a negative reaction to the policies adopted by the Government and academic authorities. A typical example is the general student attitude to the language question.

Attitude to the language question - hostility to English - ignorance of 'library language' - need for reorganisation of English syllabus.

With the exception of a small minority, knowledge of English has been already reduced to a minimum for the overwhelming mass of the students. At the beginning of the discussions practically everywhere, the students stated that study of English was inherently wrong, unpatriotic and should be discouraged. The objection to retaining English as a compulsory subject seems to be fairly universal. The Committee, however, discussed with them the need for English as a library language and explained to the students the recommendations of the Education Commission on the language question. The general reaction at the end of such discussions was a complete agreement on the part of the students with the arguments put forward by the Education Commission. They stated however, that this policy has never been explained to the students community either in school or at the college level. They also declared that if it were only explained adequately to the students that all that they needed to acquire was an ability to read and understand books in the English language, much of the fear of English that has become ingrained in them would disappear. They also pointed out that this would require a reorganisation of the syllabus for English at both school and college level which at present emphasise the writing of English rather than its comprehension.

Consequences of present attitude - students depending on low standard books, particularly in arts/commerce.

The Committee feels that the students attitude to the language question and the tension it has created is leading to a state of affairs when the university may have to face not merely a revolt against a language but a revolt against all academic progress. With their attitude to the English language and because of the inadequacy of the available literature in Hindi, the majority of the students are now depending on a limited number of

crib books or text books which are little better. Even those who read English are generally unfamiliar with even the standard text books not to mention monographs or works of reference. This is particularly true of the arts and commerce course students, even at the Masters level. The Committee is constrained to observe that while it met a large number of highly motivated and intellectually alert students very few of them were well-read or well trained.

Methods of teaching - libraries,  
college buildings & laboratories

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Teaching based predominantly on lectures - Little encouragement for self-study: - living conditions make home study difficult. Extension of library hours welcomed by students.

Teaching is practically universally based on lectures, the latter in most cases being summaries of text books, dictated as notes in the class. Except in a few institutions, written work, or any method of learning through self-study, has not been introduced. The load of lectures, which ranges between 21-24 per week for teachers, does not leave them much time to provide individual guidance to students. Colleges and their libraries, generally work for 5-7 hours a day, during which students have to attend 5-6 classes (in some cases even 9), the duration of periods varying between 35-45 minutes, leaving them little time for self-study. Living conditions of a large section of students, described later in the report, do not permit much study at home. Some colleges have already extended their library hours. A suggestion that this may be done in other institutions was universally welcomed by students. The Principals stated that this could only be done if the library staff were increased.

Libraries - open-shelves system prevalent - poor designs - need for model plans

The college libraries, like the colleges, vary widely in character. Progressive institutions, like government college. Sirohi, and Government College, Bhilwara have taken pains to make them attractive, to encourage reading by students. The Committee would like to commend the orders of the Directorate of Education introducing the open-shelves system in the libraries of all government colleges. Reading room facilities, in colleges which have new buildings, are fair, though they do not, as yet, provide reading seats for 25% of the students, as recommended by the Education Commission. The older colleges also offer some reading facilities, but their libraries require better lighting arrangements. The institutions which have not, as yet, been provided with their own buildings, or have only acquired a part of it, have, of course, no proper libraries for reading purposes. In a few cases, as for instance, at Dungapur. The Committee was surprised to observe a poorly designed library, from the points of view of space and lighting, even in a new building. The Committee feels that the Government may consider designing a new model plans for the purpose, making use of the norms recommended by the UGC's Library Committee.



Library development un-related to students needs - large section of books in English not in use - some exceptions:

Expenditure on library development is uneven and does not bear much relation to the needs of students. Variations in per capita expenditure, and the annual expenditure on library development since 1961 in all the colleges is given in Appendix IX.

59.3% of books in these libraries are in the English language (Appendix X) and are rarely used. The Committee was, however, informed that this is not the case with science students, most of whom are compelled to consult such books. In regard to arts students, mention may be made of Government College, Sirohi, Government College, Ajmer and Government College, Bhilwara, where even arts and commerce students were found consulting books in the English language, inspite of difficulties.

Shortage of Text-books UGC's grants.

Generally, students complained of shortage of text-books, particularly in the Hindi language. Only 49 colleges have so far availed of the UGC's programme of assistance for text book libraries. The Commission's recent decision to provide basic grants of Rs.2,000-3000 for the purchase of books, was widely welcomed, and has already been claimed by 55 institutions.

Unplanned acquisition - need for bibliographical service by university departments.

The Committee was not happy with the acquisition methods of most of the college libraries. Books are often purchased without reference to the requirements of teaching or developments in the subject. This seems to be a sphere where the University departments could offer more assistance to colleges, by regularly supplying bibliographical information geared to the requirements of each subject, to enable colleges to plan their acquisition programme. It may be made obligatory for colleges to acquire at least 60% of such lists. Similarly the departments may also recommend a list of journals which a college library must contain.

Review notices and summaries of new books.

A commendable experiment, to improve reading habits, is the practice introduced at Government College, Kotah, where subjectwise notice-boards carry summaries of new books read by teachers. It has been suggested that such boards may also carry review notices of new books.

Students would prefer self-study methods.

The general impression, that students prefer lectures to other modes of teaching was not established by the Committee's discussions with students. They admitted frankly that they found the system uninspiring and dull. A suggestion that part of the prescribed course could perhaps be covered by self-study and written-work, followed by discussion of specific difficulties experienced by students, was welcomed by them with enthusiasm. Some of them stated that this would help to make them feel less passive in the class-room, and lighten their load before examinations considerably. The Committee realises that this can only be tried if the teachers are relieved of part of their lecture assignment. Teachers were not sure whether this would be permitted by the University, or the Director of Education. The Committee would like to recommend this method, as a substitute for the

tutorial system for which the teaching staff is not adequate in most colleges. The suggestion was made to the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Education during the Committee's discussions with them at Jaipur, and received an assurance of consideration.

Weekly/periodical tests in some colleges.

A few institutions like Government College, Ajmer, Government College, Bhilwara, and the Zoology Department, Government College, Shahpura, have introduced a system of weekly or periodical tests, to assess the students progress in their studies. While noting the fact that this is a continuation of school-room teaching methods, the Committee is compelled to accept that in the current state of student/teachers psychology, and for so long as our system of education continues to be dominated by examinations, this is a welcome and worthwhile experiment. Credit is due to Government College, Ajmer which has introduced it successfully, even at the cost of considerable additional burden to its teachers. Other colleges would do well to learn from its experience.

Distribution of synopses of lectures.

Another experiment, also being tried to a limited extent in Government College, Ajmer, is that of cyclostyling synopses of lectures for circulation among students. The Committee would like to recommend that this may be used as a general practice. Topic-wise synopses of the course, accompanied by reading lists, may be distributed to students at the beginning of each term, indicating, at the same time, the topics which students would be expected to cover their own reading, written work and discussion. The Committee feels that at least 25% of the total teaching time should be used for written assignments and remedial discussions.

College Buildings and Laboratories

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Delays in construction/repairs by PWD - some suggestions.

Of the 66 colleges affiliated to the Rajasthan University, 10 are still without buildings of their own, and are functioning in the local school buildings. Two colleges function only in the evenings, using the building of other colleges. The Committee is unable to understand why government colleges established nearly a decade ago, as for instance those at Kishangarh, Dausa and Karauli should still be without this basic facility when new colleges, established within the last 3/4 years, and have very low enrolment, have already acquired their own buildings. Many colleges have acquired only partially constructed buildings, and all of them complained of delays in construction, maintenance and repairs because of the tardiness of the P.W.D. which gives such work a very low priority. In Chittorgarh, the toilets in the college hostel have been lying unattended to since July 1967. This is a regrettable state of affairs, and the Government may like to consider the following methods for dealing with the problem:

- (a) Permit Principals to get small repairs etc. done by private agencies.

y.t.o

- (b) Establish a separate wing of the PWD to specialise on construction and maintenance of educational buildings.
- (c) Set target dates for completion of such constructions/repairs and enforce such decisions.

Colleges functioning in school buildings handicapped - quarrels between school/college students.

While temporary accommodation of a college in a school building is understandable, the Committee feels that continuation of this arrangement beyond the formative stage prevents an institution from building up any organisation, spirit or traditions of its own. The students and teachers feel they are more handicapped than those in more fortunate institutions and find it difficult to develop any identification with the college. In several cases, the Committee was informed, school and college students had quarrelled over the sharing of buildings and playgrounds.

Laboratories - badly designed and furnished.

Laboratories in school buildings are totally inadequate for purposes of college instruction. Even in colleges which have their own buildings, the Committee noted many cases of ill-designed and badly equipped laboratories. Designing, lighting, furnishing and equipping laboratories require a certain amount of expert knowledge, which has not, perhaps, always been available with the colleges or the P.W.D. authorities. The Committee feels that this needs to be looked into by the university and the State Government and an arrangement worked out, by which new college buildings should have the benefit of the most upto date advice available for construction of educational institutions.

Responsibility of University departments - Some suggestions.

The Committee would like to observe that in an affiliating university like Rajasthan, it should be the responsibility of the university departments to assist and supervise the college's establishment and development in such matters. The Committee has already recommended the regular supply of bibliographical information as a service that university departments can render to colleges, to assist their library development. A similar service can be rendered by deputing senior university teachers for a short time to establish laboratories in new colleges. The University may consider appointing expert committees in each subject for periodical - evaluation of the state of teaching and progress achieved in each college. Lastly the Committee would strongly recommend that affiliation for science courses should not be conceded until a college possesses basic facilities like laboratories.

Living conditions of teachers and students

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Housing

Most of the colleges are in small towns with a population below 15,000. These towns offer little in the way of modern housing.

Hostel facilities inadequate.

The large majority of students are not local residents. Only 47 colleges offer hostel accommodation. Out of a total of 29,900 students, only

3586, or 12.9% are residing in hostels. (Appendix VI ) \* Some of these hostels are in hired buildings, which provide no amenity other than accommodation. Even at Banasthali Vidyapith, a residential institution, hostel rooms are dark, dingy and overcrowded. Toilet and bath amenities are inadequate in many hostels, and there is a general complaint regarding the quality of food. Wardens do not always live in hostels, and community life is not very well developed. The Committee feels that selection of wardens should be done not on the basis of seniority but on their capacity to inspire confidence of students. Absence of this quality has led in some cases, to the hostel becoming a cause of tension between students and the college authorities.

Students in lodgings

About 60% of the students are living in lodgings which generally lack modern sanitary arrangements, proper ventilation, electricity or adequate water supply. It is a general practice for four or five students to share these lodgings, cooking their own meals, and spending on an average, Rs. 40 to 50 per month on board and lodging. Hostel accommodation, when available, costs between Rs. 50 to 70 per month, except in institutions like Government College, Chittorgarh, where the absence of messing arrangements raises the cost to nearly Rs. 100. There are many colleges where available hostel accommodation is lying unoccupied because students cannot afford the expenditure (Government College, Bhilwara, where the cost is only Rs. 37 per month and Government College, Chittorgarh). Many of the students living in lodgings bring provisions from their homes to reduce expenditure on food. This is not permitted in hostels.

Need for small hostels with self-cooking arrangements

The Committee feels that the answer to the problem of lodging students lies in the provision of small hostels, with self-cooking arrangements and close supervision and friendly guidance from individual teachers. This would substitute to a great extent, the family atmosphere the boys leave behind when they come to the college, and help greatly to bring the teachers closer to the students. This pattern could be easily incorporated into the tutor-ward system that a few colleges (Government College, Bhilwara, Government College, Ajmer) are trying to introduce. At present no college, with the exception of Government College, Bhilwara and Government College, Sirohi has attempted any supervision of students living in lodgings.

Community & Welfare Department Hostels suggested transfer to college management

In a few places local communities are providing hostels for the benefit of students belonging to that community. While admitting the help that this has rendered to students, the Committee feels that community hostels prevent, to a certain extent, the lowering of social barriers which is accepted as one of the basic objectives of our education. It would be more progressive for these communities to transfer these hostels to the colleges, to be used for the benefit of all students. A similar recommendation could be made regarding the hostels maintained by the Department of Social Welfare for the exclusive use of students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Government meets the cost of board and lodging and sometimes also employs a superintendent to manage the hostels. The Committee received complaints regarding mismanagement of these hostels in many places, from both students and teachers. The college authorities have no control over them. In the Committee's opinion, the basic objective of the welfare programmes, which is the general development and integration of the socially depressed classes into the general stream of

\* It may be noted that the proportion of students enjoying hostel accommodation in professional colleges is 65%. The disparity seems to be rather large.

national life, is being defeated by the existence of these exclusive institutions. They have in fact, become ghettos, membership of which confers a stigma on a student and makes him unacceptable to other students of the institution. The Committee received repeated evidence of this situation (in Dungarpur, Banswara and Falna), and would strongly recommend that these hostels may be transferred to the college authorities for management as open hostels.

Need for high priority for hostels.

The provision of increased hostel accommodation on the lines recommended is a necessity that has to be given the highest priority. The Committee would like to recommend that the U.G.C. may consider relaxing its condition of a substantial enrolment to provide this basic assistance to colleges, particularly in small towns.

Housing of Teachers affects will to work - Teachers Hostels suggested

The position is little better in the case of teachers whose problem of accommodation is no less acute. Out of a total of 1691 teachers employed in these 66 colleges only 253 have been provided with residential accommodation. With the exception of a few who are residents of the area the large majority of teachers live in lodgings which suffer from the same shortcomings as in the case of students. The Principal at Pratapgarh stated that he could describe them only as slums. The Committee realises that a programme of providing staff quarters to this vast mass of teachers would require an enormous expenditure, but is compelled to observe that this is a basic necessity which affects the willingness of teachers to serve in an institution and to give of their best to students. In most of the government colleges in the interior, with the exception of a few striking examples like the college at Sirohi, the Committee received complaints from both students and teachers that lack of proper housing drives the teachers into seeking a posting to some other college. A continuously floating teaching staff cannot help an institution to grow or to take its functions, both academic and social, seriously. The Committee would like to suggest that the state authorities may consider the U.G.C.'s programme of teachers hostels as a first step to provide some accommodation to its teachers without incurring excessive expenditure. The kind of students hostels recommended above, if accepted, could also include accommodation for one or two teachers on their premises.

Food-inadequate nourishment, gap of 9-10 hours between meals.

In many of the places in the interior of the State, vegetables and milk are scarce commodities. Economic conditions of most students drive them into living on two meals a day, consisting of chapatties, salt, chillies and sometimes onions. The gap between the two meals is 9-10 hours. Students generally admitted that they felt hungry during the day, and often had to leave their classes because of hunger. Canteens exist in a few colleges, but are extensively used only in big towns, like Ajmer. In most places, very few students are in a position to afford purchasing refreshments from the canteen, and they have consequently had to be closed down.

Canteens not workable because of students' low finances.

Evidence of under-nourishment in some places, some suggestions.

The Committee was distressed to note evident signs of undernourishment among large sections of students at Beawar, Sirohi, Jalore, Dungarpur, Barmer, Baran, Kotputli, Rajgarh and Karauli. The Committee is constrained to observe that if the intellectual abilities of these students, which the Committee had some occasion to note, are to be adequately developed methods must be found to improve their present intake of nourishing food. The Committee would therefore like to recommend the

following measure for the consideration of the State Government and all agencies interested in the conservation and development of the student generation:

- (a) Provision of space in the colleges' non-resident student centre/common room etc., to enable students to keep food brought from home.
- (b) Provision of one subsidised meal during the day, through the college canteen or hostel.
- (c) Attempts to invite donations/contributions/assistance from members of the public/voluntary agencies to organise programmes for providing more nourishing food to students.

The recommendations made above apply to hostel residents also since hostels generally provide only two meals a day. The Committee would like to reiterate its view that measures for academic and general development of students will not succeed if the problem of inadequate nourishment is not dealt with in the areas where it is so evident.

Medical facilities need for periodical check-up

Medical facilities are practically non-existent in most institutions. The general practice is to pay an allowance of Rs. 50 per month to a local practitioner for attending on the resident students. The Committee received substantial evidence that this is generally ineffective. Students go to public hospitals, where they exist, for advice when they are ill, and have to take their place among all other members of the public. Membership of the N.C.C. involves a cursory medical examination, which, according to students and teachers, does not probe very deep into the state of a students' health.

The Committee felt that there is a need for a periodical medical check-up of students particularly in the areas noted for signs of undernourishment. Beawar, for instance, is known as an area susceptible to chronic diseases like amoebic dysentery and noted for water pollution. The College suffers from this difficulty, and has not been able to ensure a supply of pure water. The conditions in the hostel kitchen, and the college canteen can hardly be described as hygienic, and the Committee was informed that many students suffered from recurring digestive disturbances. At Chittorgarh again, where many students take their meals in rather dirty restaurants, the Committee received reports of recurring illness among students.

The Committee would like to bring these facts to the attention of the public health authorities and recommend that some effective machinery may be created to undertake an annual examination of students in these areas.

Student Activities and Disciplines

Absence of common-rooms non-resident student centres.

Common-rooms, or non-resident student centres, are conspicuous by their absence in most colleges. Some colleges, like those at Sirohi and Bhilwara have tried to substitute this by making their libraries attractive, so that most students spend their leisure hours there. The need for a place for students to relax, eat food brought from home, play indoor games etc., however, still remains, and needs to be dealt with after the more basic amenities are provided.

Games - P.T.Is in each college - but insufficient playgrounds - emphasis on competitions - students from participation - lack of interest of teachers.

The Rajasthan Government has provided Physical Training Instructors in each college. Only 29 colleges have playgrounds of their own. Some of them have yet to be properly developed. The Committee suggested, in some places, that students may be encouraged to develop play grounds by their own labour, as successfully done at Shivaji University, Kolhapur. All colleges without buildings have no playgrounds. Sharing them with school students sometimes cause quarrels between students of the institutions (Jalore, Barmer). While the P.T.Is. are trying their best to develop games with inadequate resources, the Committee gathered the impression that the emphasis on competition games tends to deprive the majority of students from participating in sports. Except in a few institutions like Govt. College, Ajmer, Bhilwara etc. teachers are stated to take little interest in the development of sports, and being are content to leave all responsibility on the P.T.I.

Student Societies Unions - generally elected

The emphasis on competitions dominates the activities of student societies also. Students unions, with elected office-bearers, exist in practically all colleges. Generally their objectives are listed as under:-

- (a) To develop corporate life among students.
- (b) To develop training in democratic methods and procedure.
- (c) To provide opportunities to students to initiate and organise literary and cultural activities.
- (d) To develop in them qualities of cooperation, national discipline and a sense of public duty.

The Unions generally have a council of ministers, directly elected and standing committees incharge of games, cultural activities, literary activities, common room etc. A teacher is generally appointed to act as adviser to the Union. Colleges which have appointed students Deans, generally put him in charge of the Union. The Principal as head of the institution, exercises an over-all control, but initiative for organization is left to the Union. Apart from the Union, each college has some subject associations like Science Association, Literary Society, Planning Forum, Geography Association, etc., their objects being the cultivation of the students' interest in these subjects even outside class hours.

Pattern of activities of student-bodies

The Committee observed the following features in the operation of these student organisations:-

1. Activities of a large number of them are limited to an inaugural and an annual function.
2. Literary and cultural activities, one wing of the Union's functions, are mainly limited to holding competitions in debates, essay-writing, music etc.
3. The subject associations generally content themselves by organising a few lectures by Professors or other public personalities.
4. Students generally complained about the lack of activity by these organisations. The organising members, on the other hand, criticised the apathy and lack of support from the general members and of the absence of adequate guidance, encouragement and interest from teachers.
5. In some cases, union funds are controlled by the Principal and is given as an explanation for its lack of activity.

6. In many cases the Union executive, even though elected, does not enjoy the confidence or support of all students. In a few cases, the executive has become paralysed, or resigned after complaining of groupism among students (Banswara).
7. In the better institutions, these bodies are functioning more smoothly, and the only difficulties complained of are lack of adequate funds and other facilities for games and cultural functions.
8. The Committee felt that the organisation and working of these student bodies generally display a lack of imagination and constructive approach, and tend to follow a set pattern.

Apathy breeds hypercritical attitude

In the Committee's opinion, the general apathy among students explains their tendency to the hypercritical of the few who take the trouble to organise activities. Greater participation would mean increased cooperation less criticism and greater achievement. The same would apply to teachers. Encouragement and guidance when available is a good thing, but the student community should not waste their time and opportunity to organise activities because guidance is not forthcoming from teachers. The constitutions of the student bodies leaves the initiative with them, and not the teachers. The secret of democratic operation lies in general members exercising a will to act and achieve. If they wait for conditions to alter or for the right leadership to come before deciding to act, then they have failed to understand the meaning of democratic organisation.

Need for informative literature on student organisation and activities.

It is perhaps necessary for student bodies, particularly in new institutions and backward areas to have more information about the kind of activities that students in other parts of this country and abroad, are organising. The Press only publicises acts of student indiscipline and disturbance, but very little literature is available in a popular form of the positive achievements of student organisations. Information of this kind may suggest new modes of organisation and activities to students who have hitherto thought only in terms of the traditional types of student activities. They may also help to arrest the drift into an attitude of cynical and bored frustration that the Committee noticed in many institutions.

Qualities of leadership among teachers need recognition - Students Deans

These are not problems that can be cured by mechanical measures, but only through dynamic and imaginative leadership. A few institutions have been fortunate in acquiring teachers who have provided this quality. The Committee can only recommend the constitution of Joint Committees of teachers and students, where they do not exist now, and greater encouragement of initiative on the part of students, to develop these qualities. It has also been suggested that qualities of leadership displayed by individual teachers should be given some recognition and be taken into consideration for promotion to senior posts like warden or Principal. The Directorate's recent suggestion to colleges to appoint students deans, seems to be a step in the right direction.

Society Funds:

The Committee also feels that funds for student societies should be managed by the societies, and not be controlled by the Principal.

Some suggestions.

The Committee would like to suggest that colleges situated in hilly areas and other regions of great natural beauty may consider organising inexpensive activities like mountaineering, hiking, camping, swimming, rowing picnics etc., which are always welcome to young people, and would help to develop their physical as well as organising faculties. They would also increase mobility of students, and help to combat their present apathy. A greater



emphasis on dramatic and cultural activities with variations on existing forms of folkarts, seem to be necessary for areas which have little to offer in the way of recreations. For colleges in industrial or commercial centres, programmes of socio-economic surveys, and a general involvement in development and extension activities would help to increase students involvement in social progress, and deepen the social base for their academic studies.

Co-operative  
Stores

These are functioning in several colleges. At Bhilwara, it is managed by the Department of Commerce, and has been yielding a profit of Rs. 2,000 a year after supplying books to students at a discount of 8 per cent. The college has used these profits to furnish the college canteen which is also managed by the co-operative. The experience of other colleges have not, however, been always so successful. The Committee would like to commend the example of Government College, Bhilwara to other institutions. Expansion of the stores' activities may open opportunities for part-time employment of students.

Need to  
associate  
students  
with Colleges  
serious  
activities.

Students representatives should also be associated with some of the colleges' serious activities, like provision of financial assistance innovations in teaching methods, programmes of internal assessment, development planning and extension work. These are being tried in a few colleges, but there is still a great deal of resistance to the idea of student participation in such matters. The Committee would commend for the consideration of all who harbour these doubts, the following observation of the Education Commission:-

"The University should be visualised as an integrated community in which the teachers are, as it were, 'senior scholars' the students are 'junior scholars', and the administration is a service agency to both. All attempts at polarisation between teachers, students or administration should be avoided. We recommend the establishment of joint committees of teachers and students in each department and in every college to serve as a forum for the discussion and, where possible, for the solution of common problems and difficulties. The head of the institution should be kept fully in touch with the work of the committees. A machinery of this type, if properly worked, would at least be able to find an adequate solution to the large number

of small, easily remediable problems which, for want of due attention at the proper moment, often simmer into bitterness and later engender serious breaches of discipline. It will also we hope, create better relations and develop a new sense of confidence between the teachers and the students." (Chapter XIII Page 328)."

The Problem of groupism

Students in many institutions complained of the existence of groupism among themselves. These groups are sometimes based on caste, sometimes on economic and social differences, sometimes on the ability of a section of the students to speak in a particular language (mainly English), which distinguishes them from the rest. The Committee noticed, in certain areas, evidence of tension between these groups. In the backward and tribal area, in particular, these tensions are threatening to divide the socially depressed section of the student community from their fellow students. In other parts of the country, they have already erupted into explosive situations. Welfare programmes, adopted for the development of the hitherto depressed sections of the populations, like reserved seats or weighted selection in educational institutions and services, special hostels provided for their use have somehow managed to increase their isolation among other students. The special difficulties that some of them suffer from in student life, being first generation learners, are not understood by the more privileged section, and they are jeered at for these deficiencies, driving them into still greater isolation, frustration and resentment. Such tendencies, in educational institutions, may bring about the rapid maturing, and vocal expression of conflicts that are as yet nonexistent, or only latent in our national life.

Frustration and Cynicism precursors indiscipline: delayed only by low enrolment in some colleges.

Many of the colleges in Rajasthan, having low enrolment have not so far experienced much problems in the maintenance of discipline. Even in such institutions, however, the Committee had the occasion to observe signs of frustration and a growing cynicism which are generally the precursors of indiscipline. It is necessary for the teaching community to study the problem of polarisation, between teachers and students, and between groups of students, in the context of events in other educational institutions in the country and abroad. The Education Commission's warnings were based on hard realities, and should not be ignored.

Seminar on student indiscipline in 1967 some findings and recommendations similar to those of the Committee- but unduly harsh on teachers.

The Committee was happy to note that an all-Rajasthan seminar on Student Indiscipline held in December 1967 at Govt. College, Banswara pinpointed several factors which cause indiscipline among students, and suggested among other remedies, teachers' membership of student union, and improvement of facilities for study and recreation. The Committee, however, felt that the Seminar was unduly harsh on teachers and did not show sufficient understanding of their problems. While admitting that success or failure of all educational programmes must rest, in the ultimate analysis, on the quality of teachers, it is necessary for a just assessment to analyse whether conditions favourable for the development of such qualities exist in the institutions. In the Committee's opinion, such conditions are absent in most of the colleges in Rajasthan at present.

Problems of Teachers & Management.

...

Shortcomings  
& achievements.

The Committee has made certain observations earlier in the report regarding the lack of awareness among some teachers of the increasing gap between their teaching programmes and students' development, their lack of interest in student activities and inadequate response to the changing and differing needs of students from different social backgrounds. These are, however, not failings in character, but indicate a lack of training. The Committee would like to record in this connection, its appreciation of the tremendous effort being made by a substantial section of teachers in several colleges, to develop their students, academically and otherwise, inspite of tremendous disadvantages in the absence of adequate facilities. Apart from institutions like Government College, Ajmer, and Poddar College, Nawalgarh which have a long tradition to inspire and train their teachers, there are many instances of colleges of only a few years standing which have succeeded in establishing methods of successful communication with students which entitle them to recognition as living and successful educational organisations. In the Committee's opinion, the achievements of institutions like Government College, Sirohi, Government College, Bhilwara, Kanoria Girls College, Jaipur, Ganganagar Girls' College, Motilal College, Jhunjhunu etc. when observed against the background of their material facilities, can fairly be described as outstanding. The Committee noted that teachers in these institutions, including the tiny one at Jalore (which is one-year old, has no facility worth naming, and has not had time to show any achievement, but has managed to win the confidence of its small group of students), were so anxious to present the problems of their students to the Committee that they omitted all mention of their own problems and difficulties.

Problems:  
Housing

The problems, however, exist, and need to be dealt with if the quality of teachers is to be substantially improved. The problem of housing has been already mentioned. In the Committee's opinion, this is a basic problem, and if steps are not taken to provide some accommodation for teachers, particularly in small towns, it may prove impossible for colleges to acquire or retain its quality staff.

Academic  
stultification  
and lack of  
training in  
sophisticated  
methods of  
teaching.

The second major obstacle to the development of a quality staff lies again in the limited resources of the colleges. The library and laboratory facilities, inadequate even for students, offer little scope for further study to teachers. Many of them with bright academic records, informed the Committee that they were unable to keep pace with developments in their disciplines because the college libraries did not have even standard journals in their fields. Added to this is the problem of single teacher departments in a large number of colleges. Out of a total of 683 departments in the 62 colleges visited by the Committee nearly 306 are manned by a single teacher (Appendix XI). Thus 17.5% of the total teaching staff of 1664 are working in a state of academic isolation. The Vice Chancellor referred to this as a major problem, and stated that he was extremely concerned at the lack of opportunity of these teachers even to discuss their subjects with anyone in the institution. This academic isolation added to the total absence of any facilities for further study or research leads to interlectual stultification. This is another reason why teachers with some academic ambitions continuously seek transfers from colleges in the interior. This is also responsible to a certain extent for their demand for introduction of postgraduate courses, even though they admit, in frank discussion, the lack of resources in their institutions for such developments.

Prevalence of  
single-teacher  
departments in  
most colleges.

Difficulties in obtaining research guidance registration. The Committee noted that only 5.1% of the teachers in Colleges have acquired any research experience. (Appendix XI) A large number of them stated that it was extremely difficult for college teachers to obtain registration because of the residential qualification imposed by the University for the purpose. Secondly, there is a prevalent feeling among college teachers that university professors are reluctant to accept them as research pupils, and prefer products of their own departments. A large number of these teachers, with good academic records, have been trying for years to obtain a competent person in the university to guide them in research. The Committee brought this to the attention of the Vice Chancellor and suggested that the university may look into this matter and consider relaxation of the residential qualifications in the case of college teachers.

Need for relaxation of residential qualifications.

Programmes for continued education of teachers: Co-operation of Univ. and the Directorate. The University is currently engaged in framing a programme for the continued education of teachers in colleges and has already conducted a few summer schools/summer institutes/refresher courses. This is a necessary venture, and the Committee hopes that they will become a permanent feature of the University's functions. The Directorate of Education has co-operated fully in this programme by meeting the travel and maintenance costs of teachers participating in such programmes. It has however to be considered that these are costly ventures, and their impact can be limited to only small numbers at present. The Committee would like to suggest an additional arrangement that may enable a larger number of teachers to benefit from the University's facilities. If the University could offer free accommodation and library and laboratory facilities during vacations to teachers coming to Jaipur for consulting the library or their research guides, the Committee has reason to believe that a large number of teachers would avail of such an opportunity.

Some suggestions

Vacation accommodation/facilities for teachers in University.

Regular exchange of teachers between colleges & Univ.

Bibliographical and laboratory installation assistance.

Academic propaganda for use of library languages.

The Committee would also recommend a regular programme of exchange of teachers between the University and the colleges, for periods of varying durations. The present practice is limited to occasional lecturers by University teachers during visits lasting for 1 or 2 days. This is inadequate for any substantial impact. Visits should last for periods of at least 2 to 3 weeks. Apart from its academic benefit such a programme would help to reduce the isolation and tension that now characterises relationship between the university and colleges. The Committee has recommended earlier in the report some services in the way of bibliographical information and supervision of laboratory establishment that university departments may render to colleges as a part of their responsibility.

Another essential service that the University may consider springs from the Committee's observation of the students attitude to the language question. The Committee believes that it is a responsibility of the University to explain to students and teachers of the reasons for the continued use of English as a library language. The Committee's observation indicates that students are ready to respond to reasonable explanations. There is a great need for an organised academic propaganda on this controversial issue, with concrete suggestions for reading books covering subject matter even beyond the syllabus for the guidance of both teachers and students in colleges. The University may consider entrusting this responsibility to a team of teachers from its departments.

RECRUITMENT AND SERVICE CONDITIONS

Selection of teachers for Government colleges is done by the Rajasthan Public Service Commission. Temporary appointments are made by the Directorate strictly on the basis of academic records and then scrutinised by the Public Service Commission. 26-7% of the teachers now hold temporary appointments against 73.3% permanent staff. The Committee did not receive any complaints against these selections. There is however a prevalent

feeling, particularly among students that academic qualifications should not be the only criterion for selection of teachers in colleges which are equally concerned with general development of students. Aptitude for articulate communication, interest in extra curricular activities and capacity for leadership are qualities essential for a good teacher and should be taken into account in making selections. Selection of teachers in aided institutions is done by Committees of the managing body. The Directorate appoints a nominee on the Committee and reserves the power to approve such selections. The Committee feels that the University should play a more effective role in the selection of teachers, and should nominate subject experts for all selections.

Teachers in aided institutions protected by concurrence powers of Directorate  
Difference in pay-scales between Univ. and college teachers  
Inadequacy of senior posts in Govt. Service

Regarding service conditions, teachers in aided institutions enjoy a certain protection, since suspensions or dismissals require the concurrence of the Directorate of Education. Teachers in Government colleges enjoy the usual security of Government servant, but have a complaint against the difference in scales of pay between university and college teachers\*. A second grievance is regarding the inadequacy of senior posts in the service. The Rajasthan Education Service has mainly 4 cadres of lecturers, Principals of degree colleges, Post-graduate Heads (of the rank of an University Reader) and Principals of postgraduate colleges. The limited openings in the senior cadres, and the need for postgraduate teaching experience for appointment to university posts is yet another reason for the increasing demand for opening postgraduate courses in degree colleges. The Committee feels that it would be more advisable to institute more senior posts in degree colleges than concede to the demand for starting postgraduate courses with inadequate facilities. The award of merit-pay for outstanding work is a good practice but the present system under which teachers have to submit applications for the award seems to the Committee unbecoming for the teaching profession. (Appendix XII gives a designation wise breakup of teachers in the state).

Reason for increasing pressure for postgraduate courses.

Merit-pay

Committee's suggestions

The Directorate may consider the alternative arrangement of requiring all teachers to submit a record of their activities academic or otherwise, during the year with the Principal's remarks on their achievement, and final selection for awards may be done by a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Education and subject experts. For promotions within the service also, the Committee would like to suggest greater involvement of the University than is the case at present.

Problem of transfers in Govt. Colleges

Half a century ago the Sadler Commission, commenting on the system of frequent transfers in Govt. colleges in Bengal observed that such a system affected the development of colleges by preventing continuity of service and thereby the development of traditions and loyalties among teachers. This observation remains applicable even today. The Rajasthan Govt. has attempted to avoid unnecessary transfers by adopting a principle that teachers by and large, would not be transferred against their will. In spite of this, the Committee received frequent complaints from students of transfers made in mid session and posts remaining vacant, sometimes for months, thus dislocating the teaching programme. The Committee has reasons to believe that this is very often the result of the expressed reluctance of teachers to remain in or go to colleges in the interior, the deficiencies of which have

Result mainly from reluctance of teachers to

p.t.o.

\* The R.E.S. grades are - Lecturers 285-300, Postgraduate Heads/Principals of Degree Colleges - 650-1150, Principals of postgraduate colleges - 1000-1500. Formerly 10% of teachers in the lecturers' grade used to be selected as Senior lecturers in the grade of 550-950. Recently the Govt. has agreed to raise this to 20%. A commission is currently looking into the question of revision of pay-scales.

stay in particular colleges.

been mentioned earlier in the report. The Committee came across several instances where two or three changes have taken place in the same post, including even that of the Principal within one session. This is highly inadvisable from the point of view of the colleges or students interest. The Committee, however, realises, that a reluctant and dissatisfied teacher can seldom be much of an asset to any institution. It is therefore suggested that transfers, when necessary, may be made during the summer vacation, and the new teacher should join the college well before the beginning of the session to enable him to adjust to the new environment before he was to take up his teaching duties. This applies to new appointments also, delays in which have also been causing dislocations in teaching in several institutions.

These arrangements are, however, only palliatives, and cannot affect the basic problem of the teachers' will to continue work in particular institutions. Apart from the difficulties in housing and other arrangements, the Committee detected one other reason for this reluctance on the part of teachers to continue in particular institutions.

Lack of job-satisfaction among many teachers: the problem of management in Govt. Colleges

A teacher can derive satisfaction from his work only if he is thoroughly involved in the work of the institution he serves and succeeds in identifying himself to a certain extent with the institution and its students. The Committee found many instances where such an identification has taken place, but the absence of it was markedly evident in many institutions. It is easy to blame teachers as a class for their failure to establish themselves as living units of a well-knit community of scholars, but the truth perhaps lies more in the failure of the organisation that they have to serve. As the Education Commission observes: "The principles of governance... depend upon the nature of work and specific purpose of the organisation. The character of a university as a society of teachers and students engaged in the pursuit of learning and discovery, distinguishes fundamentally the regulation of its affairs from, say, the profit-motivated management of commercial or industrial concerns or the administration of a government department, a municipal corporation or a unit of the armed forces. Unfortunately.... universities in our country of-ten tend to rely heavily on governmental rules and practices."

Absence of Autonomy.

Government colleges in Rajasthan, have unfortunately to operate within two sets of rules and regulations prescribed by external agencies for their functioning:- those of the State Government, and those of the University. The University prescribes the courses, and lays down strict rules regarding the number of lectures that must be delivered, and attended by students to qualify for the examinations. The Directorate of Education prescribes the weekly number of periods that every teacher must take, the rules for admission, decides the amount of grant, and delegates powers to the Principal to conduct the institution within the framework of procedures followed by the State Government. This generally leads to financial and administrative responsibility for all decision making within the college resting with the Principal. As a result, teachers feel they have no voice in the designing of courses, the methods of teaching or examination or in the admission of students. The principals, apart from sharing these limitations, have an added disadvantage of having no choice in the selection of teachers. Deprived of the fundamental freedoms that are considered essential for the functioning of a 'community of scholars,' colleges tend to follow the hierarchic mode of operation common to other types of organisations, particularly of a Govt. department. Principals, in such a system, are easily inclined to become bosses, rather than the "first among equals."

Exceptions in  
Some colleges  
role of staff  
councils.  
Committees  
and Deans:-  
Student-teacher  
committees in  
a few colleges:  
development  
planning.

Some Colleges are exceptions to this rule. The Committee found the teaching staff working as a team in such institutions, with the principal's functions distributed among various committees of teachers, which sometimes includes even students. Typical examples are Govt. college, Ajmer, Govt. College, Bhilwara, and Govt. College, Sirohi. Staff Councils exist in all colleges, but operate as an advisory council or a club for occasional entertainment, according to the character of the institution and the attitude of the Principal. A few institutions have also set up joint committees of teachers and students to settle disciplinary problems. Govt. college Ajmer has an academic council.

These are the only institutions which have attempted anything in the nature of development planning on their own initiative. The rest are content to leave all such responsibility to the Directorate. Occasionally some Principals are ready to suggest developments, but these are not based on any proper assessment of the colleges' needs, nor do they display any evidence of prior consultation of the staff.

Role of the  
Directorate  
of Education

The Committee would like to record, in this connection, its deep appreciation of the essentially progressive attitude and role of the Directorate of Education in these matters. Suggestions for the introduction of tutorial arrangements, for the appointment of individual teachers as Academic or students Deans, for the formation of Committees for various purposes, for the introduction of the open-shelves system in libraries were all found to have originated from the Directorate. The Committee would like to observe, however, that some of these innovations, to be truly effective, may require changes in the administrative/management structure established in the past. For instance, if the Deans are to function successfully as responsible for the tasks delegated to them, then changes may be required in their positions vis-a-vis the Principal. The issue is, whether it should be a regime consultative or management by a democratic process. It may be necessary for the Directorate to look into this question in consultation with the University and representative teachers from the colleges to frame rules of operation more suitable to the present situation and to clearly define the powers and functions of the Principal, the Deans, the Staff Council etc. At present the success or failure of an institution depends overwhelmingly on the personality of the Principal.

Innovations  
being attempted  
may require  
changes in the  
present structure  
of colleges'  
administration.

Selection of  
Principals

The Committee would like to observe in this connection that the present practice of appointment of Principals by seniority in the Service completely ignores the tremendous and complex responsibilities that they have to shoulder, and would like to recommend that qualities needed for such responsibilities should be given at least equal, if not greater consideration in the selection of Principals.

Situation in  
private/aided  
colleges:  
positive effect  
of freedom on  
construction  
programmes.  
negative on  
recruitment of  
teachers.

Colleges under private management have governing bodies which include the Principals and a teacher-representative. In aided institutions, the Directorate's supervisory powers acts as a check against arbitrary management. By and large, the Committee gathered the impression that the comparative freedom that these institutions enjoy have a positive effect on the construction and maintenance of college buildings. In the selection of teachers however, these institutions have generally to limit their choice to persons with comparatively lower academic records, because of the greater attractions that Govt. Service has to offer. In the management of the institutions and the involvement of teachers in the overall functioning of the college, they display the same differences as in the case of Govt. institutions, depending on the character of the management and the Principal.

Need for training/orientation programmes for teachers.

Before concluding its observations on teachers and management the Committee would like to suggest that the time has come to think in terms of specific training/orientation programmes for teachers, not merely in their subjects, but in the art of teaching, in the modern developments in the theories and practice of communication, particularly in the techniques of communication between groups separated by social, economic and educational barriers built up over generations. The traditional system of teaching through lectures was framed for a homogenous community of students and teachers, who shared a common heritage of intellectual and social development. The present generation of students are differentiated by socio-economic backgrounds, linguistic, and consequently conceptual mastery, competing aspirations and social involvements. It is necessary for teachers in such a situation to acquire some training in the sophisticated techniques that have been developed for communicating ideas and information to such heterogenous groups. Unfortunately our university training in different subjects does not include such knowledge at present. Teachers have to be taught that it is necessary for them to evaluate their teaching from the complex, often limited and undeveloped vision of the students with the objective of breaking through the barriers that divide the 'senior' from the 'junior scholars'.

Some General Observations

Cost of College Education

It was recently pointed out by an eminent economist that the cost of college education at the B.A. level per student (all India average) is equivalent to the cost of primary education of 39 students. For institutions in Rajasthan where college buildings are being constructed at an estimated cost of about Rs.4 lakhs for a present student strength of under 40, the relevant ratio would obviously be very much higher. Appendix XIII, which gives a breakup only of recurring expenditure, on teachers, admission, books, equipment and student welfare in 1966-67, shows a per capita expenditure of 425.7. The expenditure of 5.3% on books, 8.1% on equipment, and 2.8% on student welfare prove the deficiencies in these spheres already pointed out by the Committee. The average student enrolment is less than 500, which the Education Commission regarded as the minimum necessary to make an institution financially and academically viable (Appendix XIV presents the overall position in enrolment). Even within this, there is a high rate of dropouts in each class due to failure, financial difficulties leading to discontinuation of studies, changeover to professional courses, or transfer to other institutions. A typical sample of this has been given in Appendix XV indicating a loss of 75.3% in student enrolled for the B.Sc. course in 1964-65. This aspect is specially important because energy and resources are being devoted to college education often not liked or wanted by students in areas where the estimated illiteracy is around 80% (Appendix VII). It is obvious that there is no easy remedy for the situation, for the problem for the most part is socio-political rather than academic. The colleges often represent the status aspirations of a small section of the community and institutions which are languishing have often been started either with the help of some local resources or as a result of effective pressure on the State. In both cases, the institutions have eventually become a burden on the tax-payer. Local pressures, political rivalries and considerations of prestige will render the abolition of any institution, however useless, practically impossible. Any attempt at rationalisation would, therefore, have to take into account these severely restrictive conditions.

Keeping these difficulties in mind, the Committee would like to make the following suggestions:-

- (i) Any increase in the number of colleges or upgrading of the existing institutions, for which there seems to be a



considerable pressure, should be permitted only in case the justification for such action is proved beyond doubt. Opening of colleges in the backward areas have often apparently been guided by the belief that these would become focal points for socio-economic development. The resources consumed by such expected focal points have been excessively high, the results disappointing\* and partly as a consequence of such expenditure, the base of the educational pyramid, especially the crucial matter of functional literacy has been sadly neglected (Appendix III & VII). The prime need from the point of view of the colleges is consolidation and rationalisation and, most certainly, not further expansion. The Committee would like to suggest that many of these colleges could profitably be amalgamated. Some could be converted to agricultural or technical schools. Though local pressure from the older generation may oppose such action, the Committee has reasons to believe that they will be welcomed by the students community. In any case, provision of basic facilities in existing institutions should be given first priority before undertaking further expansion.

Colleges ill equipped for postgraduate teaching:

(2) Since postgraduate education is useless unless it is of high quality, the system of allowing postgraduate teaching in institutions ill-equipped for the purpose should be seriously reconsidered. Colleges now teaching postgraduate courses lack staff with necessary degree of specialisation and adequate library, laboratory or research facilities. Their teaching methods are generally inadequate even for undergraduates. Some colleges, which have displayed a creative energy in this field have devised instructional techniques which are suitable for undergraduate studies, but are not directed to the development of critical or creative faculties, which is the aim of postgraduate education. It would be better for such institutions to develop quality instruction at the undergraduate level, rather than dissipate their resources in developing postgraduate studies of an indifferent standard. The Committee realises that this observation may require justification in the context of the high pass percentage in postgraduate examinations achieved by the colleges. This is a common phenomenon in the country and does not indicate either quality or standards of achievement. The Committee's opinion is based on an examination of the Colleges' resources, the absence of academic activity among the majority of the teaching staff, the practical absence of research facilities and above all, on the discussions with students. The Committee believes that in such a context, postgraduate education degenerates into a form of coaching, is generally outdated, and results in a dissipation of resources and neglect of the needs of undergraduates, which is unjustifiable from the academical and social points of view.

Need to develop honours teaching in quality institution.

An example of quality instruction at the undergraduate level is Honours teaching. Very few colleges have introduced Honours teaching at present. Since the admission requirements for honours courses are higher than those prescribed for postgraduate studies college find it easier to enrol students for the latter. If this anomalous difference in the requirements for admission to Honours and M.A. is removed, there may be more interest in the honours degree. In the Committee's opinion a number of institutions which are providing M.A. courses are not at the moment,

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\* Appendix XVI gives an analysis of examination results, being the only achievement of educational institutions that can be quantitatively formulated. The social results have yet to be assessed, but the Committee's observations on development of students and teachers may provide some clues in that direction.

Need to consider autonomous status for Govt. College, Ajmer

equipped even for Honours teaching. They should not be allowed to open Honours classes unless their human resources, both in numbers and in terms of specialisation can be substantially improved and augmented. One or two institutions like Government College, Ajmer, which have an excellent record as undergraduate colleges but are diverting too much of their resources to postgraduate teaching could profitably be converted into exclusively Honours degree colleges on the lines of the Presidency College, Calcutta and function as quality institutions, for students selected purely on merit. The Committee would also recommend the serious consideration of the question of recognising Govt. College, Ajmer as an autonomous college responsible for quality courses at the undergraduate level.

Compulsory & optional courses in English

3. In view of the strong psychological resistance to the English language, the University may consider whether it would not be worth its while to remove English from the list of compulsory subjects, especially since its retention as a compulsory subject has failed to ensure any minimum knowledge of the language. If English were made an optional subject upto the B.A. Pass level and the students were encouraged to study it in view of its practical and other utilities, the present psychological resistance might considerably be reduced. At the same time, the knowledge of English for reading purposes so far as the Honours and M.A. students are concerned, needs to be very much higher than at present. The compulsory English at the B.A. stage is failing to serve the necessary purpose. An optional course in English with a much higher standard of comprehension - which would be compulsory for students who want to do Honours and M.A. might help remove the present hiatus. Alternatively, some proficiency test like ability to read and translate freely from standard books in the subject for which the student is opting at the Honours/M.A. level could perhaps be considered.

Special problems in backward areas

4. All colleges have a social role to play, but this is particularly important in the case of institutions in the backward areas, catering to the needs of a large number of first generation learners, coming from a socially depressed background. Being educationally and economically underdeveloped, these areas are also ridden by deep-rooted social prejudices and taboos that divide the community into different groups. It should be the function of the colleges in these areas to strive for the elimination of these barriers. Instead, the Committee noted several instances where the failure of the differing groups of students to integrate is resulting in increasing frustration and tension among the backward section. The Committee would recommend that the situation needs to be studied by experts in time, to prevent such tensions from developing into violent and even anti-national explosions that have been experienced in other parts of the country. The Committee would like to mention that it is not always remembered that educational institutions often act like incubators, where forces otherwise unnoticed mature rapidly under rather artificial circumstances. A dispersed community used to generations of isolation, may not be as conscious of these tensions as groups of young people concentrated in an institution under a formal semblance of equality with others, which they discover to be only a semblance.

Tension between groups of students

Need to strengthen departments of Sociology and Psychology to study the situation

The first step necessary for controlling such situations is to understand their existence. The Committee was distressed to note that only a few teachers are aware of this growing tension because their training has given them a greater understanding of these problems. The Committee would therefore recommend the necessity for strengthening the departments of sociology and psychology in these colleges, with the specific objective of studying these problems to acquaint the college and the state authorities and to suggest measures for controlling them. The university may also consider the need to study this problem through its departments of social sciences. Appendix XVII, which gives the strength of the teaching staff in various subjects, shows a number of lacunae that need to be looked into. There is only one teacher in psychology, 37 in sociology and 47 in geography in these 66 colleges. Twenty nine colleges have no provision for teaching sociology, 65 have none for psychology, and 32 have none for geography. Majority of the institutions which provide these courses, are doing so by single teacher departments. In the committee's opinion the educational needs of Rajasthan require a high degree of development and extension of these disciplines, even if the present enrolment in them is low.

Special problems of colleges in remote areas.

5. Students in the colleges in the remote parts of the State like Barmer feel that they are generally neglected. The Committee got the impression that there was an understandable reluctance on the part of teachers to go to such institutions. Some of these institutions have become focal points of extremist political propaganda. Conceivably, an academic sent to such an institution for a long period might get cut off from the necessary contacts with the wider world of learning. This problem could perhaps be tackled by allowing for a high rate of turn-over and at the same time ensuring that at any given point of time, there would be at least a large proportion of highly competent teachers posted in such institutions.

Need for phased transfers

Need for greater information on Colleges' efforts /achievements.

6. Examples of colleges developing with public support e.g. Nehru Memorial College, Hanumangarh or Colleges playing a positive role in general development of the local community e.g. Govt. College, Bhilwara, Savitri Girls College, Ajmer, Paddas College, Nawalgarh etc., need to be brought before the general public and other colleges in particular, to inspire similar efforts on their part.

Self-evaluation by colleges - including study of student problems attitudes and aspirations

7. With a view to increasing the consciousness among the teachers of the specific functions and requirements of institutions serving in backward areas, the teaching staff may be requested to undertake a programme of self evaluation, which should include a study of students problems, attitudes and aspirations. The Committee noted that the lecturers in sociology in one or two institutions have attempted some small-scale student surveys. The results have not, however, been studied by their colleagues, or made any impact on the college's management. The Committee feels that such studies need to be undertaken as a part of the college's function, and the results discussed by the staff as a whole, including even the students in some cases. They would help to a great extent, to provide the consciousness among teachers necessary for the modification/adaptation of the teaching and other programmes called for by the special characteristics of the areas and student groups.

# COLLEGE EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN



- Government College
- ◐ Aided College
- Non-aided College
- ◑ University College
- ◒ College closed
- ◓ Women College
- ◔ Post-Graduate College

<u>Team A</u>	<u>Colleges visited</u>
1. Prof. B.D. Jain.	1. Govt. College, Neem Ka Thana.
2. Dr. M.S.A Rao.	2. S.K. College, Sikar.
3. Dr. A.M. Shah.	3. Bhagwandas Todi College, Lachmangarh.
4. Dr. R.G. Sarien.	4. Chamaria College, Fatehpur.
5. Principal S.D. Gupta.	5. Poddar College, Nawalgarh.
6. Sri M.P. Mathur.	6. Mukundgarh College, Mukundgarh.
7. Sri M.P. Balakrishnan.	7. Motilal College, Jhunjhunu.
	8. Chirawa College, Chirawa.
	9. Ardawata College, Ardawata.
	10. Ramgarh College, Ramgarh.
	11. Lohia College, Churu.
	12. Seth Budhmal Duggar College, Sardarshahar.
	13. Dungar College, Bikaner.
	14. M.S. College for Women, Bikaner.
	15. Evening College, Bikaner.
	16. Jain College, Bikaner.
	17. Rampuria College, Bikaner.
	18. Govt. College, Sriganganagar.
	19. Govt. Girl's College, Sriganganagar.
	20. S.D.Bihani College, Sriganganagar.
	21. Khalsa College, Sriganganagar.
	22. Hanumangarh College, Hanumangarh.
	23. Sujangarh College, Sujangarh.
	24. Bangur College, Didwana.
	25. Kanoria College for Women, Jaipur.
	26. Aggarwal College, Jaipur.
	27. Subodh College, Jaipur.
	28. Pareek College, Jaipur.
	29. B.S.S. Evening College, Jaipur.

Team B

1. Dr. M.Ray
2. Prof. T. Raychaudhuri
3. Principal P.N. Mathur
4. Dr. Kashi Prasad
5. Sh. B.S. Simlote
6. Dr. (Mrs) V. Mazumdar

Colleges visited

1. Govt. College, Kishangarh.
2. Sophia Girl's College, Ajmer.
3. Savitri Girls College, Ajmer.
4. Govt. College, Ajmer.
5. S.D. Govt. College, Beawar.
6. Govt. College, Banswara.
7. Govt. College, Barmer
8. Govt. College, Bhilwara.
9. Govt. College, Bhinmal
10. Govt. College, Chittorgarh.
11. Govt. College, Dungarpur.
12. Govt. College, Jalore.
13. Seth M.D.B. College, Nathdwara.
14. Govt. College, Pali.
15. Govt. College, Pratapgarh.
16. Govt. College, Shahpura.
17. Govt. College, Sirohi
18. S.P.V. Degree College, Falna.
19. Dayanand College, Ajmer.

Team C

1. Prof. C.D. Narasinhaiya.
2. Dr. M.S. Bhatawdekar.
3. Principal K.K. Mahirshi
4. Sri G.S. Gupta
5. Sri A.B. Gupta

Colleges visited

1. Govt. College, Jhalawar
2. Govt. College, Bundi.
3. Govt. College, Tonk.
4. Govt. College, Kota.
5. Govt. College, Baran.
6. J.D.B. Girls' College, Kota.
7. R.L. Saharia Govt. College, Kaladera.
8. Govt. College, Kotputli.
9. Raj. Rishi College, Alwar.
10. Govt. College, Dholpur.

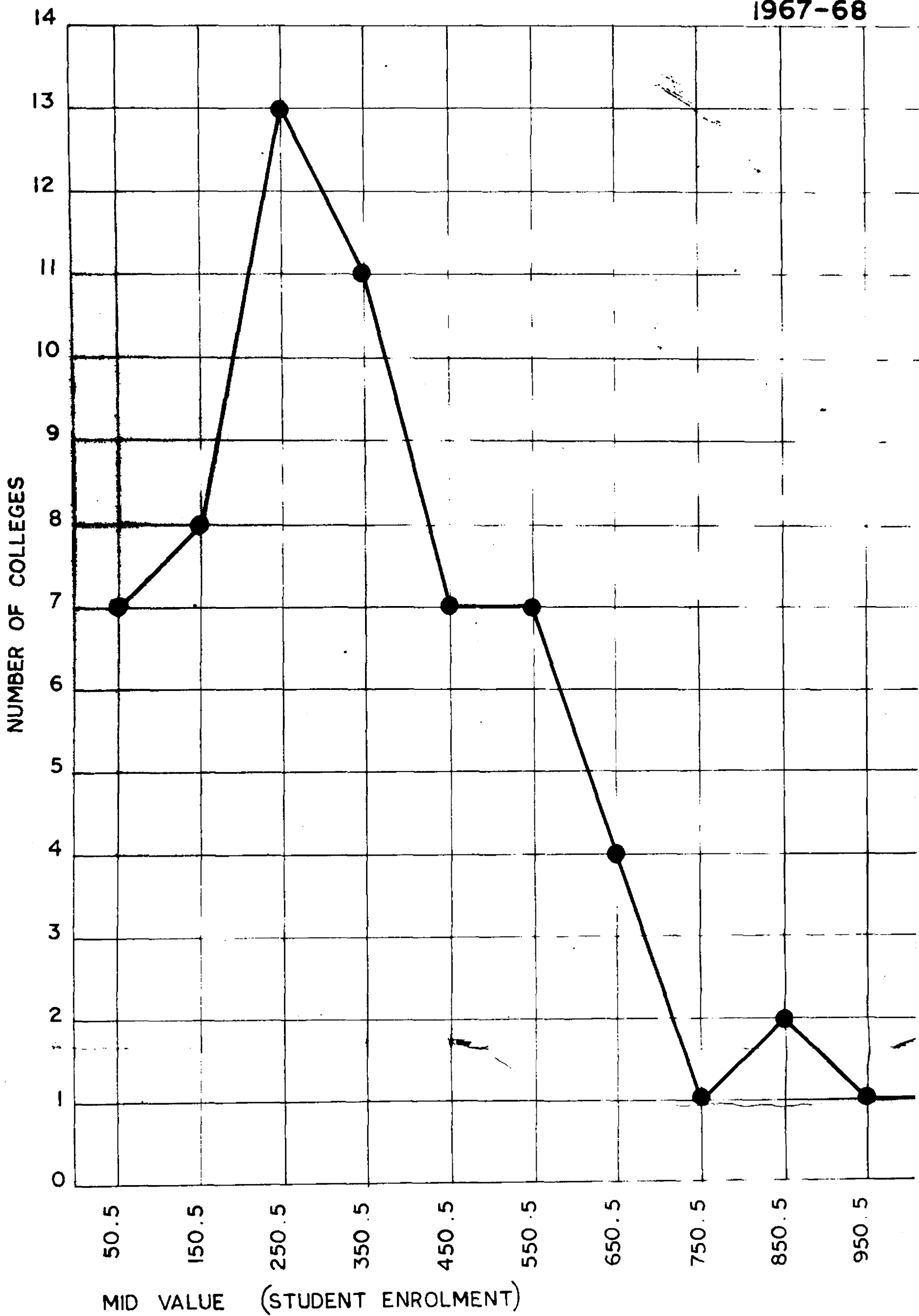
11. Govt. College, Karauli.
12. Govt. College, Rajgarh.
13. Govt. College, Dansa.
14. G.D. Girls' College, Alwar.
15. M.S.J. College, Bharatpur.
16. Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali.

Distribution of Colleges for general education under the Rajasthan University according to their year of establishment.

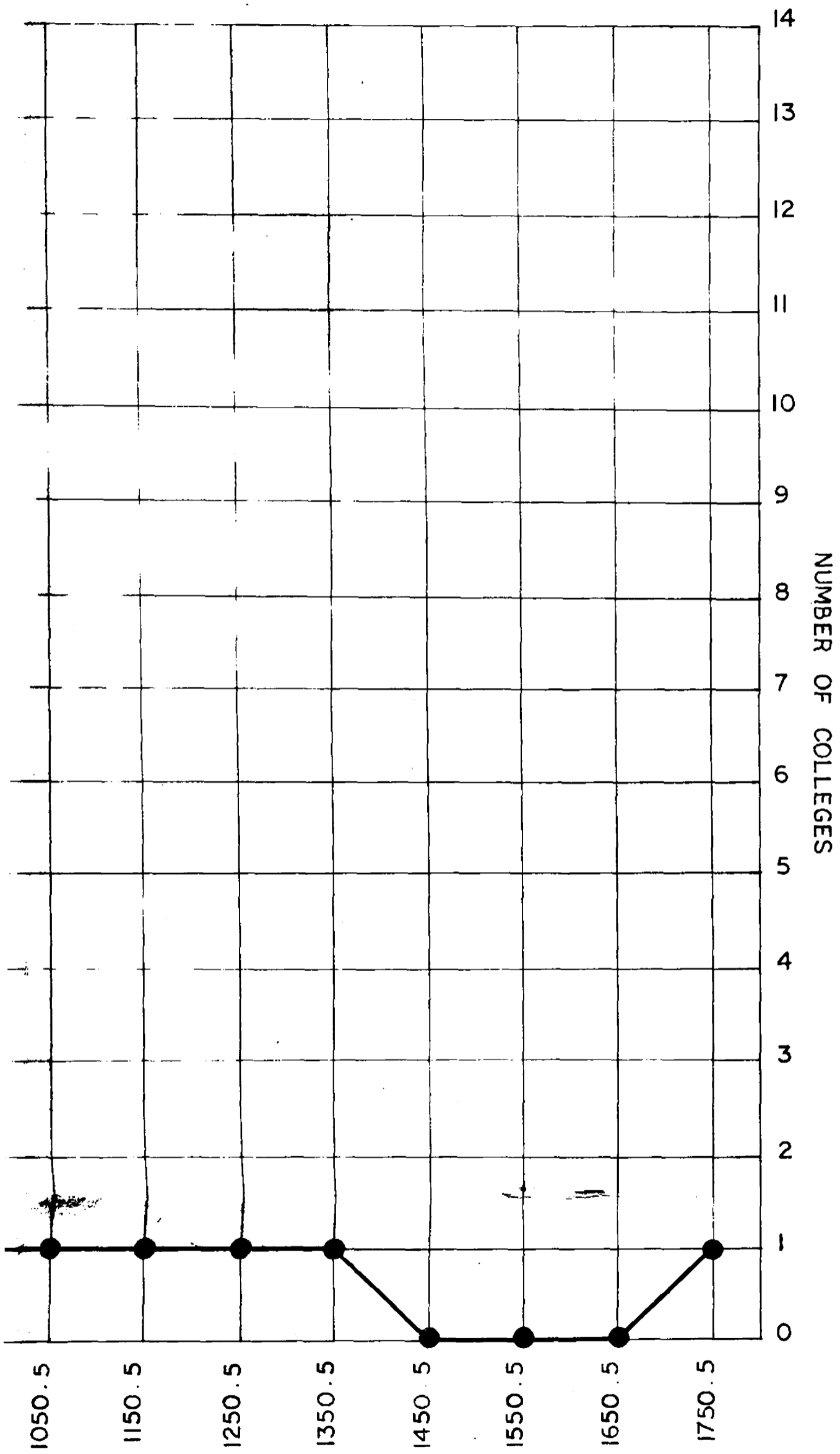
<u>Year of Establishment</u>		<u>Number of Colleges.</u>
1836	...	1
1888	...	1
1914	...	1
1924	...	1
1929	...	1
1930	...	1
1934	...	1
1935	...	2
1942	...	2
1945	...	3
1946	...	1
1947	...	3
1949	...	1
1950	...	2
1951	...	2
1952	...	3
1954	...	2
1957	...	5
1958	...	1
1959	...	3
1960	...	4
1961	...	3
1962	...	4
1963	...	1
1964	...	2
1965	...	5
1966	...	9
1967	...	1
		-----
T O T A L	.....	66
		-----



COLLEGES ENROLMENT IN  
(FREQUENCY CURVE)  
1967-68



# RAJASTHAN



## Appendix III

## Expenditure on Educational Institutions by object in Rajasthan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Year				Average annual increase		
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1st plan	2nd plan	3rd plan
A. <u>Direct Expenditure</u>	<u>275.91</u>	<u>442.51</u>	<u>994.70</u>	<u>1903.78</u>			
1. Universities	6.43 (2.1)	9.98 (1.9)	19.94 (1.6)	120.80 (5.7)	9.2	14.8	43.3
2. Institutes of University Status	—	—	—	36.00 (1.7)	—	—	—
3. Boards of Education	3.85 (1.2)	5.05 (1.0)	17.64 (1.4)	27.00 (1.2)	5.5	28.4	8.8
4. Arts & Science Colleges.	34.88 (11.2)	66.42 (12.7)	106.98 (8.4)	163.82 (7.5)	13.7	10.0	8.9
5. Colleges for professional education.	8.42 (2.7)	17.70 (3.4)	59.02 (4.7)	102.30 (4.7)	16.0	27.2	11.6
6. Colleges for special education	1.88 (0.6)	3.44 (0.6)	6.68 (0.5)	10.43 (0.5)	12.8	14.2	9.3
7. High/Higher Secondary Schools.	79.46 (25.5)	101.03 (19.4)	247.05 (19.5)	410.20 (19.0)	4.9	19.6	10.7
8. Middle Schools.	48.54 (15.3)	89.42 (17.1)	177.99 (14.0)	330.30 (15.2)	13.0	14.8	13.2
9. Primary Schools.	84.30 (27.1)	130.79 (25.1)	293.97 (23.2)	608.20 (28.0)	9.1	18.4	15.6
10. Pre-primary schools.	—	0.37 (0.1)	1.40 (0.1)	2.65 (0.1)	—	26.8	13.6

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
11. Schools for professional education.	4.02 (1.3)	8.74 (1.7)	48.97 (3.9)	74.31 (3.4)	16.8	41.2	8.7	
12. Schools for special education	4.13 (1.3)	9.57 (1.8)	15.06 (1.2)	17.77 (0.8)	18.3	9.5	3.4	
<b>B. Indirect expenditure.</b>	<b>35.38</b>	<b>79.53</b>	<b>273.20</b>	<b>266.55</b>				
1. Direction and Inspection.	10.68 (3.4)	17.92 (3.4)	31.41 (2.5)	31.10 (1.4)	10.8	11.9	*	
2. Buildings.	13.08 (4.3)	37.69 (7.2)	138.32 (10.8)	106.00 (4.9)	23.6	29.7	*	
3. Schools and other financial concessions.	7.20 (2.3)	8.72 (1.7)	30.73 (2.4)	40.00 (1.8)	3.9	28.6	5.4	
4. Hostel charges.	1.08 (0.3)	2.24 (0.4)	4.53 (0.4)	6.45 (0.3)	15.8	15.1	7.3	
5. Miscellaneous	3.34 (1.1)	12.96 (2.5)	68.21 (5.4)	83.00 (3.8)	31.2	39.4	4.00	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>311.29</b>	<b>522.04</b>	<b>1267.90</b>	<b>2170.33</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	

N.B. Figures given within parenthesis indicate the percentage to the total expenditure.

\* There is a decrease in expenditure.

Source:- Education department Rajasthan State.

## UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

## Survey of colleges in Rajasthan

District-wise population, area, density of population in the villages and rural population of Rajasthan - 1961.

Name of the Districts	Area in sq. miles	Total population in thousand 1961		No. of villages	Density of population	Rural Population in thousand	
		T	F			T	F
1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	
1. Alwar.	3241	1090	514	1263	1248	1002	473
2. Ajmer.	3283	977	466	950	329	611	295
3. Bikaner	10561	445	212	525	42	256	122
4. Bharatpur.	3127	1150	526	1838	369	993	455
5. Barmer.	10170	650	302	822	60	610	284
6. Bhilwara.	4034	866	412	1500	214	802	382
7. Banswara	1946	475	234	1426	243	450	222
8. Bundi	2148	338	160	718	156	286	135
9. Churu	6410	659	319	843	101	451	216
10. Chittorgarh.	4033	7110	343	2025	184	642	311
11. Dungarpur	1430	407	203	816	279	386	192
12. Ganganagar	8000	1037	474	1538	130	887	408
13. Jaipur	5393	1902	896	2694	352	1402	665
14. Jaisalmer.	14847	140	62	485	9	127	56

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
15. Jalore	4916	547	282	591	134	522	250
16. Jhalawar	2405	481	236	1423	208	453	218
17. Jhunjhunu	2283	720	349	693	314	592	289
18. Jodhpur	8772	886	417	716	102	620	294
19. Kota	4794	848	401	1860	176	688	328
20. Nagaur	6884	935	454	1199	137	814	397
21. Pali	4792	808	391	826	171	729	355
22. Sirohi	1979	352	171	417	176	295	144
23. Sikar	3027	820	403	798	274	677	331
24. Sawai Madhopur	4070	944	439	1524	232	847	395
25. Tonk	2765	498	237	1002	179	424	202
26. Udaipur	6812	1464	709	3159	215	1304	635
Rajasthan (Total)	132152	20155	9592	32241	153	16874	8053

Source:- Registrar General of Census, Govt. of India.

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APPENDIX V

Total Population of Rajasthan State according to age-group. (in thousands)

Age-group	1961		1966		1971		1976		1981	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-2	1135	1083	1344	1251	1504	1388	1595	1474	1549	1427
2-5	966	908	1145	1048	1282	1163	1359	1236	1319	1196
Sub-total(0-5)	2101	1991	2489	2299	2786	2551	2954	2710	2863	2623
6	299	281	360	335	425	384	466	424	493	446
7	290	273	345	322	410	373	460	416	489	443
8	281	264	332	310	396	363	452	408	484	438
9	272	255	319	298	382	352	442	398	478	438
10	263	247	307	288	369	341	432	389	471	426
Sub-total(6-10)	1405	1320	1663	1553	1982	1813	2252	2035	2415	2186
11	255	238	296	277	356	330	420	379	464	419
12	247	230	286	268	342	318	407	369	456	412
13	240	221	277	259	329	307	394	358	446	403
Sub-total(11-13)	742	689	859	804	1027	955	1221	1106	1366	1234
14	233	213	268	250	317	296	380	347	437	394
15	226	206	260	242	305	285	367	337	427	385
16	219	198	252	234	293	273	352	325	416	374
Sub-total(14-16)	678	617	780	726	915	854	1099	1009	1280	1153

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APPENDIX VI

**STATISTICS OF COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN  
RAJASTHAN DISTRICTWISE YEAR (1967-68).**

DETAILS OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCOR-  
DING TO THEIR PARENTS OCCUPATION.

S. No.	Name of Distt.	No. of colleges.	No. of married students	No. of Sch. Caste/tribe students	No. of students getting scholarships.	No. of students using cycles.	No. of students residing in Hostels.	No. of first generation learners.	No. of women students.	No. of urban area students.	No. of rural area students.	Total students enrolment.	PARENTS OCCUPATION.			Others.
													Agri- culture	Busi- ness	Ser- vice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Alwar	3	189	163	188	854	94	1348	225	773	912	1685	50%	27%	23%	nil
2.	Ajmer	7	256	262	434	2154	483	3291	1102	3879	1123	4702	5%	10%	58%	27%
3.	Bikaner	5	252	227	160	1465	137	1401	369	1437	562	1999	18%	29%	50%	3%
4.	Bharatpur	2	258	144	175	690	262	1236	111	627	917	1544	75%	15%	10%	nil
5.	Barmer	1	60	4	5	88	14	100	8	162	50	212	30%	30%	12%	28%
6.	Bhilwara	2	64	42	66	403	111	830	79	294	634	928	10%	20%	50%	20%
7.	Banswara	1	13	34	26	110	25	109	29	85	198	283	15%	15%	25%	45%
8.	Bundi	1	58	31	46	250	18	323	78	276	109	385	65%	10%	25%	nil
9.	Churu	3	113	77	84	302	264	635	53	477	374	851	38%	32%	20%	10%
10.	Chittorgarh	2	54	21	23	180	13	204	21	165	196	361	60%	nil	26%	14%
11.	Dungarpur	1	15	18	26	132	32	147	13	94	90	184	30%	15%	25%	30%
12.	Ganganagar	6	270	245	277	1443	335	1763	492	602	749	2351	35%	22%	38%	5%

p.t.o



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	213	191	245	227	282	263	338	314	405	364
18	208	184	237	218	273	254	326	303	391	354
19	202	178	230	209	265	246	313	291	377	343
20	196	171	223	201	256	237	301	280	363	331
21	191	166	216	193	248	229	289	268	348	320
22	185	162	210	186	241	222	278	258	334	309
<b>Sub-total (17-22)</b>	<b>1195</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>1451</b>	<b>1845</b>	<b>1714</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>2021</b>
23-44	2961	2641	3350	2939	3807	3341	4350	3848	5022	4501
45-59	1037	864	1182	993	1358	1162	1580	1381	1835	1603
60 & above	445	418	539	486	671	584	833	716	1019	875
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10564</b>	<b>9592</b>	<b>12223</b>	<b>11034</b>	<b>14111</b>	<b>12711</b>	<b>16134</b>	<b>14519</b>	<b>18023</b>	<b>16196</b>

Source: Registrar General of Census, Govt. of India.

\* The break ups of age groups 0-2 and 3-5 have not been supplied by Registrar General of Census. These have been adjusted on the proportions as in 1961 census.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
13.	Jaipur	8	874	428	336	1743	255	2680	558	1960	1869	3829	46%	24%	18%	12%
14.	Jalore	2	10	6	3	15	18	89	7	39	66	105	55%	20%	12%	13%
15.	Bhalawar	1	25	23	17	170	15	290	46	143	223	366	70%	25%	5%	nil
16.	Jhunjhunu	5	219	246	226	430	767	1578	60	1035	1220	2255	40%	22%	30%	8%
17.	Kota	3	27	81	107	1078	116	1198	469	1609	103	1712	42%	37%	21%	nil
18.	Nagaur	1	360	83	75	40	55	494	4	114	503	617	20%	25%	35%	20%
19.	Pali	2	67	66	54	187	117	360	13	303	153	456	42%	30%	18%	10%
20.	Sirohi	1	24	10	28	55	22	247	20	187	142	329	40%	38%	20%	2%
21.	Sikar	5	316	190	168	428	97	1256	34	625	945	1570	45%	35%	15%	5%
22.	Sawai Madhopur	1	92	71	61	70	22	198	11	56	226	282	70%	20%	10%	nil
23.	Tonk	2	41	39	44	80	314	473	362	292	299	591	40%	30%	30%	nil
24.	Udaipur	1	nil	6	11	150	nil	170	9	179	66	245	41%	33%	18%	8%
Grand Total		66	3657	2517	2640	12517	3586	20509	4173	16113	11729	27842	48%	20%	19%	13%
			(13.1%)	(9%)	(9.5%)	(45%)	(12.9%)	(73.7%)	(15%)	(57.9%)	(42.1%)	(100%)				

N.B: Enrolment pertains to colleges (62) affiliated to Rajasthan University only. Hence Jodhpur and Jaisalmer not indicated.

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## GROWTH OF LITERACY IN R A J A S T H A N ( DISTRICT-WISE PICTURE )

Sr. No.	Name of District	PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY (1951)			PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY (1961)			Growth Over '1951 in Percentage of Literacy.	RANKINGS OF DISTRICTS IN PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY					
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.	Alwar	15.2	2.7	9.3	24.5	4.9	15.2	5.9	8	9	8	8	11	10
2.	Ajmer	26.7	9.0	18.2	36.0	13.6	25.3	7.1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.	Bikaner	17.4	4.5	11.2	23.9	11.5	23.2	12.0	6	5	5	10	2	2
4.	Bharatpur	14.8	2.2	9.0	24.3	4.4	15.2	6.2	9	10	0	9	13	10
5.	Barmer	11.3	0.7	6.3	12.5	1.6	7.5	1.2	16	21	19	25	21	24
6.	Bhilwara	12.0	1.8	7.0	18.1	3.5	11.2	4.2	14	14	15	20	16	19
7.	Banswara	7.7	1.5	4.6	14.0	3.4	8.8	4.2	22	16	22	22	17	21
8.	Bundi	10.2	1.7	6.1	18.9	3.9	11.8	5.7	20	15	20	18	14	17
9.	Churu	15.5	4.6	10.3	27.5	8.2	18.1	7.8	7	4	7	4	5	7
10.	Chittorgarh	12.2	1.9	7.1	20.6	3.8	12.4	5.5	13	13	14	17	15	16
11.	Dungarpur	9.0	1.0	5.1	17.3	3.5	10.4	5.3	21	18	21	21	16	20
12.	Ganganagar	13.4	2.7	8.5	25.4	6.6	16.8	8.3	11	9	10	7	7	8
13.	Jaipur	18.3	4.1	11.5	27.5	8.3	18.5	7.0	4	6	4	4	4	6
14.	Jaisalmer	6.7	0.9	4.1	13.0	2.0	8.1	4.0	24	19	23	24	19	22
15.	Jalore	7.1	0.8	4.1	13.6	1.8	7.9	3.8	23	20	23	23	20	23

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	Jhaligar	11.2	2.1	6.8	21.8	4.7	13.6	8.8	7	11	26	12	12	23
17.	Jhunjhunu	17.6	3.3	10.6	31.2	5.5	18.7	8.1	5	7	6	2	9	4
18.	Jodhpur	19.5	5.1	13.0	26.9	9.1	18.6	6.0	2	2	2	5	3	5
19.	Kota	19.1	4.7	12.1	29.1	7.8	19.1	7.0	3	3	3	3	6	3
20.	Nagaur	10.4	1.9	6.3	21.1	4.9	13.3	7.9	19	13	19	15	11	14
21.	Pali	10.7	2.1	6.5	21.9	4.9	13.6	7.1	18	11	18	11	11	13
22.	Sirohi	13.1	2.9	8.1	21.2	6.2	13.9	5.8	12	8	12	14	8	11
23.	Sikar	13.6	2.1	7.9	26.3	4.7	15.7	7.8	10	11	13	6	12	9
24.	Sawai Madhopur	11.5	1.1	6.6	21.0	3.1	12.7	6.1	15	17	17	16	18	15
25.	Tonk	11.3	2.0	6.8	18.2	3.9	11.4	4.6	16	12	16	19	14	18
26.	Udaipur	13.4	2.9	8.2	21.7	5.3	13.7	5.5	11	8	11	13	10	12
The whole of Rajasthan		14.4	3.0	8.9	23.7	5.6	15.2	6.3						

Source : Registrar General (Census of India)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES IN EACH DISTRICT ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT.SURVEY OF COLLEGES IN RAJASTHAN

Name of the District	Less than 100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-700	701-800	801-900	901-1000	1001-1100	1101-1200	1201-1300	1301-1400	1401-1500	1501-1600	1601-1700	1701-1800	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
1. Alwar	1		1											1					3
2. Ajmer	1	1			2			1										1	7
3. Bikaner		1	1	2					1										5
4. Bharatpur				1									1						2
5. Barmer			1																1
6. Bhilwara		1							1										2
7. Banswara			1																1
8. Bundi				1															1
9. Churu	1		1			1													3
10. Chittorgarh		1	1																2
11. Dungarpur		1																	1
12. Ganganagar	1		1		2	1	1												6
13. Jaipur			1	2		3	2												8
14. Jaisalmer	There are no colleges in this district.																		
15. Jalore	1																		2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
16. Jhalawar				1																1
17. Jhunjhunu	1				2	1			1											5
18. Jodhpur	There are no colleges affiliated to Rajasthan University.																			
19. Kota		1			1							1								3
20. Nagaur							1													1
21. Pali		1	1																	2
22. Sirohi					1															1
23. Sikar		1	1	2		1														5
24. Sawau Madhopur			1																	1
25. Tonk			1	1																2
26. Udaipur			1																	1
Rajasthan (Total)	7	8	13	11	7	7	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	66

STATISTICS OF COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN-A DISTRICT WISE PICTURE OF  
COLLEGE LIBRARY BOOKS . Year (1967-68)

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of colleges	LIBRARY (BOOKS)			Total No. of books in the library	Total student enrolment	Average No. of books per student	No. of books issued to students per day	No. of books on Rajas-	No. of books on India	No. of books on Science & Tech.
			No. of Books in Hindi	No. of Books in English	No. of books in other languages							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Alwar	3	11574	22139	4609	38322	1685	23	54	577	6808	4664
2.	Ajmer	7	38618	87645	4891	131154	4702	28	125	353	8808	18583
3.	Bikaner	5	19344	33067	6146	58557	1999	29	40	720	1386	6000
4.	Bharatpur	2	15052	15416	7092	37560	1544	24	53	187	6098	3480
5.	Barmer	1	2000	2403	nil	4403	212	21	23	50	150	1500
6.	Bhilwara	2	7862	12861	5	20728	928	22	39	70	645	3939
7.	Banswara	1	3930	10795	nil	14725	283	50	60	91	1213	2968
8.	Bundi	1	5990	8568	1762	16320	385	42	90	40	50	2374
9.	Churu	3	8451	17589	nil	26040	851	31	41	323	857	3556
10.	Chittorgarh	2	2739	3526	10	6305	361	18	27	12	22	1146
11.	Dungarpur	1	3550	3160	nil	6710	184	36	33	10	40	1220
12.	Ganganagar	6	19877	24225	976	45078	2351	19	71	583	3291	5175
13.	Jaipur	8	25716	35293	1882	62891	3829	16	61	426	2267	7341
14.	Jalore	2	2621	2336	83	5040	105	48	30	10	206	81

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
15.	Jhalawar	1	7666	19033	2191	28895	366	79	33	75	1700	2200
16.	Jhunjhunu	5	10561	29981	68	40590	2255	18	41	502	9310	6600
17.	Kota	3	22013	26140	41	48194	1712	28	68	252	2818	5584
18.	Nagaur	1	9803	4910	nil	14718	617	24	90	21	479	2945
19.	Pali	2	3659	6990	100	10749	456	24	33	34	148	2161
20.	Sirohi	1	3551	10037	nil	23588	329	41	15	70	100	1918
21.	Sikar	5	14533	16318	14	30865	1570		33	227	797	5866
22.	Sawai madhopur	1	4000	4263	nil	8263	282	29	24	15	100	1500
23.	Tonk	2	11948	25765	4747	42461	591	72	51	422	2559	3278
24.	Udaipur	1	2782	4171	nil	6953	345	28	not ava-4 ilable		40	1595
GRAND TOTAL		66	257876 (35.9%)	426616 (59.3%)	34617 (4.8%)	719109 (100%)	27842	26	1133	5074 (0.7%)	49880 (6.9%)	95674 (13.3%)

N.B. Data relates to colleges affiliated to Rajasthan University only.

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## STATISTICS OF COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN- A DISTRICT WISE PICUTRE (Year 1967-68)

S.No.	Name of District	TEACHING STAFF						DEPARTMENTS		
		Number of colleges	Number of permanent Teachers.	Number of Temporary Teachers.	Total number of teachers.	Total student Enrolment	Average number of students per teacher.	Number of Ph.D's among teachers.	Number of single Teacher departments	Total number of departments.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Alwar	3	77	8	85	1685	20	4	16	34
2.	Ajmer	7	232	30	262	4702	18	23	27	86
3.	Bikaner	5	94	38	132	1999	15	10	17	48
4.	Bharatpur	2	70	1	71	1544	22	3	8	24
5.	Barmer	1	15	6	21	212	10	nil	Not available	
6.	Bhilwara	2	41	17	58	928	13	3	8	25
7.	Bhangwara	1	16	10	26	283	11	1	3	12
8.	Bundi	1	23	2	30	885	13	nil	5	
9.	Churu	3	32	26	58	851	15	1	15	28
10.	Chittorgarh	2	17	15	32	361	11	Not available	14	22
11.	Dungarpur	1	11	9	20	184	9	nil	8	11
12.	Ganganagar	6	65	54	119	2351	20	4	28	56
13.	Jaipur	8	137	60	197	3829	19.4	4	22	78
14.	Jalore	2	6	13	19	105	5.5	nil	13	15

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
15.	Jhalawar	1	13	8	21	366	17	1	5	12
16.	Jhunjhunu	5	71	27	98	2255	23	2	13	39
17.	Kota	3	94	13	107	1712	16	15	18	41
18.	Nagaur	1	10	21	31	617	20	1	7	15
19.	Pali	2	25	14	39	456	12	nil	13	23
20.	Sirohi	1	15	11	26	329	13	nil	7	14
21.	Sikar	5	52	48	100	1570	16	4	27	50
22.	Sawaimadhopur	1	13	6	19	282	15	nil	5	12
23.	Tonk	2	86	7	93	591	6.4	10	13	38
24.	Udaipur	1	Not available	--		245	--	Not available	Not available	
GRAND TOTAL		66	1220	444	1664	27842	17	86	292	683
			(73.3%)	(26.7%)				(5.1%)		

N.B.

Data relates to colleges (62) affiliated to Rajasthan University only.

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## UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

## Survey of colleges in Rajasthan

Statistics of colleges for general education in Rajasthan  
Designation wise break up of teaching staff (1967-68).

Name of the Districts	* Pr. Lect. Asstt. Lect. T/o other						Total	Enrolment	Students per teacher	Women teachers
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.				
1. Alwar.	3	82					86	1085	20	23
2. Ajmer	7	250			5		262	4702	18	59
3. Bikaner	5	125	1		1		132	1999	15	30
4. Bharatpur	2	69					71	1544	22	5
5. Barmer	1	20					21	212	20	1
6. Bhilwara	2	55			1		58	928	16	1
7. Banswara	1	25					26	283	11	
8. Bundi	1	29					30	385	13	2
9. Churu	3	54			1		58	851	15	7
10. Chittorgarh	2	30					32	361	11	2
11. Dungarpur	1	19					20	184	9	1
12. Ganganagar	3	110			3		116	3551	20	18
13. Jaipur	8	187			1	1	197	3829	19	35
14. Jalore	2	17					19	105	55	
15. Jhalawar	1	20					21	366	17	2
16. Jhunjhunu	5	91			2		98	2255	23	6
17. Kota	3	104					107	1712	16	24
18. Nagaur	1	30					31	617	20	1
19. Pali	2	36			1		39	456	12	
20. Sirohi	1	25					26	329	13	
21. Sikar	5	93			2		100	1570	16	3
22. Sawai Madhopur	1	18					19	282	15	
23. Tonk	2	76			3	12	93	591	6	14
24. Udaipur	1	26					27	245	9	4
25. Rajasthan University	66	1591	1		9	24	1691	27842	17	238

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
26. Jodhpur University	1	11	1				13	196	15		
27. Udaipur University	6	101	1		1	1	110	1862	17	39	
28. Jodhpur & Udaipur Combined	7	112	2		1	1	123	2058	17	39	
29. Rajasthan State		73	1703	3		10	25	1814	29900	17	277

\* No separate figures have been given for P.G. Heads.

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## STATISTICS OF COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN-A DISTRICT WISE PICTURE YEAR (1966-67)

S.No.	Name of District	No. of colleges	EXPENDITURE DURING 1966-67			EXPENDITURE DURING 1966-67		TOTAL EXPENDITURE	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT DURING 1966-67
			ADMINISTRATION STAFF	BOOKS	EQUIPMENT ETC.	STUDENT WELFARE	(in rupees)		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Alwar	3	3,91,505	242638	37676	61494	5398	738711	438.4
2.	Ajmer	7	1531687	307189	98333	181459	9598	2128266	452.6
3.	Bikaner	5	539434	160438	22340	46948	45023	814183	407.3
4.	Bharatpur	2	295231	54913	24896	19120	15015	409175	265.0
5.	Barmer	1	---	---	---Not available		---	---	---
6.	Bhilwara	2	191000	53900	12500	28500	1661	287561*	356.3
7.	Banswara	1	125251	51538	11451	28544	15202	231986	819.7
8.	Bundi	1	160110	40048	16698	24135	16913	257904	669.9
9.	Churu	3	276323	79662	20149	8636	1398	385868	453.4
10.	Chittorgarh	2	---	---	---Not available		---	---	---
11.	Dungarpur	1	88030	25136	9850	9546	nil.	132562	720.4
12.	Ganganagar	6	512251	148824	31303	112549	27384	832311	354.0
13.	Jaipur	8	801820	260146	78772	78849	30667	1250254	326.5
14.	Jalore	2	19750	2471	42800	15000	468	80489	766.6
15.	Jhalawar	1	83350	31570	5000	10000	300	130220	355.8
16.	Jhunjhunu	5	560695	102942	30824	16938	56513	767912	340.5

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
17.	Kota	3	576838	183799	43473	53435	35116	892661	521.4
18.	Nagaur	1	119410	35674	18854	8567	500	183005	296.6
19.	Pali	2	224789	101924	23793	29770	34047	404323	886.7
20.	Sirohi	1	174321	34790	12689	24377	13153	259330	788.2
21.	Sikar	5	251952	49955	10627	10501	1194	324229 **	459.9
22.	Sawai Madhopur	1	98600	27500	10000	22750	—	158850	563.3
23.	Tonk	2	503000	59113	49612	127805	16933	763463	1291.8
24.	Udaipur	1	—	—	Not available—		—	—	—
Grand Total		66	7525347 (65.8%)	2053870 (18.0%)	611640 (5.3%)	928923 (8.1%)	31343 (2.8%)	11433263 (100%)	425.7

\* Pertains to only one college.  
 \*\* Pertains to 3 colleges only.



ALL FACULTIES COMBINED						SEX-WISE BREAK UP	
FUC	G	PG	R	D/E	Total	Men	Women
83	1602	-	-	-	1602	1460	225
304	3720	603	10	65	4702	3600	1102
307	1506	135	-	51	1999	1633	366
164	1390	-	-	-	1544	1433	111
-	212	-	-	-	212	204	8
230	698	-	-	-	928	849	79
60	223	-	-	-	293	254	29
85	300	-	-	-	385	307	78
233	563	-	-	-	351	798	53
-	361	-	-	-	361	340	21
27	157	-	-	-	184	171	13
562	1751	39	-	-	2351	1959	492
767	3062	-	-	-	3829	3271	558
28	77	-	-	-	105	95	10
54	302	-	-	-	366	320	46
697	1526	27	5	-	2255	2195	60
-	1535	164	13	-	1712	1243	469
253	359	-	-	-	617	613	4
98	353	-	-	-	456	443	13
45	284	-	-	-	329	309	20
445	1124	-	-	-	1570	1536	34
-	232	-	-	-	232	271	11
177	453	72	4	-	591	529	362
27	218	-	-	-	245	236	9
1677	22065	1839	32	116	27842	23669	4173
-	196	-	-	-	196	196	-
263	1518	81	-	-	1562	1308	254
263	1714	81	-	-	2058	1504	554
4055	23777	1120	32	116	29900	25173	4727
(16,39)	(79,53)	(3,70)	(0,10)	(0,40)	(100%)		

Excludes Rajasthan University Teaching Departments.



## UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

## Survey of colleges in Rajasthan

Decline of students enrolment in the B.Sc. classes of colleges affiliated to Rajasthan University.

Name of the Districts.	I	II	III	Percentage of dropants after 1st year study to the 1st year enrolment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Alwar	127	27	21	78.7%
2. Ajmer	575	145	180	74.8%
3. Bikanor	50	12	14	76.0%
4. Bharatpur	110	39	39	64.5%
5. Barmer	Collego was founded in 1965.			
6. Banswara	17	4	6	76.5%
7. Bundi	42	14	17	66.7%
8. Churu	84	11	8	86.9%
9. Chittorgarh	24	8	6	66.7%
10. Dungarpur	B.Sc. Classes started in 1965-66.			
11. Ganganagar	222	31	25	86.0%
12. Jaipur	275	37	28	86.5%
13. Jalore	College was founded in 1966.			
14. Jhalawar	College does not have enrolment for Science.			
15. Jhunjhunu	40	24	28	40.0%
16. Kota	262	65	51	75.2%
17. Nagaur	28	9	8	67.9%
18. Pali	38	21	22	44.7%
19. Sirohi	47	9	13	80.8%
20. Sikar	11	7	8	36.4%
21. Sawai Madhopur	47	3	3	93.6%
22. Tonk	62	43	28	30.7%
Rajasthan (Total)	1990	492	466	75.3%

N.B. I indicates first year enrolment in 1964-65  
 II indicates Second year enrolment in 1965-66  
 III indicates third year enrolment in 1966-67

.....

... colleges for general education in Rajasthan subject-wise break-up of teaching staff. Year (1967-68)

Sl. No.	Name of District.	No. of colleges	Arabic	English	Hindi	Sanskrit	Tel. Sec.	Sociology	Philosophy	Psychology	Urdu	Geography	Others	Total (Arts)	Physics	Chemistry	Mathematics	Biology	Botany	Zoology	Geology	Home Sc.	Lab. Sc.	Others	Total (Science)	Commerce	Others	Total	
1.	Alwar	3	14	5	4	13	2	3	3	nil	nil	-	1	53	5	8	3	1	3	3	nil	nil	nil	2	25	7	nil	85	
2.	Bikaner	7	22	1	24	6	14	6	2	-	-	9	11	138	24	24	14	2	13	12	-	-	-	-	89	33	2	242	
3.	Bikaner	5	17	7	8	12	4	8	2	-	-	-	4	64	8	8	6	-	5	5	-	-	-	1	33	34	1	152	
4.	Bharatpur	2	12	4	3	10	1	4	1	2	-	3	1	41	5	5	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	20	10	-	71	
5.	Bansmer	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	21	
6.	Bhilwara	2	7	3	3	6	1	3	1	-	-	4	1	29	5	6	3	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	23	6	-	59	
7.	Banswara	1	-	-	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	14	2	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	26	
8.	Bundi	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	14	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	30	
9.	Bhuru	3	3	2	2	10	1	4	2	-	-	3	2	35	3	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	10	13	-	-	
10.	Chittorgarh	2	-	2	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	21	2	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	30	
11.	Dungarpur	1	3	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	11	2	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	21	
12.	Ganganagar	6	14	3	3	15	2	3	-	3	-	3	3	64	13	13	7	1	6	4	-	-	-	-	44	11	-	111	
13.	Jaipur	3	30	13	12	27	4	15	7	1	1	3	12	125	11	10	8	4	2	2	-	4	-	-	41	30	1	171	
14.	Jalore	2	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	
							2	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	
	Jambhuni	5	17	5	5	15	-	7	1	2	-	1	2	56	5	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	24	-	61	
			12	7	12	5	3	2	3	-	-	3	4	60	8	13	3	2	4	4	-	-	-	1	35	12	-	107	
	Jhansur	1	5	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	15	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	10	6	-	31	
	Jhansi	2	5	2	2	4	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	20	3	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	11	8	-	30	
	Jirohi	1	3	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	12	2	3	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	20	
	Johar	5	15	5	4	11	1	6	2	1	1	1	-	47	9	10	7	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	31	22	-	100	
	Jodhpur	1	4	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	13	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	19	
	Jodhpur	2	12	5	4	8	4	6	1	1	-	-	24*	67	3	5	4	-	3	4	1	2	-	-	22	4	-	60	
	Jodhpur	1	4	1	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	13	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	10	4	-	27	
	Rajasthan University	56	227	100	93	212	39	104	37	23	1	3	47	72	951	122	132	85	18	56	60	2	6	1	9	491	245	4	1691
	Jodhpur	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	13	
	Jodhpur	5	12	6	6	11	1	9	12	2	-	6	7	72	7	9	5	-	5	5	-	3	-	-	38	-	-	110	
	Combined position Jodhpur and Jaipur Univs.	7	13	6	6	12	1	9	12	2	-	6	7	74	10	11	7	-	7	6	-	8	-	-	49	-	-	123	
	Rajasthan State	73	240	100	93	212	39	113	49	25	1	3	52	79	1025	132	143	92	18	63	66	2	14	1	9	540	245	4	1801

\*Includes 1 German, 1 Russian, 13 Music, 4 Drawing etc.

## Appendix XVI

STATISTICS OF COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN-A DISTRICT-WISE  
PICTURE Year (1966-1967)

S. No.	Name of District	No. of colleges	EXAMINATION RESULTS (FINAL)						
			B.A.	B.Sc.	B.Com.	M.A.	M.Sc.	M.Com. (pass %)	
1.	Alwar	3	63.9%	5.0%	44.1%	--	--	--	
2.	Ajmer	7	60.8%	37.2%	45.6%	96.2%	87.9%	92.9%	
3.	Bikaner	5	68.6%	20.0%	28.7%	93.8%	55.6%	--	
4.	Bharatpur	2	35.3%	51.5%	45.5%	--	--	--	
5.	Barmar	1	Not Available-----						
6.	Bhilwara	2	73.3%	47.4%	47.8%	--	--	--	
7.	Banswara	1	80.0%	50.0%	--	--	--	--	
8.	Bundi	1	88.0%	40.0%	30.8%	--	--	--	
9.	Churu	3	71.2%	83.3%	46.2%	--	--	--	
10.	Chittorgarh	2	-----Not available-----						
11.	Dungarpur	1	83.3%	--	--	--	--	--	
12.	Ganganagar	6	56.7%	27.3%	58.1%	--	--	--	
13.	Jaipur	8	69.8%	18.5%	54.5%	--	--	--	
14.	Jalore	2	50.0%	--	22.2%	--	--	--	
15.	Jhalawar	1	43.2%	--	--	--	--	--	
16.	Jhunjhunu	5	64.8%	46.2%	54.5%	--	--	100%	
17.	Kota	3	78.1%	40.8%	80.6%	96.9%	57.1%	--	
18.	Nagaur	1	30.8%	28.6%	54.2%	--	--	--	
19.	Pali	2	86.1%	35.7%	52.9%	--	--	--	
20.	Sirohi	1	77.3%	58.3%	66.7%	--	--	--	
21.	Sikar	5	84.6%	12.5%	34.9%	--	--	--	
22.	Sawai Madhopur	1	60.6%	33.3%	--	--	--	--	
23.	Tonk	2	67.2%	40.9%	--	--	--	--	
24.	Udaipur	1	-----Not available-----						
Grand total			66	60.4%	35.6%	45.5%	87.9%	81.1%	92.9%
Actual Numbers.				(1351)	(153)	(410)	(87)	(60)	(26)
				1947	430	902	99	74	28

N.B. i) Data pertains to colleges affiliated to Rajasthan University only.

ii) Excludes university colleges and university teaching departments.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : July 3, 1968

Item No. 44 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to review the problems of the Bihar University.

...

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th and 7th December, 1967 considered the report of the University Enquiry Commission on the working of the Bihar University and adopted the following resolution: -

"The Commission felt seriously concerned about the distressing situation as revealed by the Bihar University Enquiry Commission and desired that a committee be appointed to go into the matter and suggest remedial measures that may be taken to bring about improvement in the conditions prevailing in the University".

Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the following members was appointed: -

1. Prof. A.R. Wadia,  
Member, U.G.C.
2. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar,  
Member, U.G.C., and  
Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Bombay.
3. Prof. S. Dhawan,  
Member, UGC, and  
Director,  
Indian Institute of Science,  
Bangalore.
4. Dr. P.D. Shukla,  
Joint Educational Adviser,  
Ministry of Education,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.
5. Dr. R.N. Saksena  
Director,  
Institute of Social Sciences,  
Agra.

Officers of the Commission.

6. Dr. P.J. Philip,  
Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.
7. Dr. S.C. Goel,  
Education Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

(Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar could not go with the Committee).

The Committee visited the Bihar University on 4th and 5th April, 1968 and had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Professors, Readers, Principals of constituent colleges, student

representatives, citizens of Muzaffarpur, members of the University Syndicate, Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, District Judge and others. In Patna the Committee met Shri K.D.V. Raman, former, Chairman, Bihar State University Service Commission, Shri A. Alam, Education Secretary, Govt. of Bihar, and Dr. T.B. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar State University Commission. The Committee also had a meeting with the members of the Bihar State University Commission in Patna.

The report of the Committee is attached as Annexure. The main observations and recommendations of the Committee are given below:

- (i) The various persons the Committee met and the reports of the different enquiry commissions and committees appointed by the Chancellor or the State Govt. revealed that the situation in the Bihar University is extremely disquieting and university life has virtually broken down.
- (ii) The Committee found clear evidence of factionalism both among the students and teachers of the University. Almost everyone complained of the leakage of question papers and the evil practice of private tuition and coaching in which the teachers of the University indulged on a large scale.
- (iii) The Vice-Chancellor is not able to exercise his powers fully because of party politics in the Syndicate and lack of cooperation from some members of the administrative staff of the University.
- (iv) The academic life of the University is being vitiated by the presence of certain political elements in the university bodies and a few teacher-politicians and recalcitrant students and the inability of the University to initiate legal and punitive measures against any of the undesirable elements.
- (v) Admissions do not seem to be entirely based on academic considerations and the Committee has reasons to believe that the examination system has ceased to function properly. It is also alleged that Ph.D. degrees are awarded with little regard to research standards, the degree having become a means to earn an advance increment of Rs.125/-.
- (vi) The construction work of the University has been held up due to vested interest in the award of contracts. Even buildings sanctioned during the Third Plan period by the Commission have not come up so far.
- (vii) The prevalent situation in the University is undoubtedly critical but it does not appear to be beyond repair. If, however, strong remedial measures along right lines are not taken immediately, the situation may degenerate further.
- (viii) According to the assessment of the Committee, some basic changes have to be brought about during the next 2-3 years before the University and its various organs can again function in a democratic way according to normal procedures.
- (ix) It would not be possible to shift the headquarters of the University as has been suggested, partly because of the cost involved in this operation and partly because the University will continue to draw majority of its students from the town even if the headquarters are shifted to a place in the vicinity of Muzaffarpur.
- (x) There should be a bifurcation of undergraduate and postgraduate classes in the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur. The undergraduate Pass students could be absorbed by the local colleges where facilities for the purpose may be enhanced, if necessary. The University should however exercise greater vigilance in the matter of admissions to Honours classes in the constituent colleges as also tighten up measures for maintenance of standards of examinations, including the conduct of examination.

(xi) The post of Principal in the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur, is redundant and serves no useful purpose and may be abolished. The administrative work of the College could be entrusted to Deans of Faculties by rotation.

(xii) The Vice-Chancellor should, as a rule, be a distinguished educationist or eminent scholar with adequate administrative experience. Once appointed, he should be in a position to enjoy the confidence of the university bodies and the academic community and should be given adequate powers to act for the betterment of the University.

(xiii) During the interim period of 2-3 years referred to earlier, the Registrar of the University should be appointed from one of the all-India services.

(xiv) It would be in the interest of efficient management of the financial affairs of the University to have a full-time Finance Officer rather than a Treasurer. The Finance Officer should be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor.

(xv) The power of recommending affiliation or dis-affiliation of colleges should be exercised by the Syndicate of the University in consultation with the concerned academic bodies and not by the Senate as at present.

(xvi) The following composition is suggested for the Syndicate of the University:

- (a) Vice-Chancellor.
- (b) Education Secretary.
- (c) A representative of the State University Commission.
- (d) One Dean by rotation.
- (e) One Principal by rotation.
- (f) Director, Bihar Institute of Science & Technology, Ranchi, or his representative.
- (g) Director, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, or his representative.
- (h) Director, Lac Research Institute, Patna, or his representative.

However, considering the present situation, it would be desirable for the Chancellor to nominate the members of the Syndicate for a period of two or three years in consultation with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education. The size of the Syndicate may be limited preferably to 8-10 members. A calendar should also be drawn up for holding the meetings of the Syndicate so that the dates of the meetings are known to all members in advance.

(xvii) The Finance Committee of the University should consist of the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman, Secretary, Education Department or a senior person nominated by him, Finance Secretary or his nominee, Secretary, Bihar University Commission, two Deans and one Principal by rotation and the Finance Officer as the Secretary of the Committee. The term of office of the members other than the ex-officio members should be for a period of 3 years.

(xviii) The present system of appointment of teachers/officers of the University, whereby appointments are recommended by the Public Service Commission may continue with the important additional provision that the number of experts should be increased from 1-2 to 2-3 and the experts on the selection committee should have the right to vote. All proposals for the creation of new posts should be initiated by the Academic Council and not by the Syndicate of the University. After normalcy returns, the appointment procedure can be reviewed for a

a change-over to the more normal pattern.

(xix) The University should however constitute committees of academic experts with members drawn from outside the State of Bihar for making periodical assessments of the performance of its teaching staff for the purpose of increments, confirmation and promotion.

(xx) Since the practice of taking private tuitions has led to many kinds of malpractices in examinations etc., drastic disciplinary action should be taken against those teachers who engage in private tuitions, if the Vice-Chancellor is satisfied about the facts of the case. No teacher who engages himself as a coach should be allowed to accept any examinerships in the University.

(xxi) For some time to come all papers should be set by external examiners and evaluation should be done by the teachers of the University at the University office or at 2-3 selected regional centres ensuring that no examiner is allowed to take the scripts home for evaluation. No teacher should be an examiner for a continuous period of more than 3 years, after which there should be a gap of at least 2 years before he is re-appointed.

(xxii) The practice of granting advance increment of Rs.125/- for obtaining the Ph.D. degree should be discontinued with immediate effect. The procedure for the evaluation of Ph.D. theses should be strengthened. There may be two external examiners for this purpose and the degree should be awarded only when both of them agree on the merit of the candidate.

(xxiii) The construction work of the University should be handed over to either the Central P.W.D. or the local P.W.D. It would also be desirable for the U.G.C. to lay down a definite period for the completion of buildings.

(xxiv) The University should give the highest priority to the creation of various students amenities. The Commission may consider providing a separate allocation for this purpose outside the Fourth Plan ceilings at a later stage, if necessary.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (H)/Secretary

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TO SUGGEST MEASURES FOR BRINGING ABOUT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN THE BIHAR UNIVERSITY.

---

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th and 7th December, 1967 considered the report of the University Enquiry Commission on the working of the Bihar University and adopted the following resolution :-

"The Commission felt seriously concerned about the distressing situation as revealed by the Bihar University Enquiry Commission and desired that a committee be appointed to go into the matter and suggest remedial measures that may be taken to bring about improvement in the conditions prevailing in the University."

Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the following members was appointed:

1. Prof. A.R. Wadia,  
Member, U.G.C.
2. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar,  
Member, U.G.C., and  
Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Bombay.
3. Prof. S. Dhawan,  
Member, U.G.C., and  
Director,  
Indian Institute of Science,  
Bangalore.
4. Dr. P.D. Shukla,  
Joint Educational Adviser,  
Ministry of Education,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.
5. Dr. R.N. Saksena,  
Director,  
Institute of Social Sciences,  
Agra.

Officers of the Commission:

6. Dr. P.J. Philip,  
Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.
7. Dr. S.C. Goel,  
Education Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

(Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar could not go with the Committee to Patna and Muzaffarpur.)



2. We, the members of the Committee visited the Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, on 4th and 5th April, 1968 and had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Deans, Professors, Readers, Principals of constituent colleges, student representatives, citizens of Muzaffarpur, members of the University Syndicate, Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, District Judge and others. In Patna, we had discussions with Shri K.S.V. Raman, former Chairman, Bihar Public Service Commission and former Deputy Chairman, Bihar State University Service Commission, Shri A. Alam, Education Secretary, Government of Bihar, and Dr. T.B. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar State University Commission. We also met the members of the Bihar State University Commission in Patna, including the Chancellor Shri Nityanard Kanungo, Shri B.M.K. Sinha, Vice-Chancellor, Magadh University, Dr. K.K. Datta, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Dr. Bisheswar Prasad, Vice-Chancellor, Bhagalpur University, Dr. Dukhan Ram, former Vice-Chancellor of the old Bihar University, Rev. Fr. A.F. Markham, Vice-Chancellor, Ranchi University, Shri Krishna Kant Singh and Acharya Badri Narain Varma, former Minister of Education and at present Chairman of the Bihar State University Commission. During our stay at Muzaffarpur, a large number of memoranda were presented to us by members of the staff, students of the university, citizens of Muzaffarpur, research fellows, teachers representatives of L.S.College, Muzaffarpur, and Bihar University Constituent Colleges Employees Association. The representatives of the Bihar University Constituent Colleges Employees Association also met us at Muzaffarpur. We also visited the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur, R.D.S. College and M.D.D. Mahila College, Muzaffarpur, on 5th April, 1968 and met the Principals and members of the staff.

### 3. Background of the problem :

The Bihar University was established in 1960 in pursuance of the Bihar Act XIV of 1960 with its headquarters at Muzaffarpur and territorial jurisdiction extending over the whole of the Tirhut Division. It is a teaching-cum-affiliating University.

The University has at present eight Faculties - Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture and Education having 15 university departments as mentioned below in the Faculties of Arts & Science :

ARTS	:	English, Economics, History, Hindi, Psychology, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Bengali, Urdu & Persian, and Political Science.
SCIENCE	:	Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics.

Forty-seven colleges providing teaching facilities upto first degree in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Medicine and Agriculture are affiliated to the University. This includes five constituent colleges, namely, C.M. College, Darbhanga, L.S. College, Muzaffarpur, M.D.D. College, Muzaffarpur, Rajendra College, Chapra and R.D.S.College, Muzaffarpur. The affiliated colleges include six professional colleges one each in Agriculture, Engineering, Law and Medicine and two in Education.

The change in student enrolment during the years 1961-66 in respect of the constituent colleges is given below:-

1961-62			1962-63			1963-64			1964-65			1965-66		
U.G.	IP.G.	Total	U.G.	IP.G.	Total	U.G.	IP.G.	Total	U.G.	IP.G.	Total	U.G.	IP.G.	Total
3259	925	4184	3082	1100	4182	3131	1542	4573	3067	1582	4649	3153	2115	5268

The following table gives the faculty-wise enrolment in the constituent/affiliated colleges of the University for 1966-67 :-

Faculty	University Departments including constituent colleges			Affiliated Colleges		
	U.G.	P.G.	Total	U.G.	P.G.	Total
Arts	2841	1617	4458	14,959	-	14,959
Science	2069	409	2478	12,238	-	12,238
Commerce	406	81	487	1,380	-	1,380
Education	-	-	-	295	-	295
Engg./Tech.	-	-	-	717	-	717
Medicine	-	-	-	823	61 (9 Diploma)	893
Law	153	-	153	931	-	931
Agriculture	-	-	-	294	-	294
	5469	2107	7576	31,637	61 (9 Diploma)	31,707

During the short period of its existence, the affairs of the Bihar University have been subjected to a number of enquiries and investigations by various commissions and committees.

(a) Shri K.S.V. Raman was appointed on 13th June, 1964 to enquire into certain matters concerning the Bihar University in terms of an order issued by the Chancellor of the University. He submitted his report on 14th May, 1965 pointing out, *inter alia*, the unhealthy contacts with politicians, division on caste lines among the teachers and students of the University and the perverse influence of caste and politics on the life of the University. Shri Raman's report recommended suspension of university bodies and governing bodies of the colleges, appointment of an administrative vice-chancellor, transfer or removal of a few teachers who took active part in politics, and enhancement of the powers of the Vice-Chancellor.

(b) Consequent upon complaints received from various sources regarding the working of the University and use of university funds, during the period July 1965 to December 1965, an enquiry was instituted by the Chancellor under Section 8 of the Bihar University Act. Retired Justice K.K. Banerjee was appointed to enquire and investigate into various complaints relating to appointments, promotions and confirmation of university teachers, irregular and improper expenditure etc. The allegations pertained to the period during which Shri Niteshwar Prasad Sinha acted as Treasurer and officiating Vice-Chancellor of the University.

(c) Under Clause 51 of the Bihar State Universities (Patna, Bihar, Bhagalpur and Ranchi) Act 1960, the Government of Bihar appointed an Enquiry Commission, consisting of Shri S.P. Singh and Shri K. Ahmed to report on the prevailing conditions in the Universities of Bihar. The important findings and recommendations of the Commission relating to the Bihar University are as under :-

- (i) There is a strong evidence of the influence of casteism and factionalism in the conduct of the academic and administrative affairs of the University resulting in a marked deterioration of standards.
- (ii) The Vice-Chancellors, Registrars, Senate and Syndicate of the University have not functioned in the best interests of the University and have sometimes been guilty of serving personal ends.
- (iii) Those portions of the Bihar State Universities Act 1960 which relate to the Bihar University should be repealed and replaced by an ordinance. The ordinance should have the approval of the State University Commission. The Vice-Chancellor could be assisted in administrative matters by a small advisory committee of educationists. The Vice-Chancellor should also have a committee of academicians drawn from the State Universities to advise him on all academic matters.

The main observations and recommendations of the Enquiry Commission are detailed in Annexure I.

- (d) Following the submission of the report of the Enquiry Commission, the Government of Bihar issued an Ordinance to amend the Bihar Universities Act 1960. The main features of the Ordinance related to the appointment of Deputy Chairman of the Bihar State University Commission as ex-officio Pro-Chancellor of the University, the appointment of a Financial Adviser (not below the rank of a Deputy Accountant-General) in place of Treasurer and re-constitution of the Finance Committee and the Syndicate. The Ordinance provided that the Finance Committee may comprise :-

- i) The Vice-Chancellor ... as Chairman
- ii) The Dy. Secretary,  
Education Department, Bihar.
- iii) The Secretary, Bihar State University  
Commission.
- iv) One Principal and one Head of University  
Department to be nominated by the Vice-  
Chancellor. The Financial Adviser shall  
be the Member-Secretary of the Finance  
Committee.

The constitution of the Syndicate was laid down as under:-

Ex-officio members:

- i) The Vice-Chancellor.
- ii) The Financial Adviser.
- iii) The Education Secretary or his nominee.
- iv) The Director of Public Instruction, Bihar, or  
his nominee.
- v) Two Principals and four Heads of the University  
Departments to be determined in such manner as  
may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other members:

Six educationists to be nominated by the  
Chancellor on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor.

Another important feature of the Ordinance was that 2 - 3 experts nominated by the Chancellor on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor to help the Public Service Commission in making recommendations for appointment to posts of teachers/officers of the University, were conferred the right to vote. The Ordinance also provided that the Vice-Chancellor would hold office during the pleasure of the Chancellor.

The Ordinance was repealed by the subsequent Government of Bihar. In the meantime, the Senate of the Bihar University appointed a committee to give its comments on the report of the University Enquiry Commission. The committee has not yet submitted its report. We were however informed that opinion in the committee favoured that :

- (i) all elections to the Senate, Syndicate and Finance Committee be held by the method of proportional representation by single transferable vote;
- (ii) the Vice-Chancellor be selected by the Syndicate and the Senate by the same method;
- (iii) officers and teachers be appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendations of the Selection Committees mainly consisting of external experts of high standing selected by the Chancellor from panels maintained by him.

It was not our function as a committee to go into the details of various incidents described in the report, such as irregular appointments, embezzlement of funds, mal-practices in the conduct of examinations, unauthorised expenditure, wrong fixation of pay, illegal purchases, defective construction procedures of the university, students indiscipline etc. Our conclusions regarding the prevalent situation in the Bihar University are therefore based, first, on an assessment of the reports of the Enquiry Commission, secondly, on the evidence given by eminent persons whom we met and, thirdly, on the various representations and memoranda submitted to us during the course of enquiry.

#### 4. Meetings :

The various persons whom we met, were virtually unanimous in highlighting (i) the influence of aggressive casteism on the part of students and teachers who are led by various groups such as Bhumihars, Rajputs and Kayasthas, (ii) occurrence of strikes, demonstrations, leakage of question papers, and (iii) the fact that the administrative and academic bodies have ceased to function in a normal way, in the University. In Patna, as stated earlier, we met Shri K.S.V. Raman who reiterated the conclusions embodied in his report submitted to the then Chancellor. When asked by a member of the Committee whether the academic community of the University could be rehabilitated, Shri Raman replied that 5 elected members of the Syndicate, 4-5 teachers of the University and some 20 "goonda-students" in the University had paralysed the entire life of the University. The administration had failed to eliminate the influence of these elements or to take suitable punitive measures against them. Shri Raman was of the view that the Vice-Chancellor of the University should be an administrator and that the present Act of the University should be abrogated and the University should have nominated bodies for 2-3 years till academic life in the University returned to normalcy.

The members of the Bihar State University Commission, whom we met in Patna on 4th April, also emphasized that deterioration had set in the academic standards of the University owing to the virus of elections and the group-ridden character of the University Syndicate. They suggested that apart from doing away with elections, the powers at present exercised by the Senate regarding (a) affiliation of colleges, and (b) creation of posts should be entrusted to the academic bodies of the University. The other steps suggested by them related to the abolition of the post of treasurer and shifting of the headquarters of the University either to Patna or to a new campus in the vicinity of Muzaffarpur.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Bihar University referred to the influence exercised by unacademic considerations in the management of the University. According to his analysis of the situation, while there were some good teachers in the University and the large majority of students desired to be left alone to prosecute their studies, a few recalcitrant teachers and students instigated by outsiders had paralysed the administration of the University. Some teachers were able to persuade students to resort to such activities by giving them undue advantage in examinations and also by appealing to their caste affinities. Some of the officers of the University were also aligned with special groups and as a result the administrative machinery could not function properly and had almost broken down. Again, there were indolent officers who did not attend to their normal duties. The Vice-Chancellor also recounted the various corrupt practices of the engineering section of the University which had not maintained proper accounts of even their store. He further pointed out that the finances of the University had so deteriorated that it was on the verge of bankruptcy. The normal schedule of examinations had been gravely disturbed; the examinations were postponed from March to May and then from May to the last week of July. The postgraduate examinations were further postponed to February.

In our meeting with the Professors and Readers of the university departments, we were told about the various evils that had crept into the examination system of the university such as leakage of question papers through paper-setters or board of moderators, favouritism in the evaluation of answer books, private tuitions and coaching by individual teachers on a large scale, lowering of the standards of research owing to the system of giving an advance increment of Rs. 125/- to all teachers who obtained the Ph.D. degree, dual control by the principal and heads of departments in the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur, corrupting influence of certain elected members of the syndicate etc. Some of the suggestions made by the teachers were bifurcation of the undergraduate and postgraduate teaching at the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur, abolition of the post of principal and shifting of the headquarters of the University to a quieter locality to improve the tone of discipline.

Students of the University also referred to the various mal-practices mentioned in the fore-going paragraph. Besides, they deplored the absence of student amenities on the campus such as library facilities, a suitable issue-system of books and residential accommodation and condemned polarization between students and teachers, admissions on a caste basis, lack of proper laboratory facilities etc. It was pointed out that indiscipline was so wide-spread that girl students could not move about freely in the university. One of the suggestions made by the students to meet this situation was the formation of a University Union with ~~some~~ nominated members and a few elected representatives.

Citizens of Muzaffarpur, who met us, were of the view that the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor should not be made on political grounds. He should be an eminent educationist with adequate administrative experience and once appointed given ample powers. Another

point stressed by the citizens was lack of congenial conditions to enable students to prosecute their studies, partly owing to lack of residential arrangements in the University and partly because of the disturbed situation on the University campus which had come to such a pass that the honour of their daughters was not safe.

In our meeting with members of the University Syndicate, an elected member made the following points :-

- (a) Education should be a concurrent subject.
- (b) Vice-Chancellors should be eminent people and their hands should be strengthened. The appointment should not be on political grounds.
- (c) The report of the Bihar University Enquiry Commission is partisan since in his opinion, it is not possible for a few teachers and elected members of the Senate to paralyse the working of the University.
- (d) Except for the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur, the conduct of examinations at other centres has been normal.

#### 5. The present situation :

Most of the above conclusions were fully borne out by our own observations regarding the working of the University. We noticed that the Vice-Chancellor's house was guarded by an armed sentry round the clock. We also noted that examinations were being conducted with the help of magistrates and a large number of policemen. We found clear evidence of factionalism both amongst the students and the teachers of the University. Almost everyone complained of the leakage of question papers and the evil practice of private tuition and coaching in which the teachers of the University indulged, in spite of rules laid down by the University to the contrary. In a representation made to us it was alleged that one of the Heads of Department not only did not take his lecture-classes, but also did allow other teachers in the department to take their classes, so that students may have to fall back upon private coaching at the time of examination. Both the citizens of Muzaffarpur and the officials confirmed that students of the University had created a law and order problem in the town.

Evidently, the Vice-Chancellor is not able to exercise powers because of the dominating influence of the Syndicate in which local politics seems preponderant and as a result of lack of cooperation from the administrative authorities of the University, including the Registrar and the Treasurer. It seems to us that while it is conceded by all concerned that a few politicians, a few teacher-politicians and some recalcitrant students are vitiating the academic life of the University, no one is able to initiate legal and punitive measures against any of them. Merit does not seem to play any significant role in admissions, the examination system has broken down and the award of the Ph.D. degree has little regard for research merit and has mainly become a means to earn advance increments. The construction work of the University has been held by vested interests in the award of contracts. Even buildings sanctioned by the University Grants Commission during the Third Plan period have not progressed.

The prevalent situation in the University is in these circumstances undoubtedly critical but it does not appear to be beyond repair. We are, however, convinced that if strong remedial measures along right lines are not taken immediately, the situation may degenerate further. Even the present situation does not admit of any easy solution and the remedies would have to be fairly drastic.

Our recommendations are based on our assessment that some basic changes have to be brought about during the next 2-3 years before the University and its various organs can again function in a democratic way according to normal procedures. We urge that the University Grants Commission, the State Government and the Bihar University should ensure that the academic life of the University is rehabilitated as speedily as possible.

## 6. Recommendations :

### (a) Headquarters of the University :

We examined a suggestion put forward by a number of persons that the headquarters of the University should be shifted either to Patna or to a new campus in the neighborhood of Muzaffarpur. This could be one method of weakening the influence of local politicians in the affairs of the University and of reducing the impact of the legacy of the past. So far the investment in capital projects has not been substantial, as the buildings of the University consist of the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur complex, a guest house, Vice-Chancellor's house, a girls' hostel and two boys' hostels. It seems to us however that in view of financial stringency it may be difficult to shift the headquarters of the University away from Muzaffarpur. Moreover, unless the new campus is entirely residential in character, the University will continue to draw a majority of its students from the town.

### (b) Bifurcation of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Teaching:

The L.S. College, Muzaffarpur, is a constituent college of the University and the teaching departments of the University are all located in the College. This institution imparts teaching at the undergraduate (Pass and Hons.) and postgraduate level and also offers facilities for research work. Class-rooms, laboratories, library facilities and other conditions in the college are however so cramped that it is not surprising that the discipline of the college has been going down. While from the academic point of view it is an advantage to have undergraduate and postgraduate classes on the same campus, it seems that in this college this combination has been one of the major causes of indiscipline. We therefore suggest that there should be a bifurcation of undergraduate and postgraduate classes in the college. The undergraduate Pass students could be absorbed by the local colleges where facilities for the purpose may be enhanced, if necessary. In so far as Honours classes are concerned, the standards of admission and examinations in the other constituent colleges of the University do not appear to be comparable to the standards maintained by the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur. The University should therefore exercise great vigilance in the matter of admission to Honours classes in the constituent colleges as also in regard to standards of evaluation including the conduct of examinations. Arrangements should be worked out by the University for cooperative teaching and collaboration between the Honours and postgraduate departments of the University and other local constituent colleges. It should also be possible for the teachers of the University to participate in undergraduate Pass and Honours teaching. Similarly, it would be an advantage to draw some of the postgraduate teachers from the local colleges for part-time work in the university departments.

### (c) Dual control in the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur :

We suggest that the post of Principal in the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur, may be abolished as it is redundant and serves no useful purpose in an institution which has heads of department of the rank of Professors and Deans of Faculties. In the present situation there may be many sources of conflict between the Deans and Professors on the one hand and the Principal on the other. The abolition of the Principal's post would therefore contribute towards bringing about more harmonious relations among the members of the staff and a better assignment of responsibilities. The administrative work of the college could be entrusted to the Deans of Faculties by rotation.

(d) Appointment of Vice-Chancellor :

The Vice-Chancellor is by far the most important functionary in a university. Under the Bihar University Act, the Vice-Chancellor of the University is appointed by the Chancellor, who is the Governor of the State. Even though the person appointed as Vice-Chancellor may be an eminent scholar, the appointment is looked upon by many people as an act of political patronage. In order to cast away such fears and prejudices, the Vice-Chancellor should, as a rule, be a distinguished educationist or eminent scholar with adequate administrative experience. As pointed out by the report of the Committee on Model Act for Universities, "whatever may be the mode of appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, the main object should be to choose the best person available and this may be better ensured by following the "Delhi pattern" than by other procedures. Once appointed, the Vice-Chancellor should be able to enjoy the confidence of the university bodies and the academic community and should be given the necessary freedom and powers to act for the betterment of the University."

(e) Appointment of Registrar :

The Registrar of the University is a whole-time officer and acts as secretary to the Senate, Syndicate and Academic Council and is expected to render assistance to the Vice-Chancellor in all administrative matters. At present the Registrar is appointed by the Syndicate of the University on the recommendation of the State Public Service Commission. This method of appointment has not been working satisfactorily in the situation prevailing in the Bihar University. We therefore suggest that for an interim period, an experienced person from one of the All-India Services may be invited to hold this position.

(f) Abolition of the post of Treasurer :

*not satisfactory*  
The Treasurer of the University is at present appointed by the Chancellor for a period of 3 years and is an ex-officio member of the Syndicate. Since the duties assigned to the Treasurer viz. general supervision over the funds of the University have not been performed equitably as revealed by the reports of the various enquiry commissions, we suggest that the post of Treasurer may be abolished and the duties and functions of the Treasurer entrusted to a Finance Officer. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Model Act Report as well as the Education Commission have both advocated that in the interest of an efficient management of the financial affairs of the university, it is necessary to have a full-time Finance Officer, rather than a Treasurer who is generally not a full-time and paid officer of the university. The Finance Officer should be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor.

(g) Affiliation of colleges :-

Under the present Act, the Senate of the University has been given the power of control and superintendence over colleges, including the power of affiliating or disaffiliating such colleges, provided that the power of affiliating or disaffiliating colleges shall not be exercised except with the previous approval of the State Government. It may be pointed out in this connection that this function is not exercised by the Senate in most other universities as in the Senate are represented various cross sections of the public including lay-men. We suggest that the power of recommending affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges may be exercised by the Syndicate of the University, in consultation with the concerned academic bodies.

(h) Syndicate

As pointed out earlier in our report, the Syndicate of the University has not been functioning properly. Among the causes for this, the chief one would appear to be the baneful influence of



elected members from among those members of the senate who represent the graduates constituency. It is surprising that a small minority has been able to paralyse the normal working of the Syndicate and generate the influence of groupism and casteism in the affairs of the University. We have reasons to believe that the meetings of the Syndicate have been fixed on occasions to suit the convenience of certain members and the proceedings have lacked decorum. At present the Syndicate consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Secretary of the Education Department, Director of Public Instruction, three teachers, one of whom is the principal of a college maintained by the University and two heads of university departments, 5 persons other than teachers elected from and by the non-teacher members of the Senate, 4 teachers - two nominated by the Chancellor and two coopted by the Syndicate - and one representative of the governing bodies of the colleges nominated by the Chancellor. We suggest the following composition, as an interim measure, for the Syndicate of the University :-

- (a) Vice-Chancellor.
- (b) Education Secretary.
- (c) A representative of the State University Commission.
- (d) One Dean by rotation.
- (e) One Principal by rotation.
- (f) Director, Bihar Institute of Science & Technology, Ranchi, or his representative.
- (g) Director, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, or his representative.
- (h) Director, Lac Research Institute, Patna, or his representative.

However, considering the present situation, it would be desirable for the Chancellor to nominate the members of the Syndicate for a period of two or three years in consultation with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education. The size of the Syndicate may be limited preferably to 8-10 members. A calendar should also be drawn up for holding the meetings of the Syndicate so that the dates of the meetings are known to all members well in advance.

(i) Finance Committee :

It is recommended that the Finance Committee of the University should consist of the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman, Secretary, Education Department or a senior person nominated by him, Finance Secretary or his nominee, Secretary, Bihar University Commission, two Deans and one Principal by rotation, and the Finance Officer as the Secretary of the Committee. The term of office of the members other than the ex-officio members should be for a period of 3 years.

(j) Appointment of Teachers/Officers :

All appointments of teachers and officers in the University are at present recommended by the State Public Service Commission with the assistance of one or two experts, one of whom is nominated by the Syndicate and the other by the Academic Council. This system contrasts with the practice followed in other universities where selections are made by duly constituted committees with the Vice-Chancellor as chairman, dean of the concerned faculty, head of the department and some experts nominated by the Chancellor, usually from a panel. Ordinarily, the system of appointment of teachers and officers of the university by duly constituted selection committees is desirable but considering the conditions prevailing in the university, we recommend that the present system whereby appointments are recommended by the Public Service Commission may continue with the important additional provision that the number of experts should be increased from 1-2 to 2-3 and the

experts on the selection committees should have the right to vote. We also recommend that all proposals for the creation of new posts should be initiated by the Academic Council and not by the Syndicate of the University. After normalcy returns, the appointment procedure can be reviewed for a change-over to the pattern followed in most universities.

(k) Appraisal of Teachers :

It is of the utmost importance that the University should maintain the highest standards of teaching, research and examinations. We were told by the Vice-Chancellor, students and teachers of the University that some members of the teaching staff did not perform their normal duties as teachers, much less cared for the advancement of knowledge. In this connection we would like to suggest that the University should constitute committees of experts with members drawn from outside the State of Bihar for making an assessment of its teaching staff, specially in matters concerning performance/increments/confirmation/promotion. The papers published by the teachers, research guidance offered by them and participation in co-curricular activities should be taken into consideration in an objective manner, in an appraisal of the qualities of the teacher. A fair and impartial assessment system would go a long way in nurturing talent and morale among the staff.

(l) Private Coaching :

As referred to earlier in our report, many members of the staff engage themselves in private tuitions and coaching. While this practice may be said to be related to the economic condition of teachers, there can be no doubt that in Bihar University this has led to mal-practices in examinations, leakage of question papers and favouritism, etc. We understand that while the University has laid down rules to the effect that no teacher shall undertake private tuition, this rule is observed more in its breach than in its observance. It is suggested that drastic disciplinary action should be taken against those who engage in private tuitions, after the Vice-Chancellor has instituted an enquiry and is satisfied about the facts of the case. No teacher who engages himself as a coach should be allowed to accept any remunerative work including examinership in the University.

(m) Leakage of Question Papers :

In view of the serious allegations regarding leakage of question papers, we suggest that the board of moderators should consist of external members only. It is understood that this system has been adopted by the Ranchi University and is working well. Ideally, there should be a system of internal assessment under which the teacher who teaches the course and lays down the syllabus also evaluates the performance of his students. We are, however, afraid that the existing conditions in the Bihar University are not congenial even for the continuance of the present system under which 50% of the examiners are external and 50% internal. We suggest that for some time to come all papers should be set by external examiners and that evaluation should be done by the teachers of the University at the University office or at 2-3 selected regional centres under the supervision of a senior examiner ensuring that no examiner is allowed to take the scripts home for evaluation. No teacher should be an examiner for a continuous period of more than 3 years, after which there should be a gap of at least 2 years before he is reappointed.

(n) Advance Increment for Ph.D. :

We were told by the Vice-Chancellor and the teachers of the University that the practice of granting advance increment of Rs.125/- for obtaining the Ph.D. had led to deterioration in the standards of

research for this degree. We suggest that this practice should be discontinued with immediate effect and further that the procedure for the evaluation of the Ph.D. theses should be strengthened. There may be two external examiners for this purpose and the degree should be awarded only when both of them agree on the merit of the candidate and his contribution to the advancement of knowledge.

(o) Construction Procedure :

The execution of the various projects sanctioned by the University Grants Commission is distressingly slow. This is particularly true of buildings. Most of the buildings sanctioned during the Third Plan have not been completed so far. This has also hampered the growth of the university departments. The science departments are presently housed in the buildings meant for the undergraduate classes at L.S. College where the space available is very inadequate. The University should give the top-most priority to the completion of its buildings which are at various stages of construction as shown in Annexure II. We suggest that the construction work of the University should be handed over to either the Central P.W.D. or the State P.W.D. It would also be desirable for the U.G.C. to lay down a definite period for the completion of the buildings.

(p) Student Amenities :

Enough attention does not seem to have been given to the welfare of students and this has contributed much to student unrest in the Bihar University. The Fourth Plan Visiting Committee had observed that the hostels of the University were not properly maintained. We were also apprised of various inadequacies relating to libraries, laboratories, hostels etc., as referred to in an earlier paragraph of this report. The Visiting Committee recommended construction of two hostels at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and a students home at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakh. We would suggest that the University should give the highest priority to creating these facilities and also improve arrangements for games and sports, extra curricular activities, health centre and other students welfare programmes. The Commission may consider a separate allocation towards this outside the Fourth Plan ceilings at a later stage, if necessary.

(q) Conclusion :

In conclusion, we would like to say that although the position in the Bihar University is extremely disquieting and university life has virtually broken down, we did meet a considerable number of well-motivated teachers and bright students who are eager to assist the University authorities in bringing back university life to normal.

We would also like to record our appreciation and gratitude to the University authorities and various persons we met for their cooperation and assistance in our work.

7. Summary of Observations and Recommendations :

- (i) The various persons we met and the reports of the various enquiry commissions and committees appointed by the Chancellor or the State Government revealed that the situation in the Bihar University is extremely disquieting and university life has virtually broken down. These conclusions were fully borne out by our observation and discussions on the working of the University.
- (ii) We found clear evidence of factionalism both among the students and teachers of the University. Almost everyone complained of the leakage of question papers and the evil practice of private tuition and coaching in which the teachers of the University indulged on a large scale.
- (iii) The Vice-Chancellor is not able to exercise his powers fully because of party politics in the Syndicate and lack of cooperation from some members of the administrative staff of the University.
- (iv) The academic life of the University is being vitiated by the presence of certain political elements in the university bodies and a few teachers-politicians and recalcitrant students and the inability of the University to initiate legal and punitive measures against any of the undesirable elements.
- (v) Admissions do not seem to be entirely based on academic considerations and we have reasons to believe that the examination system has ceased to function properly. It is also alleged that the Ph.D. degrees are awarded with little regard to research standards, the degree having become a means to earn an advance increment of Rs.125/-.
- (vi) The construction work of the University has been held up due to vested interest in the award of contracts. Even buildings sanctioned during the Third Plan period by the Commission have not come up so far.
- (vii) The prevalent situation in the University is undoubtedly critical but it does not appear to be beyond repair. If, however, strong remedial measures along right lines are not taken immediately, the situation may degenerate further.
- (viii) According to our assessment, some basic changes have to be brought about during the next 2-3 years before the University and its various organs can again function in a democratic way according to normal procedures.
- (ix) It would not be possible to shift the headquarters of the University as has been suggested, partly because of the cost involved in this operation and partly because the University will continue to draw a majority of its students from the town even if the headquarters are shifted to a place in the vicinity of Muzaffarpur.
- (x) There should be a bifurcation of undergraduate and post-graduate classes in the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur. The undergraduate Pass students could be absorbed by the local colleges where facilities for the purpose may be enhanced, if necessary. The University should however exercise greater vigilance in the matter of admissions to Honours classes in the constituent colleges as also tighten up measures for maintenance of standards of examinations, including the conduct of examinations.

(xi) The post of Principal in the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur, is redundant and serves no useful purpose and may be abolished. The administrative work of the College could be entrusted to Deans of Faculties by rotation.

(xii) The Vice-Chancellor should, as a rule, be a distinguished educationist or eminent scholar with adequate administrative experience. Once appointed, he should be in a position to enjoy the confidence of the university bodies and the academic community and should be given adequate powers to act for the betterment of the University.

(xiii) During the interim period of 2-3 years referred to earlier, the Registrar of the University should be appointed from one of the all-India services.

(xiv) It would be in the interest of efficient management of the financial affairs of the University to have a full-time Finance Officer rather than a Treasurer. The Finance Officer should be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor.

(xv) The power of recommending affiliation or dis-affiliation of colleges should be exercised by the Syndicate of the University in consultation with the concerned academic bodies and not by the Senate as at present.

(xvi) The following composition is suggested for the Syndicate of the University :

- (a) Vice-Chancellor.
- (b) Education Secretary.
- (c) A representative of the State University Commission.
- (d) One Dean by rotation.
- (e) One Principal by rotation.
- (f) Director, Bihar Institute of Science & Technology, Ranchi, or his representative.
- (g) Director, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, or his representative.
- (h) Director, Lac Research Institute, Patna, or his representative.

However, considering the present situation, it would be desirable for the Chancellor to nominate the members of the Syndicate for a period of two or three years in consultation with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education. The size of the Syndicate may be limited preferably to 8-10 members. A calendar should also be drawn up for holding the meetings of the Syndicate so that the dates of the meetings are known to all members in advance.

(xvii) The Finance Committee of the University should consist of the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman, Secretary, Education Department or a senior person nominated by him, Finance Secretary or his nominee, Secretary, Bihar University Commission, two Deans and one Principal by rotation and the Finance Officer as the Secretary of the Committee. The term of office of the members other than the ex-officio members should be for a period of 3 years.

(xviii) The present system of appointment of teachers/officers of the University, whereby appointments are recommended by the Public Service Commission may continue with the important additional provision that the number of experts should be increased from 1-2 to 2-3 and the experts on the selection committee should have the right to vote. All proposals for the creation of new posts should be initiated by the Academic Council and not by the Syndicate of the University. After normalcy returns, the appointment procedure can be reviewed for a change-over to the more normal pattern.

(xix) The University should constitute committees of academic experts with members drawn from outside the State of Bihar for making periodical assessments of the performance of its teaching staff for the purpose of increments, confirmation and promotion.

(xx) Since the practice of taking private tuitions has led to many kinds of mal-practices in examinations etc., drastic disciplinary action should be taken against those teachers who engage in private tuitions, if the Vice-Chancellor is satisfied about the facts of the case. No teacher who engages himself as a coach should be allowed to accept any examinerships in the University.

(xxi) For some time to come all papers should be set by external examiners and evaluation should be done by the teachers of the University at the University office or at 2-3 selected regional centres ensuring that no examiner is allowed to take the scripts home for evaluation. No teacher should be an examiner for a continuous period of more than 3 years, after which there should be a gap of at least 2 years before he is re-appointed.

(xxii) The practice of granting advance increment of Rs. 125/- for obtaining the Ph.D. degree should be discontinued with immediate effect. The procedure for the evaluation of Ph.D. theses should be strengthened. There may be two external examiners for this purpose and the degree should be awarded only when both of them agree on the merit of the candidate.

(xxiii) The construction work of the University should be handed over to either the Central P.W.D. or the State P.W.D. It would also be desirable for the U.G.C. to lay down a definite period for the completion of buildings

(xxiv) The University should give the highest priority to the creation of various students amenities. The Commission may consider providing a separate allocation for this purpose outside the Fourth Plan ceilings at a later stage, if necessary.

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
OF THE BIHAR UNIVERSITY ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

Things are really unspeakably bad in the Bihar University. The rot has run deep, very deep. There are casteism and factionalism, excessive litigation and violence in words and thoughts and deed and every kind of imaginable and unimaginable unacademic mud-slinging. It is no longer a University. There is no peace in its cloisters, no spiritual and intellectual tranquillity, no gleam of ideals, no striving after learning, no desire to follow knowledge like a sinking star beyond the utmost bounds of human thought's. It is a malestorm of violent, destructive forces, a place of unrelieved darkness. This is no exaggeration. One is not safe. One's honour, one's self-respect is always at stake. One's very life is in constant danger. One may be the Vice-Chancellor, or a teacher or a student but one does not know where he stands, one does not know what the next moment has in store for him. Things are so bad that half-measures would not do. Piecemeal legislation or half-hearted attempts at reform would not serve. We must strike at the very root if we hope to get any results. We, therefore, recommend certain radical measures which we do not know if the Government would have the courage to adopt. We recommend as follows :-

- (1) Those portions of the Bihar State Universities Act, 1960 which relate to the Bihar University should be repealed.
- (2) A fresh Act with few but effective Sections, governing the Bihar University should be enacted.
- (3) This Act should scrap the cumbersome machinery of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Finance Committee, the Academic Council and the Examination Board.
- (4) The Act should vest the powers which are at present enjoyed by the afore-said University bodies in the Vice-Chancellor who should exercise these powers subject to the approval of the Chancellor.
- (5) As there would be no Senate, Syndicate or the Academic Council, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations should have the approval of the State University Commission.
- (6) The Vice-Chancellor appointed should have (a) considerable administrative experience; (b) some standing in the academic world; (c) some insight into the working of a university; and (d) a sense of fairplay and justice. Moreover, he should be completely unaffected by any interest in local caste or party politics.
- (7) The Vice-Chancellor should have a small Advisory Committee of educationists of repute and unaligned officials to advise him on all administrative matters.
- (8) The Vice-Chancellor should also have a committee of academicians drawn from the State Universities to advise him on all academic matters.
- (9) There should be a Financial Adviser to assist the Vice-Chancellor in all matters connected with the finances of the University.
- (10) The Vice-Chancellor should have wide disciplinary powers to take summary action against delinquent teachers, officers, students and the university staff, subject where necessary to the approval of the Chancellor.

- (11) The Vice-Chancellor should have full powers to deal effectively and speedily with the affiliated colleges and to assume full administrative control where necessary.
- (12) The Vice-Chancellor should be allowed a completely free hand to set matters right with the full and unqualified support of the Chancellor and the State Government.
- (13) The headquarters of the University may be shifted from Muzaffarpur to Patna or some where else if considered necessary.
- (14) There is bound to be opposition, perhaps violent opposition to the measures suggested but Government should be ready to face opposition, to deal with it with firmness and tact and imagination and if necessary close down the University for a specified period of time.
- (15) The recommendations that we have made place a very special and a very great responsibility on the Vice-Chancellor as well as the Chancellor. It is hoped that both of them will handle all matters connected with the University with tact, sympathy, understanding, imagination and courage 'never to submit or yield' to the powers of darkness.

....



STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE CONSTRUCTION  
PROJECTS OF BIHAR UNIVERSITY AS ON 13.11.1967.

Name of Project	Present position of the project	Period during which it is likely to be completed
1. Teachers' Hostel	Foundation in progress.	12 months
2. Central Library	Foundation in progress and materials collected at site.	12 months
3. Mathematics Block	Wall completed.	Within 8 months if funds are available.
4. Botany Block	Foundation excavation partly done.	12 months
5. Zoology Block	-do-	-do-
6. Physics Block	R.C.C. foundation complete, pedestal of all columns complete, 60% of plinth beams and columns upto 4' height complete.	12 months
7. Chemistry Block	Wall complete.	9 months
8. Readers Quarters	R.C.C. roof of three quarters of G.F. and masonry of F.F. upto lintel level are complete. The work of remaining five quarters upto roof level of G.F. is also complete.	9 months
9. Lecturers Quarters	Masonry work of 4 units upto G.F. level is complete. R.C.C. roof of one unit is complete.	9 months
10. Professors Quarters	Masonry work upto door lintel level of 4 quarters is complete.	12 months
11. Printing Press	Work nearing completion.	15 days.
12. P.G. Girls Hostel	Completed.	-
13. P.G. Boys Hostel No.2	90% work completed.	one month
14. P.G. Boys Hostel No.1	Completed.	-
15. Vice-Chancellor's House.	Completed.	-
16. Guest House	Completed.	-
17. Health Centre	Completed.	-
18. Construction of road from L.S. College to Municipal Road near V.C.'s Residence.	90% work completed.	1 month

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date:  
Time:  
Place:

Meeting:  
3rd July, 1968  
10 A.M.  
UGC Building, New Delhi.

AGENDA (Contd)

- Item No.47: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the proposal of the Delhi University to introduce Honours course in Sociology. p.229-234
- Item No.48: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to review the requirements for accommodation and staff in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry as a result of the increased admissions to the Honours and M.Sc. courses and other related activities. p.235-255
- Item No.49: To consider the following proposals of Delhi University: p.256
- (a) assistance from Ford Foundation for the development of University Law Faculty. p.257--269
  - (b) revision in the basis of payment of House Rent Allowance to the Principals of colleges affiliated to the University. p.270-271
  - (c) assistance to the extent of Rs.16,000 for the construction of a common room in the Ramjas College p.272
- Item No.50: To consider the proposals of the Osmania University regarding p.273
- (a) construction of the building for the Department of Genetics. p.274-277
  - (b) financial assistance for Golden Jubilee Celebrations. p.278
- Item No.51: To consider a proposal from the Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University for the creation of a Welfare Fund for teachers in universities and colleges. p.279
- Item No.52: To consider the question of providing financial assistance to colleges in Delhi set up by Delhi Administration for repairs and minor additions and alterations of the buildings where the colleges are working. p.280
- Item No.53: To consider certain modifications in the existing rules and pattern of U.G.C. assistance to colleges for the establishment of Students Aid Fund. p.281-285
- Item No.54: Acceptance of consolidated Utilization Certificates and undertaking for assets etc., from the Education Department Jammu & Kashmir State for the grants paid to Government colleges of Jammu & Kashmir for implementation of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme. p.286-289
- Item No.55: Acceptance of statements of accounts signed by Principals of the Government Colleges in respect of UGC grants paid to Government Colleges - relaxation of the usual procedure. p.290-291

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MEETING :

Dated : 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.47: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the proposal of the Delhi University to introduce Honours course in Sociology.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th February, 1968 considered a proposal from the Delhi University for financial assistance towards the introduction of honours courses in Sociology. While accepting the proposal in principle, the Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to examine the needs of the University in this regard. Accordingly, a committee consisting of the following members was appointed:-

1. Prof. A.R.Wadia  
Member, U.G.C.
2. Prof. M.S.Gore,  
Director,  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Sion-Trombay Road,  
Chembur, Bombay-71.
3. Dr. R.N.Saxena,  
Director,  
Institute of Social Sciences,  
Agra.
4. Dr. Ralph Pieris,  
Expert in Sociology,  
Unesco Centro,  
Institute of Economic Growth,  
University of Delhi,  
Delhi.

Officers of the Commission:

5. Dr. D.Shankar Narayan,  
Joint Secretary,  
U.G.C.
6. Dr. S.C.Goel,  
Education Officer,  
U.G.C.

The Committee visited the Delhi University on 3rd May, 1968 and discussed the proposal to introduce honours courses in Sociology with Dr. R.C.Majumdar, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr.M.N.Srinivas, Head of the Sociology Department, and the staff of the Department. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I).

The Committee has recommended the institution of honours course in the University department of Sociology but has suggested that, considering the present enrolment in honours course in the subject in the colleges to register students for it. For the present only two of the colleges may be permitted to register students for this course. One of these colleges may be a women's college and the other college may be a co-educational institution located in the university campus. The selection of colleges for enrolling students for the Honours course in Sociology may be made by the University, keeping in view the existing facilities in the colleges and other related matters.

The number of colleges which may be permitted to register students for honours in Sociology has to be small also in view of the fact the university has asked for funds outside 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation and

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has suggested that since the programme is concerned with undergraduate teaching, assistance should be treated as an allocation from funds for colleges of the University in the Fourth Plan period. It has therefore to be ensured that the funds of the Commission are not spread too thinly over a number of colleges, unless this is justified by an extensive demand for admissions to the course in the subsequent years.

The Academic Council of the University has agreed to the teaching of the main honours subject by the Department of Sociology as a temporary arrangement and the position is to be reviewed after some time in the light of experience. This means that additional facilities created by the University specifically for honours teaching in Sociology will be purely temporary. The Committee has suggested that the University may lay down a minimum period of five years for the University department to run the honours teaching and the progress of the experiment watched before a review as contemplated by the Academic Council is carried out.

The Committee has recommended an additional staff of 1 lecturer and a provision of Rs.10,000 for books & journals and Rs.5,000 for field work to enable the department to start honours teaching in Sociology.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H)/D.O.(H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the proposal of the Delhi University to introduce Honours courses in Sociology.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th February, 1968 considered a proposal from the Delhi University for financial assistance towards the introduction of honours courses in Sociology. While accepting the proposal in principle, the Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to examine the needs of the university in this regard. Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the following members was appointed:-

1. Prof. A.R. Wadia,  
Member,  
University Grants Commission.  
New Delhi.
2. Prof. M.S. Gore,  
Director,  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Sion-Trombay Road,  
Chembur, Bombay-71.
3. Dr. R.N. Saxena,  
Director,  
Institute of Social Sciences,  
Agra.
4. Dr. Ralph Pieris,  
Expert in Sociology,  
Unesco Centre,  
Institute of Economic Growth,  
University of Delhi,  
Delhi.

Officers of the Commission :

5. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,  
Joint Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.
6. Dr. S.C. Goel,  
Education Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

2. The Committee visited the Delhi University on 3rd May, 1968 and discussed the proposal to introduce honours courses in Sociology with Dr. R.C. Majumdar, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. M.N. Srinivas, Head of the Sociology Department, and staff of the Department. The objectives and background of the proposal are given in the following paragraphs:

3. The main objective of starting the Honours course in Sociology by the University Department is to raise the standards of undergraduate teaching and to rationalise the Honours teaching in the colleges. The University feels that in the long run it might be economical to conduct the course centrally rather than to permit individual colleges to start the course.

4. At present, the Honours course in Sociology is being offered by the Delhi College which has 6 students enrolled in the course and a staff consisting of 2 lecturers. Four campus colleges of the University, viz., Kirori Mal College, Ramjas College, Daulat Ram College and Hindu College, have applied to the University for permission to register students for the B.A. Honours course in Sociology.

5. The Academic Council of the Delhi University considered the question of starting Honours teaching in Sociology in the University at its meeting held on 10th May, 1966. It observed that in the event of the university starting Honours courses in Sociology, the Delhi College would have to close the Sociology classes for want of students and therefore, instead of imparting instruction in the University, the Department of Sociology would be well advised to assist the Delhi College in imparting instruction to the students admitted to the Honours course in that College and for this purpose the Council might recommend creation of a post of Reader in the Department of Sociology.

6. Later, the Academic Council considered this matter further and adopted the following Resolution (No.234 dated 1.X.1967) :

"After some discussion the Council resolved that the admissions to the B.A.(Hons.) course in Sociology be done centrally. The teaching of students admitted to the campus colleges, in the main subject (B.A. Hons. in Sociology) should be done by the Department of Sociology and that in the subsidiary subjects by the respective colleges and that this would be a temporary arrangement and the position should be reviewed after some time".

7. The Academic Council of the University has decided that in case the number of students registered is upto 10, they may be admitted to the Delhi College, and if the number is more, permission may be granted to the campus colleges for registering students in their colleges. The teaching of the main subject would be done by the Department of Sociology and in the subsidiary subjects by the respective colleges.

8. Dr. M.N. Srinivas, the Head of the Sociology Department, pointed out that although the Academic Council of the University had permitted the teaching of Sociology as one of the subjects for Pass course in the colleges, no college of the University had undertaken teaching of this subject in the Pass course at present. Even the Honours course in the subject was offered by only one college, viz., the Delhi College, which for reasons of its location and other factors had not been able to attract sufficient number of students. The University department had therefore to draw its students for the postgraduate classes from the neighbouring universities and from among graduates in other social science subjects. This situation has not been considered desirable from the point of view of the standards of postgraduate teaching and research in Sociology in the University. It was therefore time that the University thought of conducting the honours course in Sociology centrally while permitting the campus colleges to register student and to offer the teaching of subsidiary subjects as was being done in the faculty of science.

9. The Committee recognises the need of introduction of teaching of Honours courses in Sociology in the university department in order to provide the necessary base or 'feeder' for its postgraduate classes. The University may, if it so desires, make admissions and teaching arrangements with effect from the academic session 1968-69. Dr. M.N. Srinivas, however, did not feel certain whether the course could be started from the next academic session as the matter may have to be referred to the Academic Council of the University for clarification of certain issues that emerged in the course of discussion with the Committee.

10. While the Committee recommends the institution of Honours courses in Sociology in the University department, it feels that considering the present enrolment in Honours course in Sociology, it may not be possible for the University to register more than 15 to 20 students in the first year, even after the Honours course is introduced centrally by the University. It therefore does not appear to be in the interest of economy and the standards of teaching to permit as many as four campus colleges which have sought permission this year to register students for Honours in Sociology. It would be more in keeping with the present demand to permit only two of the colleges to register students for the Honours course in Sociology. One of these colleges may be a women's college, partly because Sociology is likely to be a popular subject to women students and partly because this would enable such girl students to avail of the hostel facilities in the Women's college. The other college may be a co-educational institution located in the university campus. The selection of colleges for enrolling students for the Honours course in Sociology may be made by the University, keeping in view the existing facilities in the Colleges and other related matters.

11. The restriction on the number of colleges which may be permitted to register students for Honours in Sociology is also necessary because the University has asked for funds outside 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation and has suggested that since the programme is concerned with undergraduate teaching, assistance should be treated as an allocation from funds for colleges of the University in the Fourth Plan period. It has therefore to be ensured that the funds of the Commission are not spread over too thinly over a number of colleges, unless this is justified by an extensive demand for admissions to the course in the subsequent years.

12. It was noted that the Academic Council of the University had agreed to the teaching of the main Honours subject by the Department of Sociology as a purely temporary arrangement and that the position was to be reviewed after some time in the light of experience. This means that if additional facilities are created by the University specifically for Honours teaching in Sociology, they will be purely temporary, especially if additional teachers are to be appointed. The Committee felt that it would be desirable to lay down a minimum period, say five years for the university department to run the honours teaching and the progress of the experiment watched, before a review as contemplated by the Academic Council, is carried out and the question of entrusting honours teaching in the colleges is considered.

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13. In its original proposal the University had put forward the following requirements for starting B.A.(Hons.) course in Sociology:-

Reader	One	First year	
	Three	first year - one	
		second year - one	
		third year - one	
Clerk-typist	One	First year	
Peon	One	first year	
Books & Periodicals	second year	-	Rs. 2,500
	third year	-	Rs. 2,500
Printing & stationery, and contingencies.	first year	-	Rs. 1,500
	second year	-	Rs. 1,500
	third year	-	Rs. 1,500
Furniture & equipment	second year	-	Rs. 500
	third year	-	Rs. 500

Non-Recurring :

Books & Periodicals	-	Rs. 5,000
Furniture and equipment	-	Rs. 5,000

14. As a result of discussion, it was agreed that for the present only one additional lecturer may be appointed to help in Honours teaching in Sociology. No additions at the senior level would be necessary keeping in view the existing staff of the department, viz., 1 professor, 4 readers and 3 lecturers and 1 professor recommended by the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee, 1 reader appointed by the University under the scheme of Sociological studies of the hill areas and 1 professor likely to be appointed for the Pakistan Area Studies programme. The Committee has also taken note of the consideration being given by the University Grants Commission to recognise this department as a Centre of Advanced Study. Accordingly, some additional staff and other facilities might be approved consequent on its recognition as a Centre of Advanced Study. Taking all aspects into consideration, a provision of Rs.10,000 for books & journals and Rs.5,000 for field work is also recommended for the department during the Fourth Plan period i.e. upto 1970-71 outside the Fourth Plan allocation to the University, to enable the department to start Honours teaching in Sociology.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
3rd July, 1968.

Item No.48: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to review the requirements for accommodation and staff in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry as a result of the increased admissions to the Honours and M.Sc. courses and other related activities.

The University Grants Commission in its meeting held on 3rd May, 1967 (Item No.10(c) considered a proposal from the University of Delhi for additional staff and accommodation for the Departments of Physics and Chemistry for increased admissions to the Honours courses and resolved as under:

"The Commission agreed to the construction of additional accommodation upto 10,000 sq.ft. built-up area of the departments of Physics and Chemistry. As regards the maintenance expenditure for running the laboratories including the laboratory staff for the additional number of students the Commission desired that the University be requested to take this up as a part of the normal annual budget of the University. With regard to the additional staff the Commission desired that a Committee be appointed to look into the requirements of the departments for additional staff for the increased admissions after taking into account the vacancies the University would have consequent upon the teachers going on study leave and otherwise, and also the possibility of (part-time) appointment of Assistant Lecturers/Research Assistants to look after the practical classes".

2. The University subsequently forwarded another proposal suggesting that until such time as the new buildings are constructed, the university will be required to provide necessary accommodation for the next academic year itself and for this purpose desired to make suitable alterations in the hobby workshop building for converting it into a chemistry laboratory at an estimated cost of Rs.47,653/-. This was accepted by the Commission.

3. Later on, in its meeting held on 5th July, 1967, the Commission considered another proposal received from the Delhi University for additional staff and accommodation for the Department of Chemistry for increased admissions to the M.Sc. course and desired that the Committee to consider the requirements of the university due to increase in admissions in the Honours course may also consider this proposal.

4. Subsequent to the decision of the University to increase the student admissions in the Hons. courses in Physics and Chemistry, the university decided to transfer the teaching of subsidiary subjects in B.Sc. Hons. courses to the constituent colleges in order to provide necessary accommodation for the increasing number of students in the honours courses in Physics and Chemistry. As a result of this, the position

regarding requirements of staff and space etc. changed and it was felt that the position with regard to overall requirements of the Departments of Physics and Chemistry for additional staff and accommodation be re-examined.

5. In pursuance of the resolution of the Commission vide Item No.10(c) dated 3rd May, 1967, a committee consisting of the following was constituted:

1. Prof. A.R. Verma,  
Director,  
National Physical Laboratory,  
New Delhi.
2. Prof. A.R. Kidwai,  
Head of the Department of Chemistry,  
Aligarh Muslim University.  
(now member of Union Public Service Commission)
3. Prof. V. Ramakrishna,  
Head of the Department of Chemistry,  
Indian Institute of Technology,  
Delhi.
4. Shri G.P. Pandey,  
Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Education,  
New Delhi.
5. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,  
Joint Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,  
New Delhi.

6. The Committee visited the Delhi University on 6th September, 1967 and had discussions with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, heads of the departments concerned and visited different laboratories. As a result of the discussions the university and the heads of the departments concerned were requested to make available detailed information relating to the existing physical facilities available and also teaching staff etc. in the two departments on the basis of the proforma prepared for this purpose. The university was able to furnish this information only by the end of February 1968. The report made by the Committee is attached as Annexure I.

7. The Committee has made the following observations with regard to the proposals of the Departments of Physics and Chemistry:

i) The number of students admitted or proposed to be admitted to the honours class in these two science subjects in Delhi University seems to be abnormally large in relation to the number of students admitted in these subjects in the B.Sc. General course in the constituent colleges of the University. The intake into the honours classes should not generally exceed 15-20 per cent of the total number of students seeking admissions for the first degree course in the science subjects.

ii) The teaching of the subsidiary subjects for the honours students, which is now the responsibility of the constituent colleges where the students are enrolled, should bear some relationship in standards to the honours teaching, as otherwise there is a danger of introducing specialisation in any one subject at the very first stage of university instruction to the detriment of study of related subjects.

iii) The number of students proposed to be admitted to the M.Sc. seems to be mainly with a view to provide for the students coming out of the honours classes after the increased intake without any relevance to the total number of M.Sc. required in the subject either in this region or in the country as a whole. Production of such large numbers of honours and M.Sc. students from a University like the Delhi University may indirectly swell the "brain drain".

iv) The proposed enrolment of 200 students for Ph.D work in each of these departments is abnormally high even by standards in the most developed countries and the Committee wishes to put in a word of caution that the total number of students working towards Ph.D at any given time should not normally exceed 75 to 100 students if proper facilities and adequate guidance is expected to be given to the students and the research work done by them is expected to be of reasonably good standard.

v) The total teaching load per class per week in the major subject is on the high side if one were to take into account the instruction available to them in the subsidiary subjects and languages etc. The Committee recognises the fact that although tutorials are indicated to be given for purposes of calculation of the total teaching load of the department, such tutorials are hardly given by the departments.

vi) There is also no uniform load of teaching provided in the two departments of Physics and Chemistry to the honours as well as M.Sc. students. There appears to be a need for some rationalization of courses, with a view to reducing class room instruction of a formal type and to allow them sufficient leisure and time for self-study, reference work and study of ancillary subjects.

8. The findings of the Committee with regard to space and staff requirements of the Departments are as under:

Department of Chemistry:

A. Space

The total built up area of laboratories, lecture rooms, and other ancillary rooms such as staff rooms, library, store, workshop etc. already available and the construction for which the sanctions have already been conveyed by the University Grants Commission is approximately 1,21,000 sq.ft. As against, the total space requirements of the Department of Chemistry for an intake of 300 students in each of the three years of the honours course, 120 students in the M.Sc. class and 100 research students would come to only 68,500 sq.ft. which indicates that the department is already having an extra space of nearly 50,000 sq.ft. No additional space is, therefore, needed by the department at present.

B. Staff

The existing staff strength including the staff approved for the Centre of Advanced Study and the posts sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee is: 6 Professors, 20 Readers and 18 Lecturers thus making a total of 44 staff members without taking into account the research fellows in the department. On the basis of total work load, the total number of staff required to carry on effectively the teaching and research work of the department would be as follows

for the next three years:

1968-69	....	48 teachers
1969-70	....	58 teachers
1970-71	....	63 teachers

The Committee suggests that three Lecturers and 3 Assistant Lecturers may be provided during 1969-70 and an additional staff of 2 Lecturers and 2 Assistant Lecturers be provided during 1970-71.

Department of Physics

A. Laboratory & Other Buildings:

The total space available for the Department including the constructions approved so far amount to a built-up area of 1,10,000 sq.ft. Against this, the total space requirements for all purposes come to nearly 69,000 sq.ft. The department, therefore, has an extra space of 40,000 sq.ft. at present. The Committee feels that no additional space is needed by the department at present.

B. Staff

The present staff strength inclusive of the Centre and posts sanctioned during the Fourth Plan is 7 Professors, 23 Readers and 22 Lecturers. On the basis of the total work load, the total staff strength of the department during the years 1968-71 would be of the following order:

1968-69	....	57 teachers
1969-70	....	64 teachers
1970-71	....	75 teachers

The Committee is of the view that additional staff as per following details may be provided in the department:

1968-69	....	2 Lecturers
1969-70	....	3 Lecturers and 4 Asstt. Lecturers
1970-71	....	3 Lecturers and 4 Asstt. Lecturers

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

9. The financial implications of the recommendations for the appointment of additional staff are as under:

		<u>Recurring expenditure per annum</u>	<u>Estimate (Total)</u>
1968-69	Physics	Rs.20,000	Rs. 20,000
	Chemistry	--	--
1969-70	Physics	Rs.50,000 + 1	
		20,000 1	Rs. 70,000
	Chemistry	Rs.45,000	Rs. 45,000
1970-71	Physics	Rs.50,000 + 1	
		Rs.70,000 1	Rs.1,20,000
	Chemistry	Rs.30,000 + 1	
		Rs.45,000 1	Rs. 75,000
		<u>Total for three years:</u>	<u>Rs.3,30,000</u>

10. The University may meet maintenance expenditure for running the laboratories including the laboratory staff for the additional number of students from its normal annual budget provided as maintenance grant.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O/Sc.II)/Jt.Secy.(S)

Report of the Committee to Delhi University, appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the requirements for accommodation of staff in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry as a result of the increased admissions to the Honours and M.Sc. courses, and other related activities.

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The University of Delhi submitted to the University Grants Commission during the year 1967, a series of proposals relating to the laboratory and staff required for the Department of Physics and Chemistry for the proposed increase in admission to the B.Sc. (Hons) and the M.Sc. classes in these subjects. The University Grants Commission, while considering these proposals at its meeting in 1st May, 1967, agreed to provide grants for construction of additional laboratories immediately required by these departments and desired that an Expert Committee may be appointed to review the overall requirements of space, equipment staff etc. for these two departments in the course of next five years so that it may not be necessary for the University to submit proposals from time to time for meeting its immediate requirements connected with either increase in intake or reorganisation of the courses of instruction etc. The Commission also desired that the Committee, while considering the space and staff requirements may take into account the existing facilities, as well as the sanctions which have already been conveyed to the University from time to time and the constructions of which are either in progress or yet to be taken up by the University and also the vacancies of staff positions available in these departments consequent upon several teachers going on study leave and otherwise and also the possibility of balancing the total work-load by the appointment of Assistant Lecturers/Research Assistants who may be helpful in looking after the practical classes.

In accordance with the above decision of the Commission, a Committee consisting of the following members was constituted to visit the Delhi University and examine in detail the requirements of the Departments of Physics and Chemistry:

1. Dr. A.R. Verma,  
Director,  
National Physical Laboratory,  
New Delhi.
2. Prof. A.R. Kidwai,  
Head of the Department  
of Chemistry,  
Aligarh Muslim University,  
Aligarh. (Now member of UPSC)
3. Prof. V. Ramakrishna,  
Head of the Department of Chemistry,  
Indian Institute of Technology,  
New Delhi.
4. Shri G.P. Pandey,  
Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Education,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.
5. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,  
Joint Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,  
New Delhi.

The above Committee visited the Delhi University on 6th September, 1967 and had discussions with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Heads of the Departments concerned and visited the different laboratories. As a result of the discussions the University and the departments concerned were requested to make available detailed information relating to the existing physical facilities and also teaching staff etc. in the two departments on the basis of a proforma prepared for this purpose. The University was able to furnish this information only by the end of February, 1968.

The background information relating to the series of proposals submitted by the University for its needs for the increased intake in the honours and the M.Sc. classes in Physics and Chemistry is as indicated below:

(a) The University of Delhi forwarded a proposal in August, 1966 relating to the additional requirements of teaching staff, apparatus and Chemicals as well as new buildings required by it consequent upon the University's decision to increase its admission to the B.Sc. (Hons) course in Physics and Chemistry from 120 students to 200 students each year. The requirements as estimated by the University of Delhi for the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 and onwards are given in Appendix-I.

(b) The University subsequently in Feb. 1967 forwarded another proposal suggesting that until such time that the new buildings are constructed, the University will be required to provide necessary accommodation for the next academic year itself and for this purpose desired to make suitable alterations in the hobby workshop building for converting it into a Chemistry laboratory at an estimated cost of Rs. 47,058/-.

(c) The University later on, submitted another proposal for additional staff etc. for increase in admissions in the M.Sc., courses in Chemistry. The additional requirements as indicated in the proposal are given in Appendix-II. The Commission desired that the Committee to consider the requirements of the University due to increase in admissions in the honours course may also consider this proposal.

While placing the above proposals for consideration of the Commission at its meeting in May, 1967, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the following relevant points:

i) The fourth plan Visiting Committee which examined the development proposals of the University of Delhi took note of the proposed increase in admissions in the Departments of Chemistry and Physics and recommended the inclusion of an area of 5000 sq. ft. for each of the two departments and that this additional area may be included in the multi-storeyed building proposed to be constructed for use by these two departments at a cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs under the development programme and about Rs. 7.00 lakhs under the Centre of Advanced Study Programme.

ii) The areas presently occupied by Physics and Chemistry Departments are 66,750 sq. ft for Physics and 72,441 sq. ft for Chemistry. The areas included in the multi-storeyed building to be constructed are approximately 72,000 sq. ft. to be shared by both the departments almost equally.

iii) The staff recommended by the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee is one Professor and three Readers, two Senior Laboratory Assistants and Rs. 10,000/- per annum for laboratory for each of these two departments.

As stated above the Commission agreed immediately to the construction of an additional laboratory accommodation upto 10,000 sq.ft. built up area given for each of the departments of Physics and Chemistry and suggested the appointment of the Committee to review the overall requirements position.

During the course of the discussions with the University authorities, it became apparent that the two departments anticipated a large demand for admissions into the honours classes as well as a resultant increase in the M.Sc. class in the later years. It was pointed out that the actual enrolments during the year 1967-68 had exceeded 350 but the departments and the University had now decided that in future years the enrolments would be restricted to 300 students in each of the departments. The enrolment in the M.Sc. which is of the order of 60 to 70 students at present was expected to go upto 100 students in each year. The departments also anticipated about 200 Ph.D. students working in each of these departments. According to the information furnished by the Departments concerned, the position of the anticipated enrolments, teaching load per class per week, teaching load per teacher per week is as indicated below:

i) Enrolment:

	<u>B.Sc.</u> <u>(Hons)</u>	<u>M.Sc.</u>	<u>Ph.D.</u>	<u>Others</u>
Chemistry	300 (each year)	100 teach year)	200	10
Physics.	300(")	100(")	Not indicated	—

ii) Teaching load per class per week.

	<u>Lecture.</u>			<u>Tutorial</u>			<u>Practical</u>		
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
<u>Chemistry</u> <u>B.Sc. (Hons)</u>	6	6	9	6	6	6	6	9	18
<u>M.Sc.</u>	15 (F)	12 (P)		4 (F)	6 (P)		24 (F)	24 (P)	
<u>Physics:</u> <u>B.Sc. (Hons)</u>	10	10	18	6	6	6	9	12	12
<u>M.Sc.</u>	12 (P)	28 (F)		10 (P)	10 (F)		20 (P)	32 (F)	

iii) Teaching load per teacher per week.

	<u>Professor</u>		<u>Reader</u>		<u>Lecturer</u>		<u>Asst. Lecturer</u>		<u>Research worker</u>	
	<u>Th.</u>	<u>Pr</u>	<u>Th.</u>	<u>Pr.</u>	<u>Th.</u>	<u>Pr.</u>	<u>Th.</u>	<u>Pr.</u>	<u>Th.</u>	<u>Pr.</u>
<u>Physics</u>	6	2	3	13	4	13	-	-	4	10
<u>Chemistry</u>	4	8	5	10	5	12	2	10	-	4*

\*(UGC's fellows)

Before examining the requirements of each of these departments on the basis of the existing facilities and the needs for the proposed increases in intake the Committee would like to make the following general observations.

(1) The number of students admitted or proposed to be admitted to the honours class in these two science subjects in Delhi University seems to be abnormally large in relation to the number of students admitted in these subjects in the B.Sc. General course in the constituent colleges of the University. The Committee recognises the fact that in a place like Delhi which has a well established



higher secondary education and a comparatively high standard of instruction in science subjects at the secondary school level, there will be a demand for larger admissions into the honours classes. Nevertheless, if the concept of honours teaching to be made available only to a selected portion of the best students seeking admissions to the University is to be upheld, the intake into the honours classes should not generally exceed 15 to 20% of the total number of students, seeking admission for the first degree course in the science subjects. It is also to be realized that teaching at the honours level in the University department makes increased demands on expenditure which may not be entirely justified or required if such honours teaching was being made in the laboratories of the constituent colleges.

The teaching of the subsidiary subjects for the honours students, which is now the responsibility of the constituent colleges where the students are enrolled should bear some relationship in standards to the honours teaching as otherwise there is the danger of introducing specialization in any one subject at the very first stage of University instruction to the detriment of study of related subjects.

The Committee hopes that the departments and the University authorities have taken all these factors into account while determining the intake of 300 students into the honours classes in Physics and Chemistry.

Similarly the number of students proposed to be admitted to the M.Sc. seems to be mainly with a view to provide for the students coming out of the honours classes after the increased intake without any relevance to the total number of M.Sc. required in the subject either in this region or in the country as a whole. Such production in large numbers of the honours and M.Sc. students from a University like the Delhi University may indirectly add to the numbers joining the "brain drain".

The proposed enrolment of 200 students for Ph.D. work is abnormally high even by standards in the most developed countries and the Committee wishes to put in a word of caution that the total number of students working towards Ph.D. at any given time should not normally exceed 75 to 100 students if proper facilities and adequate guidance is expected to be given to the students and the research work done by them is expected to be of reasonably good standard.

The Committee would also like to observe that the total teaching load per class per week in the major subject is on the high side if one were to take into account the instruction available to them in the subsidiary subjects and languages etc. The Committee of course recognises the fact that although tutorials are indicated to be given for purposes of calculation of the total teaching load of the department, such tutorials are hardly given by the departments in addition to the contact that the students obtain with their teachers in the practical classes. It is also to be noted that in the science departments particularly where honours and post-graduate students are involved, tutorials may not be the best mode of contact between students and teachers. The practical classes for honours students and the discussion groups and seminars, in addition to the practical work for the post-graduate students provide sufficient contact between the teachers and the students.

There is also no uniform load of teaching provided in the two departments of Physics and Chemistry to the honours as well as M.Sc. students. There appears to be a need for some rationalization of courses, with a view to reducing class room instruction of a formal type and to allow them sufficient leisure and time for their self-study, reference work and the study of the ancillary subjects.

The Committee also would like to mention that the University of Delhi should attempt to foresee the demands for admissions into the honours and M.Sc. classes and make adequate preparations to meeting such demands, without detriment to the maintenance of standards. The present situation seems to be that the University makes desparate arrangements to meet an immediate situation as and when it confronts it and consequently makes hurried proposals to the University Grants Commission without taking into account the best utilisation of the existing facilities and changes in pattern of instruction etc. A concrete example, to cite in this connection, is the fact that the University made the present proposals to the University Grants Commission for its demands for space, staff etc. for increased honours intake and related intake in subsidiary subjects and within a very short time the University decided to transfer the teaching of the subsidiary subjects from the University to the constituent colleges. Consequent upon such a decision, the University modified its earlier proposals, and submitted another set of proposals subsequent to the visit of this Committee (Appendix-IIIa)

The Committee would now like to discuss the existing facilities of space, staff etc. in the two departments and make suitable recommendations relating to the additional needs required for purposes of the increased intake in the honours and M.Sc. classes, and to meet the overall requirements of teaching and research in the next 5 to 10 years.

I. Chemistry Department.

A. Laboratory and other buildings.

The total built up area of laboratories lecture rooms, and other ancillary rooms such as staff rooms, library, store, workshop etc. etc., already available and the constructions for which the sanctions have already been conveyed by the University Grants Commission is as given below:

Space already available/approved.

Existing buildings.	72,441.	sqft.
Multistoreyed building.	33,533	sqft.
Fourth Plan Visiting Committee (M.Sc.)	5,000	sqft.
Already sanctioned by the UGC for increase in B.Sc. (Hons).	10,000	sqft.
<hr/>		
Total building up area.	1,20,974.	sqft.
<hr/>		

As against this, the total space requirements of the Department of Chemistry for an intake of 300 students in each of the three years of the honours course, 120 students in the M.Sc. class divided into two batches of 60 each and 100 research students would come to only 68,500 sqft. It would thus appear that the department has already been sanctioned extra space of nearly 50,000 sq.ft. and should meet its requirements more than fully not only for the present but in future years as well. The basis of calculations of the space requirements for the Chemistry Department, as adopted by the Committee, are indicated in Appendix-III.

In the case of the staff requirements, the existing strength of staff including the staff approved in the Centre of Advanced Study and the posts sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee is that the Department of Chemistry is six Professors, 20 Readers, and 18 Lecturers; thus making a total of 44 staff members without taking into account the research fellows in the department who are also expected to take part to some extent in the teaching work of the department. The ratio between the senior and the junior staff members is of the order of 3:2 which by any measure

is comparatively high. The Committee has calculated the total work-load of the Department which would accrue when the full intake proposed has been given effect to. On the basis of the total work-load, the total number of staff required to carry on effectively the teaching and research work of the department would be as below for the next three years:

1968-69	...	48 teachers
1969-70	...	58 teachers
1970-71	...	63 teachers.

The difference in the staff strength could be met adequately by the addition of several lecturers and assistant lecturers and with a view to bringing the staff ratio between the senior and junior positions to approximately 1:1. Accordingly the Committee suggests that the University may be assisted to make the following appointments, in a phased manner, in the course of the next three years: These recommendations are made after taking into account the utilisation by the University of the services of the research fellows and scholars working in the department. These research fellows and scholars should be able to contribute to meet considerable portion of the load at least relating to the supervision of the practical classes and also teaching the initial years of the honours course:

1968-69	Nil
1969-70	3 lecturers and 3 Assistant Lecturers.
1970-71	2 Lecturers and 2 Assistant Lecturers.

Consequent upon the addition of the above staff, the overall staff strength position at the end of 1970-71 would be that the department of Chemistry will have 6 professors, 20 Readers, 23 Lecturers and 5 Assistant Lecturers.

As already suggested by the Commission, the University may meet the maintenance expenditure for running the laboratories including the laboratory staff for the additional number of students from out its normal annual budget provided as maintenance grant.

## II. Physics Department:

### Laboratory & Other Buildings:

As in the case of the Chemistry Department, the space available for the Department of Physics including the constructions approved so far is as below:

Existing Buildings.	66,750 sq.ft.
B.Sc.(Hons)/M.Sc.	15,000 sq.ft.
Multi-storeyed building.	28,263.sq.ft.
Total build up area,-----	<u>1,10,013.sq.ft.</u>

Against this the total space requirements for all purposes as calculated by the Committee would come to 69,200 sq.ft. is given below:

B.Sc. (Hons) & M.Sc.	41,700 sq. ft.
Ph.D. & Research	15,000 sq..ft.
Professors/Readers	4,500 sq. ft.
Misc.	8,000 sq.ft.
	<u>69,200 sq. ft.</u>

It would thus appear that the Department has already been sanctioned an extra space of 40,000 sq. ft. built up area. This does

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not take into account the space sanctioned for the installation of the Liquid Helium and Nitrogen Plants. The calculations on which these conclusions are based are indicated in Appendix-IV.

Staff:

The present strength of the staff of the Department of Physics including the sanctioned strength in the Centre of Advanced Study and the posts approved on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee is 7 Professors, 23 Readers and 22 Lecturers making a total of 52 staff positions. Here also the ratio between the senior and the junior staff members is very high, there being 30 senior positions against 22 junior positions. The Committee has calculated the total work-load to be carried by the staff of this department consequent upon the increased intake discussed above in the honours M.Sc. as well as Ph.D. Classes. According to this, the total staff strength of the Department would be of the following order for the next three years:

1968-69	57 teachers
1969-70	64 teachers
1970-71	75 teachers.

Here also the Committee would like to suggest that the Department should make use of the services of the research fellows and research scholars working in the department to meet partly the increased work-load. After taking into account the utilisation of the research scholars and research fellows, the Committee suggests that the University may be assisted to make additional appointments as given below:

1968-69	2 lecturers
1969-70	3 lecturers and 4 Assistant Lecturers.
1970-71	5 lecturers and 4 Assistant Lecturers.

When this staff has been added to the department, the overall staff strength position at the end of 1970-71 would be 7 professors, 23 readers and 50 lecturers and 8 assistant lecturers.

The needs for the maintenance and supporting laboratory staff could be met by the University out of its normal maintenance budget as in the case of the department of Chemistry. The extra needs of services such as Gas plant would become available when the Multistoreyed building is ready.

The Committee, while making the above recommendations, has kept in view the fact that both these departments are amongst the best departments in the subjects in the Universities in India and have been recognised as Centres of Advanced Study and it would therefore be necessary to provide to this department adequate staff positions at the senior as well as the junior level with a view to help carrying on its teaching and research activities. The Committee has also kept in view facilities available for similar departments in other institutions, such as, I.I.T. etc. The requirements of a capital nature by way of equipment and books etc. for these departments would be met by the assistance made available by the University Grants Commission in the Fourth Plan period and supplemented to a very large extent with the assistance available from the Ford Foundation during this plan period.

The financial implications of the recommendations for the appointment of the additional staff recommended above would come to a recurring expenditure as indicated below for the next three years.

	<u>Recurring expenditure p.a.</u>	<u>(Estimate) Total;</u>
1968-69 Physics.	Rs.20,000	Rs. 20,000
Chemistry	-----	-----
1969-70 Physics	Rs.50,000 + )	
	Rs.20,000 ) =	Rs. 70,000
Chemistry	Rs.45,000	Rs. 45,000
1970-71 Physics	Rs.50,000 + )	
	Rs.70,000 ) =	Rs.1,20,000
Chemistry	Rs.30,000 + )	
	Rs.45,000 ) =	Rs. 75,000
		<hr/>
	Total for three years:	Rs.3,30,000

The Committee would like to express its thanks to the University authorities and the Heads of the Departments concerned for making available to it the necessary information and facilities connected with its work, and to Dr. M.L. Mehta of the University Grants Commission for the help given to the Committee.

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Appendix I.

I. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS:

Additional needs:

A. Staff	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 and onwards
(a) Reader	1	3	5
(b) Lecturer	3	6	8
(c) Sr. Laboratory Asstt.	-	1	2
(d) Jr. Laboratory Asstt.	1	2	3
(e) Attendants	1	2	3
(f) Clerk-Typist	-	1	1
(g) Sweeper	1	1	1
B. Apparatus & Chemicals	Rs. 40,000	30,000	25,000
Total	Rs. 60,000	1,25,000	1,70,000 per annum

II. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY:

Additional needs:

A. Staff	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 and onwards
(a) Reader	1	3	5
(b) Lecturers	3	6	9
(c) Sr. Lab. Assistant	1	1	2
(d) Lab. Attendants	2	4	4
(e) Sweeper	1	1	1
B. Apparatus & Chemicals (Recurring)	Rs. 17,600	35,200	47,200
Total	Rs. 38,700	1,29,200	1,97,000 per annum
Non-Recurring	Rs. 50,000	-	-
Total (NR Plus R)	Rs. 88,700	1,29,200	1,97,000

Non-Recurring

Building

- (i) Physics—Area of 10,600 sq.ft. (about Rs. 3.5 lakhs)
- (ii) Chemistry (a) Building over an area of 17830 sq.ft. (approximate cost Rs. 6 lakhs), (b) until such time the building is constructed, a grant of Rs. 47,050 to be given immediately to convert Hobby Workshop into Chemistry Laboratories.

The additional requirements proposed by the University are as under for increase in M.Sc. intake;

**Staff:** 2 Readers, 1 Senior Laboratory Assistant and 3 Laboratory Attendants.

-- Estimated expenditure  
Rs. 25,000/- p.a.

Chemicals & Apparatus:

Non-Recurring	Rs. 35,000/-
Recurring	Rs. 10,000/-

In the first year Rs. 5,000/- only.

Building: Three laboratories (one each for Inorganic, Organic and Physical Chemistry for the M.Sc. (final) classes. Total laboratory space required = 6,000 sq.ft. The present M.Sc. (final) laboratories would be utilised for M.Sc. (Previous) classes.

Revised Proposals submitted by the University subsequent to  
the Visit of Committee. -----

**A. Physics:**

Additional Requirements:	<u>Academic staff:</u>			
	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
Professor	-	1	1	3
Readers	2	4	3	9
Lecturers	3	5	3	3
	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>

**Non-Academic Staff:**

Sr. Assistant.	1	-	-	-
Clerk Typist.	-	1	-	-
Sr. Tech. Asstt.	-	1	-	-
Technical Asstt.	-	-	1	-
Sr. Lab. Asstt.	1	1	1	1
Jr. Lab. Asstt.	1	1	1	1
Lab. Attendants.	1	3	2	3
Sweepers	-	1	1	-
Chowkidar.	-	1	-	-

**Apparatus:**

Non-Recurring (to equip of B.Sc. (Hons) Laboratories Rs. 90,000  
to equip M.Sc. Laboratories. Rs. 2,00,000)

Recurring for B.Sc. (Hons) for M.Sc.  
Additional. Rs. 40,000 (Prev. & Final). Rs. 40,000

Total Rs. 80,000 approximately.

**Building:**

Lecture rooms	5	}	15,000 sq. ft.	8,000
(of different capacities)				
Small lecture-cum-tutorial rooms	10			
Staff rooms	10			
for M.Sc. (Prev.):	2 lab.	}	15,000 sq. ft.	
for M.Sc. (Final):	1 lab.			
total:	<u>3 lab.</u>			

**B. Chemistry:**

**Additional Requirements:**

Academic Staff.	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
Professors	1	2	2	- = 5
Readers	-	5	6	3 = 14
Lecturers	1	3	2	- = 8



(25)

<u>Non-Academic Staff, 1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
Sr. Assistant	1	-	-
Clerk Typist	-	1	-
Sr. Technical Asstt.	-	1	-
Technical Asstt.	-	-	1
Glass Blower	-	1	-
Carpenter	-	1	-
Sr. Lab. Asstt.	1	1	1
Lab. Attendants.	1	4	-
Sweepers	-	1	-
Chowkidar	-	1	-
Gas Attendants.	1	1	-
(including one for water distillation)			

#### Chemicals and Apparatus:

Non-Recurring (to equip new laboratories) :	1,00,000/-
Recurring; for B.Sc.(Hons).	for M.Sc.(Prev. & Final)
(Rs.540x150) = (Rs.280x70)	Rs.155x250
=Rs.1,000/- 19600/-	
=Rs.61,400/-	Rs.38,750/-
Total Rs.1,00,000/- approximately.	

The above calculations are made @ Rs.150/- per student in B.Sc. (Hons.), Rs. 70/- per subs. student and Rs.250/- per M.Sc. student. A reduction of Rs.19,600/- is due to transfer of 280 students of subsidiary classes to Colleges. The addition number of students to be admitted to B.Sc.(Hons.) classes will be 540 and to M.Sc. classes 155.

#### Gas Plants:

6 Petrol gas plants: Rs.90,000/-  
(of different capacities and expansion of existing gas plant since more gas will have to be supplied to other Departments as well).

Recurring: Rs.10,000/-  
(Including fuel for water distillation).

#### Buildings:

Lecture rooms : 4  
(of different capacities)  
Small lecture-tutorial rooms : 3 6,000 sq. ft.

Laboratories (each including preparation room, Balance room, a room for teachers, gass generator room and a sub-store).

M.Sc. (Prev.): 1 lab. 10,000 sq. ft.  
M.Sc. (Final): 3 lab.

Total: 4 lab.

Teachers' rooms = 22 (15' x 20' each) 6,600 sq. ft.

Total: 22,600 sq. ft.

Space requirements for Chemistry Department  
(Delhi University)

A. B.Sc. Hons. : Student enrolment = 300 in each I, II, III year.

	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Tutorials</u>	<u>Practical</u>
1. No. of students in one group	60	20	60
2. No. of groups in each year	5	15	5
3. Working load per week for each year.	6	2	12
4. Total working load for each year, per week	30	30	60
5. Rooms required for each year @ Lab.=30, Tut.=20, Lab.=20	1	1.5	3
6. Total space required for all the three years (B.Sc. Hons.).	3	4.5	9

B. M.Sc.

1. No. of students in each group	50-60	--	60
2. No. of groups each year	2	--	2
3. Teaching load per group, per week	12	--	24
4. Total working load per week, each year.	24	--	48
5. Rooms required @ Lt=30, Lab.=20	1	--	3 (say)
6. Rooms required for both Years (M.Sc.)	2	--	6..(2)
Total rooms required for B.Sc. (Hons) and M.Sc. Classes (each of 60)	5	5	15..(3)

Space required for one student (assumption)                      14 sq.ft.                      14 sq.ft.                      40 sq. ft.

Therefore total space required for B.Sc.(Hons) & M.Sc. classes=

Lecture = 5x60x14 = 4,200 sq.ft. |  
Tutorial=5x20x14 = 1,400 sq.ft. | Grand total 41,600 sq. ft.  
Lab. =15x60x40 =36,000 sq.ft. |

C. Space for Ph.D./Research workers/special research instruments/Lecturer/Asstt. Lecturer : @ 100 sq.ft. per research student; (including space for special instruments also).

Total No. of Ph.D. etc. = 100 (Ph.D.)+10(Others)+20(Lect)+20(Misc.)  
= 150.

Therefore space required = 150x100 = 15,000

D. Space for Readers/Professors = 28x150=3,900 sq.ft.

(253)

B. Others ; Store = 2,500      Library 2,000      Office = 1,000  
                 Misc. = 1,500      Workshop 1,000  
  
Total = 8,000 sq.ft. (7)

Total space requirement:

B.Sc.(Hons)		41,600
M.Sc.		
Ph.D./Special instruments etc.		15,000
Readers/Professors		2,900
Others		8,000
		<u>68,500 Sq.ft.</u>

Space already available/approved:

Existing building	72,441 sq.ft.
Multistoreyed building	33,533 sq.ft.
Fourth Plan Visiting Committee (M.Sc.)	5,000 sq.ft.
Already sanctioned by the UGC for increase in B.Sc.(Hons)	10,000 sq.ft.
	<u>1,20,974 sq.ft.</u>

Extra space available in  
the department      52,000 sq.ft.

Staff Position

Professors	6
Readers	20
Lecturers	18
	<u>          </u>
Total:-	<u>44</u>

Requirements:

Total staff required  
on basis of work load

1968-69	720/15=48
1969-70	879/15=58
1970-71	942/15=63

(Excluding the work load  
expected to be taken over by  
Research Fellows etc.).

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Appendix - IV

Space requirement Physics Department  
University of Delhi

a) B.Sc.(Hons) Student enrolment= 300 in each year (I, II, III).

	<u>Lecture</u>	<u>Tutorial</u>	<u>Practical</u>
1. No. of students in each group	60	20	60
2. No. of groups each year	5	15	5
3. No. of groups in 3 years.	15	45	15
4. Work load for 1st, 2nd and 3rd year per week.	<u>Theory</u>	<u>Tutorial</u>	<u>Practical</u>
	10x5=50	2x45=90	9x5=45
	10x5=50		12x5=60
	10x5=90		12x5=60
	<u>190</u>		<u>165</u>
5. No. of hours each room is used a week.	30	20	20
6. Space required for B.Sc.(Hons.)	6	5	8 (Say) (1)

b) M.Sc. student enrolment= 100 in each year

space required (as in Chemistry)	2	-	6	(2)
Total space (B.Sc.+ M.Sc.)	8	5	14	(3)

(Each of 60).....(Each of 20) (Each of 60)

space required  $60 \times 8 \times 14 = 6700$   $20 \times 5 \times 14 = 1400$   
 $14 \times 60 \times 40 = 33,600$

Total:  $6700+1400+33600=41,700$ .....(4)

c) Space for Ph.D./Research Scholar/Assistant Lecturer.

100 (Ph.D.) + 20 (others) + 30 (Lect./Asstt. Lect.)  
=  $150 \times 100 = 15,000$  sq.ft. ....(5)

d) Space for Professors/Readers =  $30 \times 150 = 4,500$ .....(6)

e) Misc. items

Store 2500 Library 2000 Office 1,000 Misc.1500  
Workshop 1000 Total 8000 sq.ft. ....(7)

f) Total space required for all purposes:

B.Sc.(Hons) & M.Sc.	41,700 sq.ft.
Ph.D & Research	15,000 sq.ft.
Professors/Readers	4,500 sq.ft.
Misc.	8,000 sq.ft.
	<u>69,200 sq.ft.</u>

g) Space available/Sanctioned:

Existing Buildings.	66,750
B.Sc.(Hons)/M.Sc.	15,000
M.Sc. Building	28,263
	<u>1,10,013 sq.ft.</u>

(255)

(Note: This does not include the provision made for the liquid helium/Nitrogen Plants)

Extra space available in the department;

=40,000 sq. ft. (Approx)

Staff Position:

Staff required:

Already available:

Total required on the basis of workload.

Professors	7	1968-69	853/15-57
Readers	23	1969-70	961/15-64
Lecturers	22	1970-71	1121/15-75
Total:	<u>52</u>		

(Excluding the workload expected to be taken over by Research Fellows etc.).

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
3rd July, 1968.

Item No.49: To consider the following proposals of Delhi University:

- (a) assistance from Ford Foundation for the development of University Law Faculty. p.257-269
- (b) revision in the basis of payment of House Rent Allowance to the Principals of colleges affiliated to the University. p.270-271
- (c) assistance to the extent of Rs.16,000 for the construction of a common room in the Ramjas College. p.272

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 49 (a): To consider further the proposal from Delhi University regarding assistance from Ford Foundation for the development of University Law Faculty.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1968 considered a proposal from the University of Delhi for assistance from the Ford Foundation for the development of its Law Faculty. The University had asked for the approval of the U.G.C. in principle for accepting Ford Foundation assistance of the order of \$ 1 million for the development of the Law Faculty in addition to the sum of \$ 5 million already allocated to the University by the Foundation with the concurrence of the U.G.C. and Ministries of Finance and Education. A copy of the note on the development of the Law Faculty containing the proposals for implementation which had been placed before the Commission is attached as Appendix I. The details of the proposed assistance for a five year programme are given below:

Head of Expenditure	Total Budget	Amount Already promised by Ford Foundation	Balance to be negotiated
( In dollars )			
1. International Consultants including travel and programme support	2,67,000	1,07,000	1,60,000
2. Foreign study fellowships	2,02,500	81,000	1,21,500
3. Scholarships to Law Students	1,20,000	48,000	72,000
4. Acquisition of Library Materials	1,05,000	75,000	30,000
5. Construction of a suitable Law Faculty Building and Hostel on a matching basis	4,50,000	1,00,000	3,50,000
6. International architectural services.	45,000	30,000	15,000
Total :	11,89,500	4,41,000	7,48,500

(The figures in the second column represent amounts to cover a two-year programme, whereas the figures in column one represent amounts to cover a five-year programme which will enable the law faculty to go farther in its development scheme.)

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The Commission agreed to the proposal of the University for obtaining assistance for acquisition of library materials for ₹ 1,05,000 from the Ford Foundation. With regard to the other items, the Commission desired that the University be requested to intimate in the first instance the rupee counter-part to be provided by the University.

The University was accordingly addressed and also requested to indicate whether it would be in a position to meet the rupee expenditure liability from its existing resources. The University has now intimated that the draft memorandum of undertaking for the development of the University Law Faculty proposed to be signed by the University and the Ford Foundation does not commit the University to provide any rupee expenditure whatsoever. A copy of the draft memorandum of undertaking referred to above, is attached as Appendix II. An extract from the letter dated 1st June, 1968 from the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University to the Chairman, University Grants Commission indicating the position about various items for which assistance is proposed to be given by the Ford Foundation is reproduced below:

"You will kindly see from the attached copy of the draft memorandum proposed to be signed by the University and the Ford Foundation that the signing of the memorandum does not commit the university on its part necessarily to provide any rupee expenditure whatsoever.

On Item No.1 and 2 relating to the expenditure on the foreign Visiting Professors coming to the Faculty and on the Indian teachers visiting foreign law schools the expenditure is to be incurred exclusively by the Ford Foundation and no rupee expenditure is contemplated. The same is true about item No.6 relating to International Architectural Services on which also the entire cost is to be met by the Ford Foundation.

As to Item No.5 relating to the construction of the building for the Law Faculty, as you will see from the memorandum the matter is left undecided and there is no present commitment. The university may make efforts to get some funds but there is no obligation at the moment to get any funds. Before making any commitment relating to funds for the Law Faculty building we will certainly approach the University Grants Commission once again.

As to Item No.4 relating to the Library, you have already been kind enough to give your consent for accepting the grant to the extent of ₹ 1,05,000.

The only item, therefore, that remains is Item No.3 relating to scholarships to law students which also includes preparation of new teaching materials and possibly recruitment and placement programmes for students. The Ford Foundation is expected to contribute ₹ 48,000 under this head. As you will kindly see, under paragraph (5) at page 5 of the draft memorandum of understanding, there is a clear stipulation that "by signing this memorandum of understanding the university does not commit itself to provide the full additional equivalent, or any part of the stated ₹ 48,000 in rupee expenditure". The only understanding in this regard is that the university will not be able to use this grant of ₹ 48,000 if there is no rupee contribution made by the university. The University may, therefore, well choose, in case it fails to get the matching rupee funds, not to draw any amount from this sum of ₹ 48,000. Further, you will kindly note that the matching rupee expenditure to be contributed by the university for utilising this sum of ₹ 48,000 need not be on scholarships, preparation of teaching materials or recruitment and placement programmes. The draft memorandum clearly states that any additional grants made to the Faculty of Law



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for any aspect of the development of the Faculty will be treated by the Ford Foundation as matching rupee expenditure against this sum of ₹ 48,000. Thus, for example, even if new teaching or research posts are made available for the Faculty that will be treated by the Ford Foundation as rupee expenditure enabling the university to draw upon the ₹ 48,000 under item (3).

As you are aware, this proposal from the Ford Foundation has been pending for a very long time and the Ford Foundation as well as the university are feeling somewhat frustrated on account of the great delay that has taken place. With a view to expediting this matter and making it possible for you to give your consent to this programme in principle the memorandum has been so drafted that there is no obligation whatsoever on the part of the university to incur any rupee expenditure if it so desires. This does not mean that the university will not approach the University Grants Commission for any assistance in connection with the development of the Law Faculty. What it does mean is that even if no assistance is available from the Indian resources the commitment of the Ford Foundation to give their part of the assistance will remain.

In view of this almost one-sided commitment envisaged in the memorandum of understanding as now drafted, and in view of the fact that a great amount of delay has already taken place, I shall be grateful if you will kindly give your acceptance to the memorandum of understanding in principle so that the development programme of the Faculty may proceed."

It may however, be stated in this connection that the draft memorandum of undertaking inter-alia provides that the University will provide suitable secretarial assistance for the visiting professors and teaching fellows, under Item No. 1 of the programme. For this purpose, the University may have to appoint some additional staff. Similarly, in the case of "scholarships to law students" for which the Ford Foundation propose to provide ₹ 48,000, the stipulation is that this assistance will be made available by the Ford Foundation if and to the extent additional equivalent amounts are provided to the University in support of all the programmes of the Law Faculty. The memorandum of undertaking also presumes that upon the termination of the grant of the Ford Foundation, the University would be able to provide full support for the continuation of the Law Faculty's new programmes and services.

The University has not given any details of the programmes for the construction of the Law Faculty building and hostel for which the Ford Foundation propose to give ₹ 4,50,000 over a five-year period. The University has been requested to indicate the estimated cost of the project and areas etc., to be provided for various faculties.

With regard to scholarships, no indication has been given regarding their number and value. The University has been requested to intimate this also. The University has also been informed that it would have to fit in with the general policy of the University about scholarships in other faculties, and the question of continuation of these scholarships after assistance from the Ford Foundation ceased needed consideration.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th May, 1964 while consider a note on 'financial assistance from the Ford Foundation' to the Delhi University had inter-alia expressed the view that ordinarily assistance from foreign foundations would be better utilised for equipment not available in India and

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for the appointment of outstanding experts as visiting professors  
in the universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CD)/J.S(A)

Copy of Note placed before the Commission's meeting held on 3rd April, 1968

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The University of Delhi has asked for the approval of the U.G.C. in principle to the University accepting Ford Foundation assistance of the order of ₹ 1 million for the development of University Law Faculty, in addition to the assistance of ₹ 5 million already allocated to the University with the concurrence of the University Grants Commission and Ministries of Finance and Education. A copy of the note on the Development of the Law Faculty, containing the proposals for implementation is attached. The University has further intimated that the details of the utilisation of this grant, including the question of rupee expenditure involved in this regard would be referred to the Commission for clearance, when the requisite details have been worked out.

In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Commission had agreed to the construction of the Law Faculty building in the Delhi University at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,89,577. Against this, an amount of Rs. 6,79,000 has already been paid to the University. Besides, the Commission had also agreed to provide assistance to the University for furniture for the Law Faculty building at an estimated cost of Rs. 82,749. Against this, the Commission has released a grant of Rs. 72,000 so far.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY OF DELHI  
(Planning Unit)

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DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS IN RESPECT OF THE FORD FOUNDATION GRANT TO BE OFFERED TO THE LAW FACULTY FOR A FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PERIOD.

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With the advent of Independence and Government under the Constitution the role of the lawyers and of the law courts in India was completely transformed. Instead of making simple determinations regarding guilt or innocence in criminal cases or in determining the obligations of litigants in civil cases the courts were required under the changed state of circumstances to decide whether the country could introduce a comprehensive land reform, set up and develop the public sector in industries, guide the course of trade with foreign countries and in short take any of the major decisions on questions of economic and social policy. In the words of Dr. Chief Justice Gajendragadkar (Page 2 of the Report of the Committee on the Reorganisation of Legal Education in the University of Delhi),

" In this context, law has ceased to be merely a command of the legislature or the monarch. Its functional aspect has assumed significance and it seeks to work as a flexible instrument of socio-economic revolution. It is a social institution, democratically evolved for achieving the object of making social adjustments to meet the challenge which incessantly flows from unsatisfied legitimate human desires and ambitions. As observed by Morris Cohen, law is thus a science of social adjustment, its main object being to establish socio-economic justice and remove the existing imbalance in the socio-economic structure. "

This new role and significance of the law required a new orientation, content and approach to legal education. It was the unanimous view of experts that unless a legal education programme suited to the new conditions of life was immediately adopted, democratic institutions in the country and the Constitution itself would be in danger. The existing law schools, and the content and quality of the legal education they imparted were sadly deficient in this regard. In the words of Mr. Chief Justice Gajendragadkar, again: (Page 4 of the said report)

"The fact that eminent lawyers and Judges have been produced in India, cannot be taken as evidence of the soundness of legal education that they received; it may well be that this country produced eminent lawyers and eminent Judges not because of the legal education they received at our Universities, but may be, in spite of it. The fact, however, remains that juristic thought and juristic learning have yet to be developed in this country, and in the context of today, the problem of guiding democratic endeavour by juristic ideology and philosophy is of such importance that the need to improve our legal education can be literally described as the crying need of the hours".

It was in the light of this background that the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi constituted a committee of six lawyers and law teachers headed by Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar to "study the problem of reorganisation of legal education in the University of Delhi and recommended the lines of reorganisation. The committee in its report (already circulated) made a number of important recommendations and urged,

"We trust that the problem which we have been asked to consider will receive the prompt attention of the Delhi University and our recommendations will be examined and implemented without unnecessary delay".

I am happy to state that the recommendations of the Gajendra-gadkar Committee have not only been considered and approved by the various authorities of the University including, of course, the General Body of the teachers of the Faculty, but also a number of these recommendations have already been implemented. As recommended by the Committee, the Delhi University has instituted, with effect from July 1966, a three-year LL.B. Course thus giving lead to the entire country in this direction. The new courses have been organised on entirely modern lines. The number of compulsory subjects has been very greatly reduced leaving room for a large number of optionals. In this regard we have even gone beyond the extent suggested by the Bar Council of India; and it is a matter of gratification that ultimately the Bar Council of India have themselves altered their directions to accommodate our courses. A number of new, what are called bread and butter courses like Labour Law, Taxation and Business Organisation have been added. The old courses both compulsory and optional have been revamped and presented in more scientific combinations. In short, we have fully met the grievance expressed in the Report of the Gajendragadkar Committee that "the syllabus prescribed by a majority of the Faculties of Law in India continues to be substantially the same as was prescribed nearly sixty years ago...", and implemented their recommendation that "... It is time that our Faculties of Law examine the problem of syllabus rationally and carefully.... Subjects prescribed for study should also be rationalised and regrouped and reoriented, and in choosing subjects from term to term care must be taken to have a synthetic view of the ultimate aim and object of legal education and subjects chosen term by term on that basis".

Further the courses have now been organised on a term basis so that after the end of every half year (one term) there is a university examination in the courses taught during the term and the student either clears the subjects or is declared to have failed in them.

So the methods of teaching and examination have been radically changed in terms of the recommendations of the Committee. There has been a great emphasis on the discussion method of teaching in most courses. The student under this method is supplied with reading material in advance of the lecture. He reads this material without the help of the teacher and as a preparation for the lecture which is to follow. In the lecture attempt is made by the teacher to involve the students in any intelligent discussion of the material he has studied with a view to bringing home to the student the points and implications that he might have missed. The great superiority of this method of teaching and its success in the Faculty is, I believe, evidenced by the quality of the question papers which we are now able to set for the students. Experts who have seen these question papers have unhesitatingly agreed that they indicate a remarkable advance in the effectivity of instruction.

Another important recommendation of the Committee that the teacher should himself examine the students he has taught in a particular course has also been implemented.

In short, it can be said with confidence that practically all the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee which it was within the power of the Faculty to implement without incurring expenditure of money have already been implemented progressively beginning from July 1966. As a result of this the Faculty, it may perhaps be said, is already an institution entirely different from what it was a couple of years ago and from any other Faculty of Law

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in this country. However, this is only the beginning and a number of important recommendations of the Committee remain to be implemented. The implementation of these is an integral part of the transformation of the quality of the Faculty as contemplated by the Vice-Chancellor and the University when they appointed the Gajendragadkar Committee. And this implementation requires expenditure of money.

In order to effect a change in the teaching methods of the Faculty it has been considered necessary and desirable that a number of teachers from the Faculty, especially those who had not had the experience of witnessing the teaching in highly advanced foreign Universities should have the opportunity of visiting those foreign Universities and acquire experience of their teaching methods. Similarly, for some-time one or two foreign teachers should be invited from those Universities every year as Visiting Professors to this Faculty in order to participate and assist in the teaching programme here. For this purpose it is proposed that the Ford Foundation may be approached to provide funds as indicated in items (1) and (2) in the proposed budget.

The Gajendragadkar Committee had recommended that in order to attract scholars of good quality to the Faculty of Law from the various parts of the country it should be necessary to provide handsome scholarships. Also new course materials must be evolved and distributed to the scholars possibly free of cost during the earlier parts of the programme. For these purposes a sum of about 30 lakhs of rupees will be required over the next five years. A substantial part of this amount is proposed to be asked for from the Ford Foundation as indicated in item No. (3) of the proposed budget.

The Committee has rightly emphasized the need for having a properly equipped library for the Faculty. As pointed out in the report of Professors Von Mehren, Tripathi and Willcox, "at the present time, the Delhi Law Library is inadequate in every respect; holdings, reading and stack rooms, procurement, and administration". In order to equip the Library properly, apart from the building requirements, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will be required at the minimum. A major part of this sum is proposed to be asked for from the Ford Foundation as indicated in item No. (4) of the proposed budget.

Lastly as mentioned in the report of the three Professors, the present Law Faculty Building though more commodious than the one the Faculty occupied before November 1965, is still inadequate for its present's need. In the first place, because of the introduction of the three-years course, which was not contemplated when the present building was planned, the number of students in the Faculty would go up to 1200 as against 750 under the two-year course. Secondly, because of the large number of options and new courses the number of rooms required even for the same number of students will be greatly increased. And finally, the new methods of teaching require the students to sit and work for several hours daily in the Library. At present the Library Hall can accommodate hardly 100 students at a time. What is needed is a Library Hall which can accommodate 400 to 500 students at a time. Besides, the Library Stack Rooms also will have to be greatly increased in view of the proposed development of the Library by an investment of about 10 lakhs of rupees in books and periodicals. It is also felt necessary to have a hostel situated on or very close to the premises of the Faculty where law students could be accommodated so that they may be able to live in the vicinity of the Library and under the constant influence of the teaching Faculty. In view of these requirements the committee of the three Professors already referred to (report already circulated) suggested that a new building with properly planned class-rooms, teachers, offices, and Library and hostel

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as well as other communications provided in connection with the expenditure of the Foundation's funds, will provide the basis for a mutual evaluation of the grant program, to be completed by the end of the second year. This evaluation will include a critical review of progress to date, current status of legal education at the University, and plans and prospects for further development. Upon completion of this evaluation the Foundation will be prepared to consider proposals for an additional grant to the Law Faculty within the terms of reference of the Representative's letter of October 17, 1966.

8. Amendment of this memorandum

This memorandum of understanding can be amended by mutual agreement.

For the University of Delhi

\_\_\_\_\_  
Vice-Chancellor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

For the Ford Foundation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative in India

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dated

DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERTAKING

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DELHI LAW FACULTY

The Ford Foundation has approved a grant of \$ 441,000 to the University of Delhi over a two year period for support of its Law Faculty, as explained in the grant letter of March 13, 1967 to the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The purpose of this Memorandum is to state the basic understanding between the University and the Foundation pursuant to which the grant for the Law Faculty is made, and to establish procedures for handling the granted funds.

1. Basic Understanding

The action by the Foundation is in response to, and in recognition of, the determination of the Law Faculty and the University to undertake a long-term development program in general accordance with the objectives stated and the proposals embodied in the report, submitted in November, 1964, by the Committee on legal education at the University of Delhi under the Chairmanship of Justice (later Chief Justice) Gajendragadkar and the report (Discussion Paper: Proposals Respecting the Delhi Law Faculty), dated August 1966, prepared by Professors P.K. Tripathi, A.T. Von Mehren and B.F. Willcox. The University and its Law Faculty accept the objectives and the broad principles underlying the essential proposals embodied in these reports as providing the basis for and integrated and interdependent programme for long-range development of legal education by the University. The present grant by the Foundation is to assist the Law Faculty in the implementation of its long-term development programme.

2. Improvement of Courses of Instruction and Teaching Methods:

The Law Faculty has undertaken to develop new teaching materials and to employ discussion methods of classroom instruction and in this connection it will provide opportunities for instructors to receive training and experience in the preparation of these materials and in their effective use.

In the accomplishment of these functions the Law Faculty plans to draw on the experience and assistance of foreign visiting professors and perhaps visiting teaching Fellows. The Professors will work with the Delhi Faculty in the effective use of discussion methods and in the preparation of new course materials. The teaching Fellows, if assigned, may assist in developing programmes of extra-curricular student activities of an educational nature, such as a moot-court programme, legal aid work, and (if arrangements can be made with the Law Institute) work by Delhi students on its Journal.

The Foundation grant makes available a total of \$ 107,000 to be expended for the services of the visiting Professors and teaching Fellows and for related foreign technical assistance. These funds will be held by the Foundation and disbursed directly by it. It is expected that four Professors, or two Professors and two teaching Fellows, will be appointed during the two-year period of the grant, each serving for one year, although modifications in this programme may be made as appropriate. The Foundation will employ the Foreign personnel directly, but final appointment will be contingent upon approval of the Dean of the Law Faculty and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Foundation will handle international travel for all such appointees, as well as logistical support in India, except that the University will provide suitable office accommodation and secretarial assistance for the visiting Professors and teaching Fellows as it does in the case of members of the Faculty.



The University will also provide opportunities for selected members of the Law Faculty to observe, at first hand, at American Law Schools or elsewhere, instruction methods and modes of analysis that will be directly relevant to their teaching assignments. Each individual will work in fields for which he will be responsible upon his return to Delhi, particularly in basic courses and such advanced work as may be appropriate. It shall not be the purpose of these overseas assignments to enable the individuals concerned to obtain a degree of any kind; conceivably these individuals may earn a master's degree, but in no circumstances are they to be candidates for a doctor's degree at any overseas University. At the conclusion of the overseas assignment, each individual will be expected to submit a report to the Dean of the Law Faculty with a copy to the Foundation's representative describing his course of study, other academic or professional activities while abroad, and the relevance of these experiences to his assignment in the Delhi Law Faculty. It should also be possible to obtain a report of the work done from the Faculty of the overseas University to which he was assigned.

The Foundation will assist in this foreign study programme by a provision of ₹ 81,000 for foreign training fellowships, three for one half-year and six for one year. At its discretion, the University on the recommendation of the Dean of the Law Faculty may use two of these nine awards for administrative personnel (e.g. Librarian and admissions, scholarship and placement officers). The University on the recommendation of the Dean will nominate the trainee Fellows and inform the Foundation concerning such nominee's current and probable future responsibilities and his plans for study abroad. Upon approval of nominations by the University and the Foundation the awards will be administered by the International Institute of Education, Inc., New York in accordance with uniform policies and procedures approved by the Foundation. It is not expected that dependents will accompany the Fellows.

As a further means of improving the course content and methods of instruction, members of the Law Faculty will be given opportunity to undertake the preparation of new teaching materials during the long vacation on full-time basis.

Stipends may be made available for this purpose, subject to the Dean's satisfaction that the teacher concerned has not burdened himself with such heavy examination work as will be inconsistent with the preparation of the teaching material. Priority will be given to materials for basic subjects such as Contracts, Tax Law Criminal Law and Constitutional Law. To assist this programme the Foundation will provide certain funds, as explained below.

### 3. Library Development

The University has undertaken to strengthen the Law Library, both with respect to acquisitions and the management of the collection. For these purposes the Foundation has made available ₹ 75,000 for the two-year period. Upon request from the Dean, the Foundation will arrange for use of a portion of these funds to fill critical current needs. The major portion of the funds will not be released, however, until the University prepares a detailed plan respecting acquisition policies and procedures, library administration, and the handling of acquisition funds which is acceptable to the Foundation. To assist in the preparation of this plan the Foundation will provide the services of an experienced law librarian who will complete a survey of present library resources and future needs. The cost of these services will be met from the ₹ 107,000 indicated in section two, above.

4. New Functions and Services

The University is determined to enroll first-class students in the Law Faculty and to give the Faculty a more national character. Accordingly, it will undertake a law scholarship programme and an active recruitment program designed to attract superior students through out the country. In addition, the University will do its best to develop an effective placement program to assist law graduates in securing employment commensurate with their talents and experience.

As these student services are developed, the Law Faculty hopes to attract local financial support to carry them forward. The Law Faculty also hopes to secure financial support for the summer stipends for members of the Faculty as explained above.

5. Matching Funds:

To assist in these endeavours (preparation of new teaching materials and development of law scholarship, recruitment and placement programme) The Foundation will provide a fund of \$ 48,000 for rupee expenditure, payments from this fund to be made available to the University in so far as additional equivalent amounts are provided by the University, during the period of the grant, for the support of these new programs and services or other programs of the Law Faculty. In other words, the above mentioned \$ 48,000 is a "target" figure in the sense that the Foundation will match, on a one-to-one basis, whatever amounts are provided by the University up to \$ 48,000. By signing this memorandum of understanding, the University does not commit itself to provide the full additional equivalent, or any part thereof, of the stated \$ 48,000 in rupee expenditure, but the University recognizes that payments from the \$ 48,000 fund will be made available by the Foundation only if, and to the extent that, the additional equivalent amount are provided by the University in support of all of the programs of the Law Faculty.

It is the hope of the University and the Foundation that, upon the termination of this grant, the University will be able to provide full support for the continuation of the Law Faculty's new programs and services.

6. Law Building and Hostel:

The University plans to provide a new building for the Law Faculty designed to assure appropriate facilities for the new courses of instruction and supporting activities that are projected for legal education. The Foundation will provide assistance for the construction of a new law building and hostel. In order to assure facilities appropriate for new methods of instruction and other programs offered by the Law Faculty, the Foundation will assist in providing for international architectural services for the design of the Law building and hostel. The Foundation also will contribute to the cost of these new facilities. The terms under which the Foundation will provide assistance for architectural services and for construction and the amount of the Foundation's contribution will be the subject of a separate statement which will be prepared by the University and the Foundation after further discussion. This statement will be appended to this memorandum of understanding.

7. Reports and Evaluation:

The University will prepare and transmit to the Representative of the Ford Foundation an annual narrative and financial report reviewing progress of the Law Faculty towards the achievements of its goals for improvement of legal education. These reports,

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accommodation should be provided. A major part of this sum is proposed to be asked for from the Ford Foundation as indicated in item No.(5) of the proposed budget.

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE GRANT TO BE PROCURED THROUGH THE FORD FOUNDATION FOR A FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT OF THE FACULTY OF LAW:

Head of expenditure	Total Budget (in dollars)	Amount already promised by Ford Foundation	Balance to be negotiated
1. International consultants including travel programme support.	2,67,000	1,07,000	1,60,000
2. Foreign study Fellowships	2,02,500	81,000	1,21,500
3. Scholarships to Law Students.	1,20,000	48,000	72,000
4. Acquisition of Library Materials.	1,05,000	75,000	30,000
5. Construction of a suitable Law Faculty Building and Hostel on a matching basis.	4,50,000	1,00,000	3,50,000
6. International architectural services.	45,000	30,000	15,000
Total	11,89,500	4,41,000	7,48,500

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Note of explanation: the figures in the second column represent amounts to cover a ~~two~~-year programme, whereas the figures in column one represent amounts to cover a five-year programme which will enable the Law Faculty to go farther in its development scheme)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd July, 1968.

**Item No.49(b):** To consider a proposal from the Delhi University for revision in the basis of payment of House Rent Allowance to the Principals of colleges affiliated to the University.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th November, 1964 considered the question of payment of house rent allowance and free house to Principals of the constituent colleges of Delhi University (Item No.14). A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached. (Annexure) The Commission agreed that if the residence for the Principals of Delhi colleges is provided in the campuses of the colleges no rent be charged for the same. In cases where the houses are not available in the campuses of the colleges no special pay or allowance in lieu of free unfurnished houses be given to the Principals but they would be entitled to payment of usual house rent allowance as in the case of other teachers.

The University of Delhi has now suggested that the Commission may review the basis of payment of House Rent Allowance to Principals of colleges and it be fixed at 25% of the basic pay of the Principal where it is not possible for the College to provide residential accommodation to the Principal on the campus. It has been stated that the payment of usual house rent allowance, as in the case of other teachers, now in force, is not adequate in view of the higher rates of house rent prevailing in the city. The Principal of the College should have his residence as near to the college as possible. The meagre amount of the usual house rent allowance does not make it possible for the principal to hire suitable private accommodation in close proximity of his college, and on the other hand involves heavy expenditure by way of conveyance. It has also been suggested that the enhanced rate of house rent allowance proposed by the University may be made applicable in the case also of the Principal, School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education of the University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

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University Grants Commission

Copy of note placed before UGC at its meeting held on 5.11.1964 vide Item No. 14.

To consider the question of payment of House Rent Allowance and free house to the Principals of the Constituent Colleges of Delhi University.

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In accordance with the present practice the Principals of colleges affiliated to Delhi University receiving maintenance grant from the University Grants Commission are appointed in the scale of Rs.1000-50-1500 and are, in addition, entitled to a free-unfurnished houses in the campus of the college. Where the college authorities are not in a position to provide a house for the Principal, he is given a special pay of Rs. 200/- per month in lieu thereof. It has been observed that even in colleges which have acquired campuses of their own, there is considerable delay in building a house for the Principal. This defeats the very purpose for which the Principal is expected to stay in the college campus. One of the factors contributing to the delay in the building of a house for the Principal in the college campus could be the provision of the special pay of Rs.200/- p.m. to the Principal in lieu of a free-furnished house.

With a view to expediting the construction of the Principal's house in the college campus it is for consideration whether the provision for the payment of a special pay of Rs.200/- in lieu of free-unfurnished house may not be done away with and instead the Principal may be paid a house rent allowance on the same basis as a Central Government employee holding corresponding position is entitled to. In this connection it may be pointed out that the staff of the colleges in Delhi are now entitled to house rent allowance on the same basis as Government employees where free houses is not provided.

The existing scale of pay of the Principal of the Colleges in Delhi is the same as that of a Professor in Delhi University. It is also for consideration whether a free-furnished house should at all be provided to the Principals, and if so, should it not be on the same basis as in the case of the Registrars of Central Universities. Recently while revising the scale of pay of Registrars of Central Universities, it has been decided that if the Registrar is given a free un-furnished house he may be entitled to the scale of Rs. 1000-50-1400 and alternatively, the scale may be 1000-50-1500 if no house is provided to him.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meetings:

Dated: 3rd July 1968

Item No.49(c): To consider a proposal from Delhi University for assistance to the extent of Rs.16,000 for the construction of a common room in the Ramjas College.

The University of Delhi has forwarded a proposal from the Ramjas College, Delhi for assistance to the extent of Rs.16,000 for the construction of a Common Room as a special project on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the College in 1967-68. The College has intimated that they have been feeling the need for a Common Room since long but due to tight financial position, it has not been possible for them to have one. The students of the College on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the College have raised from amongst themselves on a voluntary basis a sum of Rs. 6,000 approximately for the construction of a Common Room. The Ramjas Foundation have also agreed to donate a sum of Rs.10,000 towards the project. The construction of a common room with an area of 1,000 sq.ft. with furniture and fittings is estimated to cost about 32,000. This is proposed to be used partly as common room and partly as sports room.

The specific recommendations of the University of Delhi in this behalf have been invited and will be placed before the Commission.

The matter is put up before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/JS(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
3rd July, 1968.

Item No.50: To consider the proposals of the Osmania University regarding:

- (a) construction of the building for the Department of Genetics. p.274-277
- (b) financial assistance for Golden Jubilee Celebrations. p.278

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 50(a): To consider the proposal of the Osmania University regarding construction of the building for the Department of Genetics.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th April, 1968 (Item No.37) accepted, in principle, the proposal of the Osmania University for starting postgraduate courses in Radiation Biology and Genetics. The proposal interalia included a non-recurring provision of Rs.5,00,000/- for construction of a building. However, in view of another proposal under consideration of the I.C.A.R. for starting a separate Department of Genetics, it was agreed by the University that this proposal before the University Grants Commission for starting a post-graduate department of Genetics may be kept in abeyance until such time as the proposal is examined by the U.G.C. Fourth Plan Visiting Committee, taking all aspects into account. Nevertheless, the University in June 1967 submitted plans and estimates for the construction of building (26213 sq.ft.) at a cost of Rs.5,50,000/- (excluding provision for furniture and laboratory fittings). The University was informed that the proposal would be considered in the light of the recommendations made by the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee, which had visited the University in March, 1967. The recommendations made by the Visiting Committee, as accepted by the Commission, which were sent to the University on 28th July, 1967, included the following recommendation:

"We feel that the Department should be housed in a separate building and recommend a grant of Rs.5 lakhs for the purpose during the Fourth Plan period".

This grant was recommended to be paid by the U.G.C. on a cent per cent basis and this was accepted.

The Osmania University later approached the Commission in December 1967 for approval for undertaking the construction of the building. The University, in response to an enquiry, informed in January 1968 that the University was willing to implement the scheme within 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation and provided for this purpose only Rs.5.lakhs. Accordingly, the University was requested to send plans and estimates for acceptance by the Commission before taking up the construction. The University informed that the building had since been completed by the University and put to use. The building has thus been constructed by the University without the formal acceptance by the Commission of the plans and estimates and without following the procedure prescribed by the Commission for construction of buildings and furnishing the requisite information to the Commission with regard to tenders, P.W.D. certificate of reasonableness of rates etc.

The Osmania University has now (May 1968) requested the Commission for formal approval of plans and estimates submitted by it in June, 1967 for the construction of the building for the Department of Genetics at a cost of Rs.5.50 lakhs and has stated that the additional cost over and above Rs.5 lakhs



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included in 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation will be met out of the overall savings of the 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation of the 1st priority schemes, if any, or else out of the savings of the IIInd priority schemes of the Fourth Plan, when they are taken up. The final cost of the project has not been intimated by the University. A copy of the letter dated 10th May, 1968, received from the University in this connection is attached as Annexure-I.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(Sc.II)/J.S.(S)

Copy of letter No.790/21/65/UGC/Audit dated 10th May, 1968 from the Co-ordinating Officer, Osmania University, Hyderabad to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

....

Sub: Grant-in-aid for the construction of building for the Department of Genetics - Fourth Five Year Plan.

- Ref: i) your letter No.F.21-6/67(Sc.I) dt.4.3.1968
- ii) Your letter No.F.31-3/64(S) dated 27.4.66
- iii) This Officer letter No.4112/F.21/65/UGC/Audit dated 2.6.1967.
- iv) D.O. No.F.31-3/64(S) dated 16.6.1966.

....

With reference to your letter first cited on the subject mentioned above, I am to write the following:-

It may be recalled that this University had forwarded the proposals pertaining to the institution of Post-graduate Course in Radiation and Biology involving an expenditure of Rs.6,60,000/- and Rs.4,77,140/- towards non-recurring and recurring respectively. Incidentally the non-recurring expenditure includes the provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs for the construction of building. The Commission through letter second cited informed that the proposal has been accepted in the principle in its meeting held on 6th April, 1966. The D.O. letter addressed by Dr. K.L. Joshi, has further affirmed the acceptance of the proposal in principle. Besides the Commission was kind enough to respond to the request of the University for the sanction of a post of a Professor/Reader for the duration of the III Plan period. Even during the initial period of the commencement of the IV Plan, the Commission was kind enough to sanction the creation of posts of 2 readers and 2 lecturers in anticipation of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee.

It was also explained that the University had proposed to start Radiation Biology Course in M.Sc., and this being a special course, there was a necessity of having a separate building for conducting the classes and also carrying out of the research work which was hitherto conducted in the schemes sponsored by the I.C.A.R., and Atomic Energy. Further, the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the requirements of the IV Plan of this University when visited in March, 1967 was apprised of the developments and requirements of each department. The Visiting Committee was also pleased to visit the Genetics building which was being constructed. When the Commission was addressed, vide this Office letter 3rd cited for obtaining formal approval to the plans and estimates for Rs.5.5 lakhs and also sanction for payment of grant, it was informed through letter No.F.21-6/67(S) dated 17th June, 1967 that the proposal regarding the construction of Laboratory building would be considered. Subsequently the Commission vide letter No.F.21-6/67(S.II) dated 26th December, 1967 has enquired to confirm whether the University would be willing to implement the project within 70% of the total allocation. This has been confirmed vide this office letter No.753/F.21/UGC/Audit, dated 9th January, 1968.

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In the light of the above, the University feels that the construction of the building for the P.G. Course in Radiation Biology and Genetics has been taken up with the knowledge of the Commission. It was also presumed that the Commission has given its tacit approval for the execution of the Genetics Buildings. However, it is again requested to accord formal approval of the plans and estimates pertaining to the Radiation Biology Building and release requisite grant at an early date.

Any additional cost over and above Rs.5.00 lakhs will be met out of the overall savings of the 70% of the Fourth Plan allocations of the 1st priority schemes if any, or else it may be met out of the Savings of the II Priority Schemes of the IV Plan Grants when they are taken up.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Neetubg:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.50(b): To consider the proposal from the Osmania University for financial assistance for Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

.....

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1968 considered a proposal from the Osmania University for financial assistance on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee. The Commission accepted the proposal of the Osmania University for a grant not exceeding Rs.10 lakhs for this purpose and desired that the University be requested to furnish the schemes to be undertaken with this grant.

The University has now intimated that they propose to have the following programmes with the Golden Jubilee Grant:

1.	Construction of additional Women's hostel	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
2.	Lighting and stage equipment for the Tagore Auditorium	Rs. 1.00 "
3.	Construction of additional Guest House	Rs. 0.35 "
4.	Lay-out of the road and Planning of Garden for the Tagore	Rs. 0.50 "
5.	Quarters for the Class III and Class IV employees	Rs. 3.00 "
	Total	<u>Rs. 6.85 lakhs</u>

The programmes to be undertaken with the balance amount of Rs.3.15 lakhs it has been stated by the University, would be sent later.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CD)/J.S(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:  
3rd July, 1968

Item No. 51: To consider a proposal from the Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University for the creation of a Welfare Fund for teachers in universities and colleges.

.....

The Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University has suggested that the University Grants Commission may consider the possibility of helping universities and colleges in the creation of a Welfare Fund for teachers. He has suggested that the U.G.C.'s assistance could be in the following three forms:

1. A per capita contribution by the U.G.C. either to each college or to each university;
2. A pro-rata contribution on the basis of a certain percentage of the total remuneration paid for examinership, tabulatorship etc. In many universities there is a Teachers Welfare Fund largely made up of voluntary or compulsory contribution from remuneration bills due to examinership, tabulatorship etc. The Vice-Chancellor has suggested that not more than 2% of the total remuneration may be contributed by U.G.C. towards the Welfare Fund.
3. A contribution equal to that made by the staff of the colleges to the Welfare Fund.

The Vice-Chancellor has recommended the third alternative, since in his view it would stimulate a movement for partial self-help.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CD)/J.S(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 3rd July, 1968.

Item No52: To consider the question of providing financial assistance to colleges in Delhi set up by Delhi Administration for repairs and minor additions and alterations of the buildings where the colleges are working.

....

The Commission has been receiving proposals from the colleges in Delhi set up by the Delhi Administration which are housed in the Government School Buildings for financial assistance for carrying out repairs and minor additions and alterations in the buildings so as to make them more useful for their needs. These colleges except the one at Narela have now been converted into private colleges with their Governing Bodies.

The question of providing suitable assistance to these colleges for the purpose had been taken up with the Delhi Administration, who were informed that it may not be possible for the U.G.C. to assist the colleges for the purpose even on a sharing basis, as they are located in the Government School buildings. The Delhi Administration were requested to provide requisite funds to the colleges for repairs and minor additions and alterations in the buildings.

The Delhi Administration have shown their inability to provide funds to the colleges for the purpose, as these additions and alterations would be, it has been stated, not of any use to the Schools when the Colleges shift from the buildings. It has been intimated that the colleges are not paying any rent for the buildings. Either they should agree to pay rent as determined by the C.P.W.D. or they should take it upon themselves to carry out additions, alterations and repairs to the buildings.

The Delhi Administration has already been requested to intimate programmes for the construction of buildings for the colleges set up by them.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(CD)/J.S.(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
dated: 3rd July, 1968.

Item No:53: To consider certain modifications in the existing rules and pattern of U.G.C. assistance to colleges for the establishment of Students Aid Fund.

The University Grants Commission has been giving assistance to colleges approved under section 2(f) of the U.G.C. act for the establishment of Students Aid Fund since the year 1958-59. The existing pattern of assistance to colleges and the rules on the basis of which the scheme is being implemented are given in appendix I.

It will be observed from the existing rules that the Commission's grant towards Students Aid Fund comprises two parts, basic and incentive. The former is determined in accordance with the number of students on rolls of the college as on 1st October of the year preceding the one to which the grant relates as detailed below:-

500 students or below	Rs. 500
Between 501 to 750 students	Rs. 750
Between 751 to 1000 students	Rs.1,250
Between 1001 to 1250 students	Rs.1,500
1,251 and above	Rs.2,000

The incentive contribution is equal to the amount raised by the institution towards Students Aid Fund during the previous year, subject to a ceiling of Rs.1,000/-. The maximum contribution of the Commission to a college in an year does not thus exceed Rs.3,000/-. There has been a slight change in these rules in favour of the new colleges (as reported earlier to the Commission vide item 2(a) 40 of the U.G.C. meeting held on 4th October 1967) according to which the assistance of the U.G.C. could be given to a newly established college on the basis of the student enrolment and the amount collected in the current year during the first year of its existence.

As past experience of the operation of the scheme in the light of the existing procedures and pattern of assistance had brought to light certain difficulties, it is now suggested that the following conditions may apply to its implementation, as detailed in appendix II.

1. The incentive part of the grant may be given up and grants given as under for this purpose:

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Amount suggested</u>
250 or below	Rs. 500
Between 251 & 500	Rs. 750
Between 501 & 750	Rs.1,500
Between 751 & 1000	Rs.2,000
Between 1001 & 1250	Rs.2,500
1251 and above.	Rs.3,000

2. Payment under the S.A.F. scheme may be made to colleges in two instalments (instead of one as at present) first in August, and second in January of the following year.

3. No scholarship/loans from the SAF scheme may be given to the students.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

RULES LAID DOWN BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR  
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STUDENTS' AID FUND IN THE COLLEGES

1. Each College may have a Students' Aid Fund.
2. The object of this fund is to render financial assistance to poor students to meet their tuition or examination fees or to purchase books or similar other expenses. Limited assistance may be given to the students to meet their hostel, mess, clothing or medical expenses, if their needs are considered genuine. Interest free loans may also be granted to the deserving students from the SAF. No scholarship or stipends will be given from this Fund.
3. The constitution, functions and administration of the Fund shall be framed by the college and financial assistance shall be given to poor students in accordance with the rules framed under the constitution of the Fund.
4. The contribution from the students towards this fund should preferably be on a voluntary basis. The Commission's contribution to the Fund in any case will be as given in Rule 5 below irrespective of the fact whether the contribution by the students, was voluntary or compulsory depending on the decision of the University.
5. The Commission will give a lump sum grant towards SAF to the Colleges each year. Its contribution will comprise two parts- base and incentive. The former would be determined on the basis of the number of students on the roll of the college on first October of the year preceeding the one to which the grant relates as detailed below:-

500 students or below	Rs. 500/-
Between 501 to 750 students	Rs. 750/-
Between 751 to 1000 students	Rs. 1,250/-
Between 1001 to 1250 students.	Rs. 1,500/-
1251 and above	Rs. 2,000/-

The incentive contribution would be equal to the amount raised by the Institution towards SAF during the previous year subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000/-. The maximum contribution of the Commission to a college in a year shall not exceed Rs. 3,000/-.
6. The Fund will be administered by the college concerned. Students will be associated in suitable manner with the body appointed to administer the Fund.
7. The Principal of the College will be the Chairman of the Managing Body of the Fund.
8. A copy of the constitution and rules framed thereunder shall be sent to the UGC. A copy of the report of the administration of the Fund shall also be sent to the Commission every year.
9. Contribution to the Students' Aid Fund by the Committee of Management of the College from the College Funds is not permissible. The members of the Committee of Management or the Governing Body may, however, contribute personally to the Fund if they so desire.
10. Fines collected from the students are not to be included in the Fund for calculating the share of the University Grants Commission.
11. The Fund is not to be used for giving prizes, rewards etc. to students.



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12. The accounts of Students' Aid Fund are to be got audited from independent and regular auditors of the College viz. Govt. Auditors/Chartered Accountants etc. and audit fee or related expenditure is not to be met from the Students' Aid Fund. These may be met by the College from its own Funds.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS - COMMISSION

A meeting was held in Secretary's room on 21st May, 1968 at 3.30 P.M., to discuss the difficulties experienced in the operation of the Students' Aid Fund Scheme and to find out ways and means to solve them. J.S.(A), J.S.(S); D.O.(C), E.O.(C-I) and E.O.(C-II) were present. The following suggestions were made:

1. Scope of the scheme.

All the colleges established by 1st October each year and brought under Section 2(f) may be assisted under the scheme.

2. Mode of releasing grants.

The grant for a particular year may be released to the colleges in two instalments- the first instalment to be released on 1st August each year (on the basis of enrolment figures relating to the preceding year), and the second instalment by the first of the following January, on receipt of a statement of expenditure for the previous year along with the utilisation certificate in respect of grants released during the previous year, as far as possible. Adjustment, if any required, may be made at the time of releasing the second instalment. To illustrate this procedure the grant for 1968-69 would be released as under:-

The first instalment on 1st August 1968 and the second instalment on 1st January, 1969 on the receipt of statement of expenditure in respect of the grant released for 1967-68.

In the case of newly established colleges, the grant would be paid in two instalments as stated above, during the first year of their existence on the basis of the enrolment in the first year. The assistance for the second year would also be on the same basis as that of the first year, i.e. on the basis of the enrolment in the first year.

3. Objectives of the scheme

The following may be the objectives of the scheme:

'to assist students in financial difficulties to meet their tuition or examination fees, to purchase books required for their studies and to meet their hostel, mess, clothing and medical expenses. No scholarship or loan will be given from this fund.

4. Delinking of the incentive grant with the amount raised by the Institution towards the Students Aid Fund.

At present the Commission's contribution comprises two parts:- basic and incentive. The former is determined on the basis of the number of students on the roll of the College, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000/-. The incentive contribution is equal to the amount raised by the Institution subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000/-.

It has been found from past experience that the linking of the incentive contribution of the Commission with the amount raised by the Institution has created certain administrative and technical difficulties. For example, if there is any unspent balance out of the total fund raised during a year, it becomes difficult to release grants during the following year, so long as the unspent balance is not utilised and a utilisation certificate for the total fund is not received. The unspent balance can not also be adjusted with the grants to be released, since it is difficult to calculate the quantum of the balance that may be treated as part of the U.G.S.'s grant. The Chartered Accountant also finds it difficult to issue the utilisation certificate for the full amount comprising the fund, so long as there is an unspent balance.

With a view to enabling the colleges and also the deserving students to receive prompt assistance, it may be advisable to delink the incentive contribution of the Commission with the amount raised by the Institution. From now onwards the Colleges may be asked to keep separate account of the U.G.C. contribution and the College may be required to supply utilisation certificate only in respect of the contribution made by the Commission towards the fund. It is also suggested that the Commission's grant may be based entirely on enrolment figures and be suitably raised to include the share now being paid as incentive. The existing provisions (basic and incentive contribution) and those suggested are indicated in the following table:

Enrolment	<u>Existing provision</u>		(In Rs.)
	<u>Basic</u>	<u>Incentive</u>	<u>Amount now suggested</u>
(a) 250 or below	-	-	500
(b) 500 or below	500	(According to	750
(c) 501 to 750	750	College's	1,500
(d) 751 to 1000	1,250	Collection	2,000
(e) 1,001 to 1250	1,500	subject to a	2,500
(f) 1251 and above	2,000	ceiling of	3,000
		Rs. 1,000)	

5. One of the reasons, why many institutions have not been able to make use of Commission's assistance has been, that the information relating to our schemes does not readily reach Colleges. It is, therefore, proposed that the particulars of Commission's assistance under various schemes relating to the Colleges may be given in a single circular, and sent to all the Colleges.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.54: Acceptance of consolidated Utilization Certificates and undertaking for assets etc., from the Education Department, Jammu & Kashmir State for the grants paid to Government colleges of Jammu & Kashmir for implementation of the Three Year Degree Course Scheme.

.....

The following grants (N.B. & R.) have been provided to the University of Jammu & Kashmir for implementation of the Three Year Degree Course scheme.

Non-Recurring	Rs.2,67,594.89
Recurring	Rs.2,95,595.50
	<u>Rs.5,63,190.39</u>

The University introduced the Three Year Degree Course Scheme in 1961-62 and the grants were finalised in the year 1965-66. The University has not been able to send the completion documents in respect of 6 colleges (5 Govt. Colleges and one non-Govt. College) inspite of repeated requests. The University paid the grant (due to the non-Govt. College) to the State Govt. without withholding a part of the grant, as requested in the sanction letters, till the receipt of utilisation certificates. The University forwarded a copy of a certificate and undertaking for assets on 22.11.67 signed by the Additional Secretary, (Higher & Technical Education), Jammu & Kashmir Govt., Srinagar.

On 15.12.67 the University was requested to send the certificates from the Govt. Auditors and the undertaking for assets from the Principals of the Colleges concerned. The University has now again forwarded a copy of State Govt.'s letter dated 15.4.68 (Copy enclosed-Annexure-I) stating that budget estimates of the entire college department are prepared as a whole and not individually for each college and therefore no separate accounts are maintained while formulating budgets for individual certificates for utilisation of U.G.C. assistance.

It may be mentioned in this connection that grants (N.R. & R.) under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme were released on the basis of statement of expenditure (N.R. & R.) in respect of each individual college and these statements were certified by the Registrar, of Jammu & Kashmir University, Principal of the Govt. college and the then Educational Advisor to the State Govt. The utilisation certificate in respect of Govt. Colleges are to be signed by the Accountant General, Jammu & Kashmir State on the proforma approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General as already communicated to the University/State Govt. vide this office letter No. F.3-22/63(C/PI) dated 4.3.68 (copy attached Annexure-II). Since the undertaking for assets is to be signed by the Principal of the College, a consolidated utilisation certificate signed by an officer of the State Govt. (Education Deptt.) cannot be accepted by the Accountant General, Central Revenue, New Delhi.

No other University has raised such difficulties.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O.(C<sub>2</sub>)/D.O.(C)

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Copy of a letter No. Edu-Coll-67/67-B dated 15-4-1968  
from Dy. Secretary to Government, Civil Sectt. Education  
Branch to the Registrar, J & K University, Jammu.

!-.-.-.-.

**Sub:** Introduction of three year degree course scheme.  
**Ref:** Your D.O. letter No. F.2(3)-156/VI/Dev/11180 dated 6.3.1968.

Kindly refer to letter No. F.14-14/56(H/G/C) dated 15-12-1967  
from the Secretary, U.G.C. to your address and copy to this office. In  
this connection I am to reiterate that the budget estimates of the  
entire college Departments are prepared as a whole and not individually  
for each College and, therefore, no separate accounts are maintained  
while formulating budgets for individual Colleges which has made it  
difficult to issue individual certificates for utilization of the  
UGC assistance. The assistance sought has been utilized on the basis  
of expenditure incurred by the State Government on staff, contingencies  
equipment and buildings. I am accordingly to request you that the  
certificates already issued by the Education Department on behalf of  
the colleges may kindly be got admitted by the UGC.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG  
NEW DELHI

No. F. 3-22/63(C/PI)

4-3-1968

To

The Registrar,  
University of J & K,  
Srinagar.

Sub: Utilisation certificates for the grants paid to Government  
Colleges under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme.

.....

Under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme Recurring and Non-Recurring grants were paid to Government Colleges through the Universities with which they were affiliated. In some cases, it was not found possible by the Govt. Colleges to furnish the utilisation certificates from the Accountant General concerned since it was stated that the audit conducted by the Accountant General is only a test check.

The matter regarding the issue of utilisation certificates in respect of U.G.C. grants to Govt. Colleges is being examined in detail by the Govt. of India. However, some time back a proforma of the certificate to be signed by the Govt. auditors was devised in consultation with Comptroller and Auditor General and sent to the Universities vide U.G.C. letter No. F.5-72/66(UC/C) dated 18.5.67 (copy enclosed).

It is requested that the requisite Utilisation Certificate may please be supplied relating to the Three Year Degree Course Scheme in the proforma indicated below:-

" UTILISATION CERTIFICATE

Certified that the expenditure from the grant non-recurring/ recurring has been audited by this office and it has been certified by.....(authority administering the scheme) that the grant of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ paid to \_\_\_\_\_ College towards the introduction of Three Year Degree Course Scheme vide University Grants Commission/ University of \_\_\_\_\_ letter No. F. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ has been utilised for the purpose for which it was granted.

GOVERNMENT AUDITOR"

I am, therefore, directed to request you to kindly bring this to the notice of the Principals of the Govt. Colleges, affiliated to your University so that the utilisation certificate on this proforma could be issued by the Accountant General concerned and supplied to the University Grants Commission at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

YD Sharma  
For Secretary

Encl:-2.

Copy forwarded for information and in favour of necessary action to:-

1. The Secretary to the State Govt. of J & K (Edn. Department) Srinagar.
2. The Accountant General J & K, Srinagar.
3. The Director of Public Instructions

J & K, Srinagar.

YD Sharma  
For Secretary

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
BAHABUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG  
NEW DELHI

No. F. 5-72/66(UGC)

17/18 May, 1967

To

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India,  
New Delhi.

**Sub:** Audited statements of accounts and auditor's  
Utilisation certificates in respect of develop-  
ment grants paid by University Grants Commission.

.....

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 598-TAI/10-67 dated 22.2.67 on the subject cited above and to say that it has been noted in case where the accounts of the grants paid by the University Grants Commission are audited by the Accountants General, the audit certificate may be issued in the form prescribed by C.A.G. The Universities and the Accountants General concerned are being informed accordingly.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(R.K. Chhabra)  
Deputy Secretary

Copy forwarded to the 24 Universities for information. The Audit Certificate below the proforma of the 'Audit and Utilisation Certificate' forwarded with this office circular letter No. F. 5-72/66 (Accts.-G) dated 28/30.12.66 may please be modified as follows:-

"Certified that the expenditure from the grant has been audited by this office, and it has been certified by.....  
(authority administering the scheme) that the grant has been utilised for the purpose for which it was granted."

Sd/-

(R.K. Chhabra)  
Deputy Secretary

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 55: Acceptance of statements of accounts signed by Principals of the Government Colleges in respect of UGC grants paid to Government colleges - relaxation of the usual procedure:

....  
...

The Commission provides assistance to Colleges (Both Government and Non-Government) under its various schemes. The Non-Government Colleges supply the Utilisation Certificates for the grants paid to them duly signed by Chartered Accountants on the basis of which final Utilisation Certificates are issued by the office. The Government Colleges assisted during the past years have not been able to send Utilisation Certificates and therefore their accounts are pending finalisation.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5.4.1967 (Item No. 26) agreed as under:-

" In the case of Government Colleges they may be requested to maintain separate accounts for this scheme (Students' Aid Fund) and get the accounts audited by the Chartered Accountants for the issue of necessary Utilisation Certificates".

The Commission further approved the following proposal (Item No. 58 meeting 5.7.1967).

" The Commission accepted the proposal regarding the issue of Utilisation Certificates on the basis of the audited statements issued by the Government Departmental auditors in respect of the grants paid to the Colleges provided this was acceptable to the Government of India."

The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India (Ministry of Education) and may take some more time. The Government Colleges have not sent the Utilisation Certificates for grants paid to them in the Second and Third Plan periods and in the absence of the certificates further grants cannot be released to them resulting in hardship to the students of these Colleges.

To facilitate the matter it is suggested that the grants under various small schemes concerning students' welfare viz.;

1. Students' Aid Fund
2. Text Book Library.
3. Basic Grant for purchase of library books, and
4. Improvement of Chalkboards

may be released on the basis of statements of accounts furnished by the Principals of the Government Colleges (who are virtually Gazetted Officers).

We may also send copies of our sanction letters in the case of Government Colleges to the Accountant General/Examiner Local Fund concerned and ask for Utilisation Certificates on the proforma (noted below) approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his letter No. 598-T/-I/10-67 dated 22.2.67.



(201)

"Certified that this expenditure from the grant has been audited by this office and it has been certified by \_\_\_\_\_ (Authority administering the scheme) that the grant has been utilized for the purpose for which it was granted."

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O.(C<sub>2</sub>)/D.O.(C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date: Meeting:  
Time: 3rd July, 1968.  
Place: 10 A.M.  
UGC Building, New Delhi

AGENDA (Contd)

- Item No.56: To consider a proposal for strengthening cultural cooperation between India and Mexico.p.292-295
- Item No.57: To consider the Report of Sir Robert Rae, Unesco Consultant, on Agricultural Education in India. p.296
- Item No.58: To consider further the proposal from the University of Mysore for setting up of a Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Mangalore. p.297-300
- Item No.59: To consider a proposal from the Centre of Advanced Study in History, Aligarh Muslim University to invite Prof. Eric Hobsbawm of the University of London to deliver series of lectures on Economic History.p.301
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :  
Dated : 3rd July '68

Item No. 56: To consider a proposal for strengthening cultural cooperation between India and Mexico.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has forwarded a proposal for strengthening cultural co-operation between India and Mexico. The Indian Ambassador in Mexico has suggested that some association be developed between an Indian University and El Collegio de Mexico and the Oriental Studies Section of the Institution.

El Collegio de Mexico is a non-Governmental organisation partly financed by Unesco and partly by the Government of Mexico.

It has the status of a University and awards degrees upto the doctorate level. It conducts instructions in subjects like International Studies, Humanities, Social Sciences and a special course in Linguistics and Spanish Literature. On an average, about 130 students are admitted per semester. The President of the El Collegio de Mexico has suggested the following exchange programme between an Indian University and El Collegio de Mexico:

1. Exchange of Professors:

Both sides to exchange Professors in the subjects of History International Affairs, Anthropology, Sanskrit/Spanish literature and Linguistics. The sponsoring country may incur the international travel expenses and the host country the maintenance and other local expenditure.

Duration : 6 to 9 months.

2. Exchange of Students:

Exchange of scholars/teachers between an Indian University and the El Collegio de Mexico for a period of 2 years. The Indian scholars could have a specialised course in Latin American affairs for which El Collegio de Mexico would offer a monthly scholarship of 1500 pesos (Rs. 903.60ps). On a reciprocal basis El Collegio de Mexico would send its scholars/teachers to an Indian University for specialising in Indian affairs and Indology.

3. Exchange of books, literature and other publications:

The section of the oriental studies of El Collegio de Mexico has started teaching of Sanskrit and would very much like to have a large number of books and other literature in Sanskrit and oriental studies and the College would like to publish some articles on Indian Culture in their magazine "Oriental Studies". There is also a proposal for publishing bilateral editions of important Indian works on history and literature. El Collegio de Mexico would like to have books, literature etc. of Sanskrit studies and linguistics as well as books on any subject on Indian affairs. It would provide to the Indian University books on Latin American affairs, Spanish literature and Linguistics, other literature and books on Latin American studies.

4. Exchange of Professors for short visits ranging from one week to a month or so:

El Collegio de Mexico is prepared to pay the air fare of the Indian teacher, in case he happens to be at a place near the Mexican city e.g. USA or near about place. It would also meet the honorarium and maintenance expenditure of the visiting teacher. On a reciprocal

basis the Indian University may receive professors from El Collegio de Mexico when they happen to be present in a South-East Asian Country for such a short visit on identical terms.

The Commission has been attaching great importance to such types of proposals of cooperation and collaboration between universities in India and abroad as an integral part of the continuing process of improvement in teaching and research.

Regarding the proposals of bilateral contacts between El Collegio De Mexico and a university/universities in India, it is suggested that the implementation of the following items on a reciprocal basis be taken up to begin with:

1. Exchange of 2 Professors - Duration 6 to 9 months.

The Mexican side will send two professors of Latin American affairs/Economics/History, Spanish language and the Indian side will send two professors in Indian affairs, Sanskrit and Indology. The International air fare of the professors (Economy Class) may be borne by the sponsoring universities and expenses on board & lodging etc. of the visiting professors be met by the host universities. The salary and other admissible allowances in respect of the visiting professors may be continued to be paid by the parent universities during the period of their visit abroad.

2. Exchange of 2 Scholars /Teachers Duration : Upto 2 years

Both the sides will exchange two scholars/teachers for specialisation course as obtaining in the university concerned for a period upto 2 years. The Indian scholars could have a specialisation course in Latin American affairs and Spanish literature/Linguistics. The Mexican students could have a specialisation course in Indian affairs, Sanskrit literature, linguistics and Indology at the Indian University. The international air fare of the scholars selected by the university concerned will be met by it and the maintenance and other local expenditure by receiving university. El Collegio de Mexico would offer two scholarships of the value of Rs.930 per month for a period of 2 years. The Indian University could similarly provide two scholarships of an equivalent amount to the Mexican teachers/scholars.

3. Exchange of literature, books and other publications between the Universities.

The Indian University will provide books, literature and publications etc. on Sanskrit studies and linguistics as well as books on any subject on Indian affairs to El Collegio de Mexico and it will provide books to the Indian University pertaining to Latin American Affairs, Spanish literature and linguistics.

4. Exchange of Professors for short visits ranging from one week to a month or so.

El Collegio de Mexico would like to invite well-known Professors to give short courses in any subject regarding India and South East Asia when these teachers happen to be in the U.S.A. or in any nearabout countries on some other programme. The Mexican side will be prepared to meet the air fare between the U.S. city and Mexico and back and pay honorarium at the following rates:

i)	For 1-3 lecturers	\$ 40 per lecture
ii)	For stay for less than a month	\$ 15 per day
iii)	For stay of a month or more	\$ 600 per month.

El Collegio de Mexico would send its well-known teachers to the Indian University in case they happen to be present in a South East Asian country for short visit.

The financial implications involved in the implementation of the items stated above would be as follows:

- 1. Exchange of 2 Professors.
  - (a) International air fare for sending two professors to the Mexican College Rs.20,720.00  
(Honorarium, board, lodging, out of pocket money etc. for the visiting professors to be borne by the receiving university at rates prevalent to its equivalent staff).
  - (b) Board, Lodging, out of pocket allowance for the two Mexican visiting professors for a stay of 6-9 months. It is suggested that a ceiling of Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 2500/- per month may be made available to these visiting professors towards their honoraria, board and lodging etc. Rs.30,000.00 (For 6 months stay)
- 2. Exchange of 2 scholars.
  - (a) International air fare for the 2 Indian scholars/teachers from India to Mexico and back. Rs.20,720.00
  - (b) Maintenance and hospitality expenses in respect of 2 Mexican teachers coming to the Indian University at the rate of Rs. 900 per month for 2 years. Rs.43,200.00
- 3. Exchange of literature, books and other publications.  
The expenditure involved will not be much.
- 4. Exchange of Professor for short visits
  - (a) No expenditure will be incurred specifically for the purpose as those teachers who happen to be in U.S.A., will be invited and the air fare from U.S.A. to Mexico and back will be borne by the Mexican side who will also meet honoraria and other miscellaneous expenditure as stated above.
  - (b) The Indian side will have to pay international air fare for the visiting Mexican professors who will happen to be nearabout India at that time, in which case the air fare between the South East Asian country to India and back will have to be met by the Indian side. The honoraria at rates which may be later on taken up by the concerned universities on a mutual agreed basis.

Total amount involved Rs.1,14,640.00

(The expenditure on Item 4(b) as indicated above may have to be added as agreed to between the two universities at a later state).

The Commission has welcomed the proposal of El Colegio de Mexico as recommended by the Indian Ambassador on the lines indicated above. The U.C.S. recommendations were conveyed to the Ministry of

Education who has desired to know if it would be possible for the Commission to meet all the expenditure in connection with the implementation of the programme.

It may be stated that for 1968-69 the University Grants Commission is required to implement 24 items under cultural exchange programmes with various countries which include:

- 1) to send 120 Indian professors/scholars to various countries with which we have entered into cultural programmes (56 professors plus 64 scholars - the international air fare to be borne by the U.G.C in respect of teachers/scholars).
- 2) to receive 82 foreign visitors under different items of the agreement with other countries (62 professors plus 20 Russian Language teachers)

The financial implications of the implementation of the above programme for the year 1968-69, as already agreed to, amount to Rs. 5.63 lakhs as against a budget provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the purpose.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 57: To consider the report of Sir Robert Rae, UNESCO Consultant, on Agricultural Education in India.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has forwarded a report on Agricultural Education in India prepared by Sir Robert Rae, Unesco Consultant, for comments of the U.G.C.

The Unesco had been requested by the Government of India, Ministry of Education for a joint Unesco/FAO Mission to identify and prepare a project on postgraduate agricultural studies and research for UNDP assistance. This joint mission was undertaken by Sir Robert Rae for UNESCO and Dr. Frank Parker for FAO who prepared a joint report entitled "India: University and Postgraduate Agricultural Education and Research".

The main points of the report are:-

(1) In the report Sir Robert Rae has taken into account the recommendations given in Chapter XIV of Education Commission's Report (1964-66) "Education for Agriculture" as well as the general programme for the development of education. Comments have been given on the three essential aspects in the field of agricultural education which the Education Commission stressed:-

- (a) Orientation to rural problems and agriculture in the general educational system as a whole.
- (b) Strengthening or establishing higher and middle level specialized agricultural education institutions, e.g., agricultural universities and agricultural polytechnics.
- (c) Extending and upgrading extension programmes and services.

(2) The report agrees with the recommendation of the Education Commission that agriculture as a subject should not be taught in schools, but other subjects should be oriented towards agriculture, particularly general science.

(3) The report mentions that the question of practical experience of farming and farming conditions for undergraduates in agriculture requires urgent consideration. While this is desirable for all undergraduates, it should be an essential requirement for those who intend to become general Agricultural Officers in the Extension Service.

(4) The joint team of the UNESCO/FAO referred to above were impressed by the extent and quality of much of the work going on at the agricultural institutions they visited in India.

(5) It has been recommended that 5 or 6 existing centres with high standards and facilities be chosen to impart training to the teachers in agricultural education.

The UNESCO has generally endorsed the report of Sir Robert Rae and is prepared to examine the fields in which the UNESCO could furnish assistance should the Government of India so desire.

The Ministry of Education has asked for the comments of the University Grants Commission on the report.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 58: To consider further the proposal from the University of Mysore for setting up of a Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Mangalore.

....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1968 consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission for examining the proposal of the University of Mysore for the establishment of a University Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Mangalore. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached. The financial implications and recommendations of the Committee are as indicated below:

I.	<u>Buildings</u>	( Rupees in Lakhs)	
	1. Physics and Mathematics Block (18,000 sq.ft.)	4.50	
	2. Biosciences Block (12,000 sq.ft.)	3.00	
	3. Library (including Deptt. of Kannada)	2.00	
	4. Special fittings and furniture for above buildings.	<u>0.50</u>	
		<u>10.00 lakhs</u>	
II.	<u>Scientific Equipment</u>		
	1. Physics (including workshop tools Rs. 25,000)	2.00	"
	2. Biosciences	1.50	"
	3. Mathematics	0.10	"
		<u>3.60</u>	"
III.	<u>Library Books and Journals</u>		
	1. Physics	0.50	
	2. Mathematics	0.30	
	3. Kannada	0.20	
	4. Biosciences	0.30	
	5. General Library	1.00	
		<u>2.30</u>	
IV.	<u>Academic Staff</u>		
	1. Physics : 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers (1968-71) plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)		
	2. Mathematics : 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers (1968-71) plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)		
	3. Kannada : 1 Professor, 1 Lecturer (1968-71) plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)		
	4. Biosciences : 2 Readers, 2 Lecturers (1969-71)		
	5. 1 Library Assistant		
		<u>Rs. 3.50 lakhs</u>	
		<u>University/State Government</u>	
V.	Students Hostel (on sharing basis between UGC/Univ./ State Govt.)	1,60,000	0.80      0.80 (UGC)
VI.	Teachers' Hostel	3,00,000	-      3.00 lakhs
	Total (UGC Share)		Rs. 23.20 lakhs
	State Govt./University	<u>0.80</u>	"
			<u>Rs. 24.00 lakhs</u>



VII. Facilities to be provided by the University/ State Government and on which no share is payable by UGC.

- (a) Acquisition of the land and development of campus Rs. 5.00 lakhs
- (b) Administrative and other non-teaching staff Rs. 40,000 p.a
- (c) Annual recurring grants for maintenance and contingent expenditure for the departments; office equipment, etc. Rs. 40,000 p.a

The share of the U.G.C. for the expenditure indicated above during the Fourth Plan period, i.e. upto 1970-71 would come to Rs.23.20 lakhs. The Commission desired that the report of the Visiting Committee be communicated to the University and the State Government of Mysore for their comments and the matter brought up before the Commission at a later meeting.

The University and the State Government of Mysore have concurred with the recommendations of the Committee. The State Govt. have agreed to take over the recurring liability after the period of Commission's assistance ceases.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CD)/J.S(A)

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1968, vide Item No.44(b)

....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held in July 1967 agreed, in principle, to the establishment of a postgraduate Centre by the University of Mysore in Mangalore. Subsequent to the receipt of the detailed proposals from the University, an Expert Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to examine the proposal and make suitable recommendations in this regard. It was also indicated that the Commission's assistance for such a Centre may not exceed Rs.20 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period.

1. Shri P.Chandra Reddy,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Annamalai University.
2. Prof.T.S.Sadasivan,  
Head of the Centre of  
Advanced Study in Botany,  
Madras University.
3. Dr.A.R.Verma,  
Director,  
National Physical Laboratory,  
New Delhi.
4. Dr.D.Shankar Narayan,  
Joint Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the University of Mysore and later went to Mangalore, where the University Extension Centre is proposed to be set up, from 25th to 27th February, 1968. The Committee has recommended that the University of Mysore be assisted to establish a University Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Mangalore and to start initially the Department of Physics, Mathematics and Kannada from the year 1968-69 and a Biosciences Department from the year 1969-70. A copy of the report of the Committee is attached as Annexure I. The financial recommendations of the Committee are indicated below:

		(Rupees in lakhs)
I.	<u>Buildings</u>	
1.	Physics and Mathematics Block (18,000 sq.ft.)	4.50
2.	Biosciences Block (12,000 sq.ft.)	3.00
3.	Library (including Deptt. of Kannada)	2.00
4.	Special fittings and furniture for above buildings.	0.50
		10.00 lakhs
II.	<u>Scientific Equipment</u>	
1.	Physics (including workshop tools Rs.25,000)	2.00 "
2.	Biosciences	1.50 "
3.	Mathematics	0.10 "
		3.60 "
III.	<u>Library Books and Journals</u>	
1.	Physics	0.50 "
2.	Mathematics	0.30 "
3.	Kannada	0.20 "
4.	Biosciences	0.30 "
5.	General Library	1.00 "
		2.30 lakhs

IV. Academic Staff

1. Physics : 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers (1968-71)  
plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)
2. Mathematics : 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers(1968-71)  
plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)
3. Kannada : 1 Professor, 1 Lecturer(1969-71)  
plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)
4. Biosciences : 2 Readers, 2 Lecturers (1969-71)
5. 1 Library Assistant

Rs. 3.50 lakhs

## University/State Govt.

- V. Students Hostel  
(on sharing basis  
between UGC/Univ./  
State Govt.)
- |  |          |      |            |
|--|----------|------|------------|
|  | 1,80,000 | 0.80 | 0.80 (UGC) |
|--|----------|------|------------|

- VI. Teachers' Hostel
- |  |          |   |            |
|--|----------|---|------------|
|  | 3,00,000 | - | 3.00 lakhs |
|--|----------|---|------------|

Total(UGC share)	Rs. 23.20 lakhs
State Govt./University	0.80 "

Rs. 24.00 lakhs

VII. Facilities to be provided by the University/  
State Government and on which no share is payable  
by UGC.

- (a) Acquisition of the land and development  
of campus Rs. 5.00 lakhs
- (b) Administrative and other non-teaching  
staff Rs. 40,000 p.a.
- (c) Annual recurring grants for maintenance  
and contingent expenditure for the  
departments; Office equipment, etc. Rs. 40,000 p.a.

The share of the U.G.C. for the expenditure indicated above during the Fourth Plan period i.e. upto 1970-71 would come to Rs. 23.20 lakhs.

The recommendations of the Committee are placed before the Commission for consideration.

Report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. for examining the proposal of the University of Mysore for the establishment of a University Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Mangalore.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held in July, 1967 considered the general principles relating to the establishment of university centres for postgraduate studies and agreed, in principle, to the establishment of a Postgraduate Centre in the University of Mysore on the understanding that adequate assistance is provided by the State Government to achieve reasonably good standards. The Commission also felt that keeping in view the limited funds likely to be available the assistance to be provided by the U.G.C. for each such centre in a university may not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period. It was also desired that the University of Mysore may be requested that its proposal for establishment of a university centre for postgraduate studies may be suitably revised keeping in view the funds likely to be made available by the Commission and that the requirements in this regard may be examined by a committee to be appointed for this purpose.

On receipt of the revised proposals from the University of Mysore for the establishment of the University Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Mangalore, the Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to examine the proposals and make necessary recommendations for consideration of the Commission.

1. Shri P. Chandra Reddy,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Annamalai University.
2. Prof. T. S. Sadasivan,  
Head of the Centre of  
Advanced Study in Botany,  
Madras University.
3. Dr. A. R. Verma,  
Director,  
National Physical Laboratory,  
New Delhi.
4. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,  
Joint Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the University of Mysore, Mysore and later went to Mangalore from 25th to 27th February, 1968. Dr. A. R. Verma was unable to join the Committee. Shri P. Chandra Reddy could not be present at the discussions owing to unavoidable reasons but was able to advise in the consideration of the proposals and finalization of the report.

The proposal originally made by the University of Mysore envisaged the setting up of a Centre for Postgraduate Studies in Mangalore to provide for the development of the Departments of Kannada, Economics, Commerce and Mathematics in the initial stage. However, this proposal was later revised by the University and the proposal placed before the Committee was with regard to the development of postgraduate study facilities in the Departments of Kannada, Commerce, Physics and Mathematics and required an expenditure of nearly Rs. 29 lakhs to be shared by the U.G.C. and the State Government of Mysore.

The University of Mysore, which is more than 50 years old, concentrated its facilities for postgraduate teaching and research in the university campus only until from recent years with the proviso that most of the humanities and social science departments were located

at the Mysore campus and the facilities for science subjects were at the Bangalore campus in the Central College. This position, however, changed with the establishment of the new campus at Mysore and subsequently the establishment of the University of Bangalore at Bangalore. The present position is that the facilities for postgraduate study and research in all disciplines are available only at the city of Mysore and the University has seventy colleges affiliated to it in the State of Mysore and engaged in providing instruction upto the first degree level only.

In this arrangement for University instruction and opportunities for higher education in the State, Mangalore occupies an important place and is the main seat of educational activity for the South Canara District and neighbouring areas. The South Canara District has 15 colleges providing instruction for the B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com degrees and seven other colleges providing professional education in engineering, law, medicine and also teacher training. The number of students enrolled in these colleges located in the South Canara District during 1966-67 was over 13,000 students and this number represents a four-fold increase over the numbers in 1960-61. This enrolment of 13,000 students is distributed in the following faculties: Science - 4,500; Engineering - 2,150; Commerce - 2,550; Medicine - 1,600. Humanities and Social Sciences - 1,850; Education - 190 and Law - 100; The graduates coming out of these colleges have to entirely depend upon the availability of facilities at the university headquarters at Mysore for their postgraduate study. Some of these colleges are nearly 100 years old. It would, therefore, appear that the step taken by the University of Mysore to extend the facilities for postgraduate study and research to Mangalore outside the university headquarters is a step in the right direction and the selection of Mangalore for this purpose seems quite justified. Mangalore with its immediate prospect of developing into an 'all weather port' is expected to grow in its importance and the demand for higher education facilities would grow considerably in the next decade.

The Committee discussed the University's proposal with Dr.K.L.Shrimali, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Registrar and Deans of the Faculty of Science and Humanities and also professors of Physics, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Kannada and Commerce, who were present at the meeting on the 25th February 1968. The University has been promised by the Government of Mysore necessary land of about 100 acres on the outskirts of the city of Mangalore at a distance of about 7 or 8 miles and the State Government has also agreed to provide its share of expenditure for the establishment of the University Centre at Mangalore.

The proposal of the University is to develop initially the postgraduate departments of Kannada, Physics, Mathematics and Commerce in the new campus during the next three years in the plan period and until such time the facilities in the new campus become available, to locate these departments in the colleges at Mangalore. The intention of the University is to locate the Departments of Physics and Mathematics in the Regional College of Engineering, Suratkal and the Humanities Departments in Kannada and Commerce either at the Government College, Mangalore or in the St.Aloysius College, Mangalore. The University would provide the necessary teaching staff for these departments and will enable these departments to function in close collaboration with the related departments in the colleges concerned until such time these departments could be shifted to the new campus, expected to be ready in the course of about one or two years. The location of these departments in the initial stages in these colleges in the view of the University, has distinct advantages in making available the existing facilities of the colleges by way of laboratories and also staff and will give these colleges a sense of participation in the postgraduate teaching programme of the University as it would involve the qualified teachers of these colleges in postgraduate teaching to the extent possible.

The merits of the proposal in starting initially the Departments of Physics, Mathematics, Kannada and Commerce were discussed by the Committee and it was felt that keeping in view the regional needs, the demand for postgraduate study and its impact on the parent departments in the university campus, it was agreed that the starting of a postgraduate department for Commerce could be postponed to a future date. In fact it would be necessary for the University to work out a master plan for the phased development of the Mangalore campus over the next five to ten years in order to provide ultimately a full complement of departments, at least in major disciplines and with a view to developing this campus into a university. It also emerged during the discussions that in view of the location of the campus in Mangalore which has open access to sea and also the special nature of the fauna and flora of the South Canara District located on the slopes of the Western ghats, the study of biological sciences with emphasis on experimental and applied aspects would be of real importance. It, therefore, would appear that the University may profitably embark upon a programme of opening a Department of Biological Sciences to provide for a new and unified approach to the study of Botany and Zoology and development of inter-disciplinary studies in Biophysics, Biochemistry, Bio-Statistics to provide for an experimental approach and the study of Molecular Biology.

Modern Biology is not so much concerned with the Classical Anatomy and Physiology but makes use of instrumentation to analyse structure and function of the living organisms mainly at a Cellular level. The cell which is a heterogeneous system in dynamic equilibrium is characterised by a flow of matter and energy and also transformation of information within the cell. Faced with this task, Biology is, to some extent, than ever before, dependent upon the assistance of Physics, Chemistry and even Mathematics. The tools placed at its disposal by the advances in these subjects have continually stimulated the development of new and more effective methods of investigation. The life sciences have to obtain corroboratory evidence mainly from Biochemistry and Biophysics for a proper understanding of the life processes. Cell Biology and one of its modern aspects, Molecular Biology are the subject of applied research in Medicine, Agriculture and Industry. The main fields in which modern biology must make its efforts include the study of fine structure of cells, cell division, heredity and the mechanism governing chromosomes, cell differentiation, transfer of genes, structure of nucleic acids, protein and polysaccharides, enzyme catalysis, the primary effect of radiation and the problem of ageing etc.

The Committee is of the view and the University is in agreement with the suggestion that it would not be necessary to merely duplicate facilities for study of Botany or Zoology as is done in most universities. The Mangalore campus may therefore attempt at breaking new ground in the study of biological sciences to provide for a Master's degree course which would emphasise new approach in modern biology and to train the students in inter-disciplinary areas to make them better qualified for taking up advanced research. Formulation of courses of this type embracing inter-disciplinary areas and based on new approach and content would take some time. The Committee therefore feels that the starting of the M.Sc. degree course in experimental biology or Molecular Biology may be delayed until 1969-70. The details of the course could be worked by the university in consultation with the experts.

The association of the Regional Engineering College, Suratkal in the postgraduate studies in Physics and Mathematics provides a distinct advantage since the university would be able to design appropriate courses at the M.Sc. level so that the physics students would not only get the usual content in Physics (say about 70%) and also be able to benefit from related courses in Mathematics and Engineering subjects of an applied nature (the remaining 25%). Similarly the students of

Mathematics would benefit from courses in Applied Mathematics which have a bearing on Physics as well as Engineering subjects. Here also it would be necessary for the University to take adequate care in drawing up of the courses.

The opening of postgraduate departments in the Mangalore campus should make it possible for the students to pursue their studies in these subjects either at Mysore or at Mangalore depending upon their aptitude and therefore the admissions in both the campuses should be open to all students. The admissions at the Mangalore campus need not therefore be essentially restricted to the students coming from South Canara area. Even important is the fact that the students who may gain admission in either of the campuses should be able to shift to the other campus during the second year depending upon the choice of optional papers which they may like to offer in the final year.

The Committee would also like to emphasise here that the University Departments to be located in the Suratkal Engineering College should be treated as integral parts of the college and not merely as "tenants" pursuing independent departments of study. The use of the laboratories and other facilities of the Regional Engineering College should be assured as also involvement of the qualified teachers of the engineering college in the postgraduate teaching of the students admitted by the University. For example, the workshop and Hydraulic engineering laboratory facilities could be used by the students of Physics as well as Mathematics and some specialised courses in both these subjects having an applied aspect could be given by the teachers of the Regional Engineering College. The University appointed teachers may, in turn, help in teaching of some of the courses in Physics and Mathematics to the students of the engineering classes. Such inter-department interaction and use of common facilities is vital for the success of these courses. The University appointed teachers should also be under the overall discipline of the college where the departments are located as otherwise it would be difficult to properly coordinate the work of the different departments.

The Suratkal Engineering College laboratories in Physics are fairly well equipped and have nearly half of the equipment required for the general papers in Physics at the M.Sc. level. The university could supplement to the extent necessary such facilities by providing its own equipment. The Principal and the staff of the Departments of Mathematics and Physics of the Regional Engineering College welcomed such proposal and were eager to provide necessary facilities for the successful implementation of the postgraduate programme of teaching.

The Committee has indicated that the opening of the Master's degree course in Experimental Biology or Molecular Biology may be taken up from 1969-70. In this connection, the Committee also visited the laboratories of St. Aloysius College and also the Karnatak Medical College in Mangalore. The St. Aloysius College is mainly equipped for teaching at the undergraduate level. The Karnataka Medical College laboratories in Micro-Biology, Physiology and other Paraclinical subjects, though well developed, are mainly with a view to providing the limited training required for medical graduates. Nevertheless if and when the Biosciences Department is established by the University, it would be possible for it to make use of the facilities in the Karnatak Medical College for purposes of accommodation for such a department and the university could equip its own laboratories to the extent necessary in case the facilities in the new campus may not develop in the course of next year or so.

As a result of these discussions with the university authorities and visits to the different colleges in Mangalore, the Committee would

like to recommend the following facilities to be provided for the University Centre for Postgraduate Studies in Mangalore.

		(Rupees in lakhs)
<b>I. <u>Buildings</u></b>		
1.	Physics and Mathematics Block (18,000 sq.ft.)	4.50 lakhs
2.	Bio-Sciences Block (12,000 sq.ft.)	3.00
3.	Library (including Deptt. of Kannada)	2.00
4.	Special fittings and furniture for above buildings.	0.50
		10.00 lakhs
<b>II. <u>Scientific Equipment</u></b>		
1.	Physics (including workshop tools Rs.25,000)	2.00 "
2.	Biosciences	1.50 "
3.	Mathematics	0.10 "
		3.60 lakhs
<b>III. <u>Library Books and Journals</u></b>		
1.	Physics	0.50 lakhs
2.	Mathematics	0.30 "
3.	Kannada	0.20 "
4.	Biosciences	0.30 "
5.	General Library	1.00 "
6.		2.30 lakhs
<b>IV. <u>Academic Staff</u></b>		
1.	Physics: 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers, (1968-71) plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)	
2.	Mathematics 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers (1968-71) plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)	
3.	Kannada: 1 Professor, 1 Lecturer (1968-71) plus 1 Lecturer (1969-71)	
4.	Biosciences: 2 Readers, 2 Lecturers (1969-71)	
5.	1 Library Assistant.	
		3.50 lakhs
		Univ/State Govt. 0.80
V.	Students Hostel : 1,60,000 (on sharing basis between UGC/Univ./State Govt.)	0.80 (UGC)
VI.	Teachers' Hostel 3,00,000	3.00 lakhs
Total (UGC Share):		Rs. 23.20 lakhs
State Govt./Univ. Share.		Rs. 0.80 "
		Rs. 24.00 lakhs



**VII. Facilities to be provided by the University/  
State Government and on which no share is  
payable by UGC.**

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| (a) Acquisition of the land and development<br>of campus.  | Rs. 5.00 lakhs  |
| (b) Administrative and other non-teaching<br>staff.  | Rs. 40,000 p.a. |
| (c) Annual recurring grants for maintenance<br>and contingent expenditure for the<br>departments; Office equipment, etc. | Rs. 40,000 p.a. |

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 59: To consider a proposal from the Centre of Advanced Study in History, Aligarh Muslim University to invite Prof. Eric Hobsbawm of the University of London to deliver series of lectures on Economic History.

....

The Centre of Advanced Study in History, Aligarh Muslim University has forwarded a proposal to invite Prof. Eric Hobsbawm of the University of London for a period of about four weeks to deliver a series of lectures on Economic History and to participate in a seminar to be organised by the Centre during September, 1968. Prof. Hobsbawm (born 1917) was educated at Vienna, Berlin, Cambridge, London and was a fellow of the King's College, Cambridge from 1941-1955 and is at Birkbeck College, London since 1959. He is well-known for his contributions in the field of Economic History. The Aligarh Muslim University desires to extend to Prof. Hobsbawm an invitation to visit and work at the Centre for about 4 weeks and to meet the expenditure on his international travel by economy air class and to pay him an honorarium of Rs. 2,000/- p.m. The expenditure involved is proposed to be met out of the grants sanctioned by the Commission to the Centre of Advanced Study, where a provision exists for a sum of Rs. 15,000/- for "visiting fellows and seminars" during the current year. If the proposal of the University is agreed to, in principle, the necessary clearance of the Government of India will have to be obtained for incurring the expenditure on his international travel in Indian rupees.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(302)

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 60: To consider a proposal of the Banasthali Vidyapeeth College of Education (Rajasthan University) for the construction of a Women's Hostel.

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The Rajasthan University forwarded a proposal in July, 1966 for the construction of a Women's Hostel for 77 Women students in the Banasthali Vidyapeeth College of Education at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,71,550/- including Rs. 11,550/- for furniture. The consideration of the proposal was then postponed owing to paucity of funds. The college again approached the Commission for assistance in April 1968. The proposal was accepted in principle and the college was requested to furnish detailed plans and estimates. These have now been received and it is found that the area proposed to be provided is in excess of admissible area on the basis of University Grants Commission's specification, by 3630 sq.ft. The estimated cost of the hostel after applying the prorata cut comes to Rs. 2,23,800/- and 75% of the cost works out to Rs. 1,68,000/-

During the Third Plan Banasthali Vidyapeeth College of Education received assistance for the purchase of Library books (Commission's share being Rs. 10,000/-). As an amount of Rs. 2,000/- has been paid on this account in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the college is eligible to a further grant of Rs. 1,48,000/- within the ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for Colleges. The Banasthali Vidyapeeth has one more college for Arts and Science students. This college has been assisted by the Commission to the extent of Rs. 1,89,000/- towards the construction of staff quarters, Women's hostel, library building and purchase of furniture during the Fourth Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CI)/DO(C)

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Date : 3rd July, 1968.  
Time : 10 A.M.  
Place : UGC Building, New Delhi.

AGENDA (Contd.)

- Item No.61: To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for starting the Diploma Course in Museology.
- Item No.62 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of Andhra University for the development of a university centre of postgraduate studies at Guntur.
- Item No.63: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of Osmania University for the development of university centre of post-graduate studies at Warangal.
- Item No.64: To further consider the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for starting postgraduate courses in Political Science with the assistance of a Chair offered by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust.
- Item No.65: To consider the recommendations of the New Universities Committee regarding establishment of universities.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No. 61: To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for starting the Diploma Course in Museology;

....

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd August, 1967 considered the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by it to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of the Bharat Kala Bhavan, Banaras Hindu University, and desired that the views of the University be invited on the various recommendations made by the Committee and the matter brought up before the Commission at a later meeting (Resolution No. 41 dated 2nd August, 1967).

One of the recommendations of the committee which examined the development proposals of the Bharat Kala Bhavan was that the work of the related departments e.g., Department of History, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Department of Art & Architecture, Department of Painting & Sculpture in the College of Music and Fine Arts, and Bharat Kala Bhavan, may be integrated and coordinated and further development of Bharat Kala Bhavan should be considered only on the basis of its integration or coordination with other related departments. It may also be mentioned in this connection that both the Third and Fourth Plan Visiting Committees of the Banaras Hindu University drew the attention of the University to the need for coordination of various departments and the courses offered by these departments. The Commission itself had suggested to the University in 1962 that it would be advantageous to have the present arrangements of subjects and departments mentioned above examined by a Committee, including some experts from outside, as there was too much of division and sub-division of subjects and duplication of work of the same nature in different departments. The University does not seem to have implemented the suggestion.

As desired by the Commission, the University was requested to communicate its views on the various recommendations made by the Visiting Committee which assessed the requirements of Bharat Kala Bhavan. The reply given by the University in this connection is attached as Annexure I. The University has made the following observations in regard to coordination of work in the related departments:

"So far as the Bharat Kala Bhavan, the Department of Art and Architecture, Department of Sanskrit, Department of Indian Philosophy and Religion, Department of Sociology are concerned, the University appointed a Committee which consisted of the following experts from outside:

1. Dr. S.D. Pandey,  
Birla Educational Trust,  
Pilani.
2. Sri R.C. Kar,  
Superintendent,  
National Museum,  
Calcutta.

The Committee made certain recommendations as a result of which the members of the staff of the Bharat Kala Bhavan were deputed to take classes in various Departments for example, Dr. Anand Krishna taught papers on Art and Architecture in the Department of Fine Arts, Department of A.I.H.C. and Archaeology and Department of Art and Architecture; Sri S.K. Srivastava delivered lectures on Indian Terracotta in the Department of Art and Architecture; Smt. Chandra Mani Singh delivered lectures on Indian Painting in the Department of Art and Architecture. Besides this, the students and staff of the above Departments freely used the collections and library maintained in the Bharat Kala Bhavan. Dr. Anand Krishna, the Deputy Director, Bharat Kala Bhavan supervised Ph.D. research work of the candidates enrolled in the Department of Art and Architecture."

The University has further stated that it has taken steps to start a two-year postgraduate diploma course in Museology with effect from July 1968. The University is also considering to appoint Dr. Grace Morely to deliver lectures to the students of Museology from October, 1968. It has already advertised the posts recommended by the Visiting Committee of the Bharat Kala Bhavan.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the Visiting Committee has made the following observations in regard to diploma course in Museology:-

"The Bharat Kala Bhavan may be permitted to start a two year diploma course in Museology with effect from the current academic session. There is a real need for a cadre of trained Museologist as courses in Museology are provided at present only by the Universities of Calcutta and Baorda. It should be possible for the University to introduce this course with the help of the existing staff and one additional lecturer in Museology."

The Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University has indicated (in the course of telephonic conversation with the Secretary) that the minimum requirements for starting the course would be two teachers, i.e., one recommended by the Visiting Committee and one proposed by the Vice-Chancellor.

If the proposal of the University to start the Diploma Course in Museology with an additional staff of two lecturers is accepted by the Commission, it may be considered whether assistance for the purpose is to be provided within Fourth Plan (1970-71) allocation or outside the Plan ceilings.

It is also for consideration whether the university may be permitted to implement the other recommendations of the Bharat Kala Bhavan Visiting Committee (Statement attached to Annexure I) and if so, whether the Commission's assistance for this purpose may be provided outside or within 70% of the allocation.

E.O(H)/D.O(H)

Copy of letter No.RAc/IV-FYP/(53)/887 dated 8th June, 1968 from the Registrar, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

Subject: Development of Bharat Kala Bhavan during the Iv Five Year Plan.

I am to refer to your letter No.F.1-9/63(H) dated 16th May, 1968 on the subject mentioned above and to inform you as follows:

1. (i) During the III Five Year Plan the Commission no doubt, suggested that "it would be a dvantageous to have the present arrangement of subjects and departments examined by a Committee of Experts from outside as there was too much of division and sub-division of subjects and duplication of work of the same nature".

(ii) "So far as the Bharat Kala Bhavan, the Department of Art and Architecture, Department of Sanskrit, Department of Indian Philosophy and Religion, Department of Sociology are concerned, the University appointed a Committee which consisted of the following experts from outside:

1. Dr. S.D. Pandey, Birla Educational Trust, Pilani.
2. Sri R.C. Kar, Superintendent, National Museum, Calcutta.

The Committee made certain recommendations as a result of which the members of the staff of the Bharat Kala Bhavan were deputed to take classes in various Departments for example, Dr. Anand Krishna taught papers on Art and Architecture in the Department of Fine Arts, Department of A.I.H.C. and Archaeology and Department of Art and Architecture; Sri S.K. Srivastava delivered lectures on Indian Terracetta in the Department of Art and Architecture; Smt. Chandra Mani Singh delivered lectures on Indian Painting in the Department of Art and Architecture. Besides this, the students and staff of the above Departments freely used the collections and library maintained in the Bharat Kala Bhavan. Dr. Anand Krishna, the Dy. Director, Bharat Kala Bhavan supervised Ph.D. research work of the candidates enrolled in the Deptt. of Art and Architecture."

(iii) From the above you will find that the University has already taken action on the recommendations made by the Visiting Committee during III Plan for coordinating and cooperation of the above Departments in the University.

2. (i) During IV Plan also the University appointed a Committee consisting of the members of the staff of the University related to the Bharat Kala Bhavan. The recommendations made by this Committee were also examined by an Expert Committee which consisted of the following members from outside:

1. Dr. Grace Morely, Adviser to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education, 8-A-B, Purna Quila Road, New Delhi.
2. Prof. D.P. Ghosh Asutosh Museum, University of Calcutta.
3. Dr. B.N. Goswamy, University of Panjab, Chandigarh.
4. Prof. V.H. Bedekar, Head, Deptt. of Museology, M.S. University of Baroda.
5. Shri A. Ghosh, Director General of Archaeology, New Delhi.

- (ii) The Committee was entrusted with the work of drafting ordinances and syllabi governing the Diploma Course in Museology and to recommend measures for the proper development of the Bharat Kala Bhavan.
- (iii) The recommendations made by the above Committee have already been accepted by the Academic Council, and the University has also taken steps to start the Post-graduate Diploma Course in Museology from July, 1968. The University is considering to appoint Dr. Grace Morely to deliver lectures to the students of Museology from October, 1968. The University expects that the grants recommended by the Visiting Committee would be released by the Commission and, therefore, the posts recommended by the Visiting Committee for the Bharat Kala Bhavan are being advertised so that classes in Museology, when started in July, 1968, could not suffer.
- (iv) The U.G.C. has also proposed for integrating and re-organising the various departments in order to have inter-departmental and inter-Faculties cooperation and coordination in the teaching work of the subjects of the same nature. The University has already taken steps in this direction as will be evident from the fact that for the coordination of the Department of Philosophy and Indian Philosophy and Religion the University appointed a Committee which has made recommendations. These recommendations are before the Executive Council. The re-organisation of the various Departments, their integration or bifurcation will, however take a couple of years as the statutory provision has to be complied with before the Departments are integrated or bifurcated.
- (v) During II Five Year Plan the University started a post-graduate Course in Bio-Chemistry leading to the degree of M.Sc. The teaching of the above course has been arranged with the help of the members of the staff of the Departments of Bio-physics and Bio-Chemistry (Faculty of Medical Sciences) and Departments of Chemistry, Botany and Zoology (Faculty of Science). The scheme has been quite successful. During IV Five Year Plan also the University will set an example by introducing the Diploma Course in Museology from July, 1968. Besides the staff recommended by the Visiting Committee, the teaching work will be shared by the members of the staff of the Departments of A.I.H.C. & Archaeology, Art and Architecture and Fine Arts.
3. As intimated to you earlier the National Design Centre, Ahmedabad has been approached to advise with regard to the display of the exhibits and Philips India Limited to advise on the improvement of lighting arrangements in the Bharat Kala Bhavan.

It will, therefore, be appreciated very much if the proposal of the University to introduce the Post-graduate Diploma Course in Museology from July, 1968 is approved by the Commission and the grants as recommended by the Visiting Committee released to the University at an early date, so that necessary arrangements may be made before the next academic session starts.

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Financial implications of the recommendations of  
the Visiting Committee - Bharat Kala Bhavan.

Recurring

1	Chemist-Cum-Lecturer	Rs. 25,000
1	Curator-Cum-Lecturer	Rs. 25,000
1	Assistant Curator (Rs.300-625)	Rs. 17,000
1	Lecturer in Museology	Rs. 25,000
1	Assistant Modeller	Rs. 4,500
		<hr/>
		Rs.96,500
		<hr/>

Non-Recurring

1.	Chemicals	Rs. 7,500
2.	Equipment	Rs. 10,000
		For preservation
3.	Preparation and publication of catalogues	Rs. 20,000
4.	Air conditioning of one mezzanine floor	Rs. 30,000
5.	Furniture for storage	Rs. 20,000
6.	Special exhibitions	Rs. 10,000
7.	Open Air Theatre	Rs. 5,000
8.	Material and equipment for castings	Rs. 10,000
9.	Sales Counter	Rs. 5,000
10.	Books	Rs. 10,000
		<hr/>
		Rs.1,27,500
		<hr/>

Total Recurring + Non-Recurring

Rs.2,24,000

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated 3rd July 1968

Item No.62: To consider the report of the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of Andhra University for the development of a university centre of Post-graduate Studies at Guntur.

The University Grants Commission appointed a committee consisting of the following to examine the proposal of the Andhra University regarding a University Centre of Post-graduate Studies at Guntur:

1. Shri P.Chandra Reddy,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Annamalai University.
2. Dr. P.L. Bhatnagar,  
Indian Institute of Science,  
Bangalore.

The committee, assisted by Dr. R.C.Gupta, Development Officer in the Commission, visited Guntur on 10th April, 1968 and discussed the proposal with the Vice-Chancellor, the Principal and staff of the Post-graduate Centre.

The Committee made the following observations and recommendations for consideration of the Commission:

- i. In view of the limited financial resource available for the centre it would be necessary to phase out the programme of development and determine the order or priorities. In the first instance it is necessary to consolidate and develop facilities for teaching and research in the nine disciplines in which instructions have already been undertaken. The proposal for starting instruction in new specialities or disciplines may have to be deferred for the present. The University may consider if studies in Asian Philosophy & Culture, proposed to be started at Guntur, could be conducted more appropriately by the Department of Philosophy at Waltair.
- ii. It has been stated: "With our present building and the temporary sheds we are putting up, we should be able to carry on for two or three years. Accordingly the major items of expenditure under building construction could be taken up later. Our immediate concern is to get funds for staff, equipment and library". The Centre cannot obviously be shifted to the new site until at least the library building and the minimum accommodation required for the departments and the laboratories are available there. Adequate transport facilities for staff and students will also have to be provided when the Centre is shifted since no residential accommodation is available near the new site.
- iii. The University agrees that the Centre "while properly benefiting from the rich intellectual climate provided by the undergraduate institutions in the locality, would

itself give a tone to them, and thus most certainly would be to their mutual advantage." It is suggested that selected teachers from colleges in the area may be associated with the teaching/research programmes of the Centre. It may be useful if refresher courses, discussion groups and seminars are organised from time to time in which the teachers of the Centre and the colleges of the area could participate."

- iv. The university may consider if in some respects the Centre could break fresh ground, and to the extent feasible introduce specialisations or optionals different from those already provided for by it. In suitable cases the advanced studies and research undertaken at the Centre would have a bearing on the conditions, resources and needs of the area.
- v. Consistently with the admission requirements, the nature and scope of the facilities provided, and the need to maintain as high standards as possible, the university may consider the possibility of increasing the intake to the postgraduate courses conducted by the Centre, particularly in the faculties of Arts and Commerce.
- vi. In due course when research facilities are available at the Centre, the university may examine the feasibility of allocating a few research scholarships and some funds for travel grants and publications for the Centre.
- vii. The facilities of laboratory and library available in the local colleges may be made use of, for postgraduate instruction, by the concerned departments of the University Centre, until such time the facilities are adequately developed in the new campus. The qualified staff in these colleges should also be invited to take part in the teaching of the Centre and the University appointed staff should participate in the teaching in the colleges, in order to improve the standards at undergraduate level.
- viii. Similarly, the academic contacts and interchange of personnel between the Centre and the parent departments in the University headquarters should be continued and strengthened. The opening of the postgraduate departments in the "Centre" should enable the students of the University to pursue their studies either at the Headquarters or at the University Centre depending on their aptitude and special fields offered and even allow transfer of students in the final year M.A./M.Sc., if necessary, to either campus.
- ix. The total grant (UGC share) recommended for staff, equipment and journals and library building amount to Rs. 24.29 lakhs.

A copy of the report of the committee is attached (Annexure)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(PI)/JS(A)

Report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Andhra University for the Development of a Centre of Postgraduate Studies at Guntur.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a committee consisting of the following to examine the proposal of the Andhra University regarding a Centre of Postgraduate Studies at Guntur:

1. Shri P.Chandra Reddy,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Annamalai University.
2. Dr.P.L.Bhatnagar,  
Indian Institute of Science,  
Bangalore.

The Committee was assisted by Dr.R.C.Gupta, Development Officer, University Grants Commission. The members of the committee visited Guntur on 10th April, 1968 and discussed the proposal with the Vice-Chancellor, the Principal and staff of the Postgraduate Centre. They also met the Principal Guntur Medical College, the Collector of Guntur, and the Chairman of the Municipality. The Government Polytechnic where the postgraduate centre is at present functioning, the new site being acquired for the centre, the medical and other colleges at Guntur were visited.

From the very beginning, more than 35 years ago, the Andhra University has been conducting postgraduate courses and research in the Arts, Commerce and Science faculties directly and exclusively under its own auspices at Waltair. This, it has been stated, "helped the university to make the best possible use of scarce financial, physical and human resources... besides enabling the university to ensure healthy standards in teaching and research." With the rapid expansion of undergraduate education in the colleges affiliated to the university, the pressure for admissions to the postgraduate and research courses at Waltair has been increasing steadily in his welcome address at the inauguration of the Postgraduate Centre at Guntur, the Vice-Chancellor stated: "We doubled and trebled the available places at Waltair, yet the pressure only gathered force year by year. It was obvious, therefore, that the facilities for postgraduate study and research at Waltair were not really commensurate with the recent fantastic expansion in undergraduate education." The question of establishing an additional postgraduate centre was examined by two committees appointed by the university, one headed by Dr.B.Gopala Reddi and the other under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor. In pursuance of the recommendations of these committees and the concurrence of the Andhra Pradesh Government it was decided to establish a centre of postgraduate studies at Guntur on account of its central situation and heavy concentration of colleges in and around Guntur. A list of colleges under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act in the region comprising the districts of Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari, together with information regarding their courses and student enrolment is given in Appendix I. Guntur town has 3 colleges imparting instruction in B.A./B.Sc. B.Com. courses, 2 teachers' training colleges and a full-fledged medical college run by the State Government, Vijayawada, a big commercial centre about 20 miles away from Guntur, also has 4 colleges conducting undergraduate courses in Arts, Science and Commerce.

The postgraduate centre at Guntur started functioning in August 1967 and is imparting instruction in nine disciplines viz., Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Economics, Commerce, Telugu and English. The present staff consists of 5 professors, 2 readers and 16 lecturers (including associate lecturers) beside the Special Officer also designated as Principal of the Centre (Appendix II). The centre received 1444 applications in 1967 for admission to the M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. courses and of these only 207 were admitted. The course-wise enrolment is as follows:

Physics - 12; Chemistry - 13; Botany - 16; Zoology - 1,  
Mathematics - 30; Economics - 23; Commerce - 33; Telugu - 23;  
and English - 42 = Total 207

Thirteen of the admitted students discontinued their studies.

The postgraduate centre at Guntur has the status of a university college and is headed by a Principal of the rank of a university professor. It is at present located at Nallapadu about 7 miles away from Guntur, and temporarily housed in the new building of the Polytechnic placed at the disposal of the university by the State Govt. The university has taken steps to acquire a site measuring about 300 acres (as against an area of 485 acres proposed to be acquired earlier) at an estimated cost of Rs.10 lakhs, at a distance of about 8 or 9 miles from Guntur in the main Guntur - Vijayawada road. The proposed site is almost equidistant from Guntur and Vijayawada, and though remote from both, provides ample scope for future expansion. However, adequate transport arrangements would be necessary to enable the academic community at Guntur and Vijayawada to take advantage of the facilities that the Centre would in due course provide.

The University proposed an outlay of Rs.91.97 lakhs on the Centre for the Fourth Plan period as per details given in Appendix III. The UGC share of the expenditure, as indicated by the University, amounted to Rs.39.85 lakhs (which included a token provision of Rs.1 lakh only for buildings for teaching departments against a total estimated expenditure of Rs.18 lakhs, of which Rs.9 lakhs are expected to be spent up to 1970-71). Revised proposals were presented to the committee when it visited Guntur, wherein the UGC share of the expenditure was raised from 39.85 lakhs to Rs.65.51 lakhs. The break-up of the original and revised estimates under broadheads for the period 1967-68 to 1970-71 is as follows:

Item of Expenditure	(in Rupees)	
	Originally proposed	Subsequently revised
1. Salaries - teaching staff (including allowances etc)	17,09,800	14,90,694
2. Equipment	13,75,000	21,40,000
3. Library books	4,00,000	6,00,000
4. Library building (total estimated cost with furniture Rs.6,00,000)	4,00,000	4,00,000
5. Buildings for teaching departments	1,00,000	19,20,000
Total	39,84,800	65,50,694

The revised proposals include the following major changes:

- (a) An additional discipline 'Asian Philosophy and Culture' is to be introduced. Provision has been made for the staff and building accommodation required for this purpose.
- (b) The outlay on equipment has been raised from Rs.13.75 lakhs to Rs.21.40 lakhs, and on books from Rs.4 lakhs to Rs.6 lakhs
- (c) Against the token provision of Rs.1 lakh for accommodation for different departments, an allocation of Rs.19.20 lakhs is proposed for an area of 64,000 sq.ft. (10,000 sq.ft. for each of the science departments, and 4,000 sq.ft. each for the other departments including 'Asian Philosophy & Culture') @ Rs.30 per sq.ft.

The University Grants Commission, while agreeing in principle with the proposal to establish a postgraduate centre at Guntur, informed the Andhra University that in view of the limited funds available it would not be in a position to provide assistance exceeding Rs.20 lakhs for the Centre. The Education Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Government, in his letter to the Secretary, University Grants Commission (copy enclosed - Appendix IV) stated that an amount of Rs.25 lakhs has been provided by the State Government for each of the Postgraduate Centres at Anantapur, Warangal and Guntur for the Fourth Plan period, and conveyed an assurance that the State Government would meet its share of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure, and also the continuing expenditure during the Fifth Plan period if the assistance from the UGC then ceased. During 1967-68, the State Government released a grant of Rs.3,29,700 only for the Centre.

The following comments and recommendations are made for the Commission's consideration:

- i. In view of the limited financial resources available for the centre it would be necessary to phase out the programme of development and determine the order of priorities. In the first instance it is necessary to consolidate and develop facilities for teaching and research in the nine disciplines in which instructions has already been undertaken. The proposal for starting instruction in new specialities or disciplines may have to be deferred for the present. The University may consider if studies in Asian Philosophy & Culture, proposed to be started at Guntur, could be conducted more appropriately by the Department of Philosophy at Waltair.
- ii. It has been stated: "With our present building and the temporary sheds we are putting up, we should be able to carry on for two or three years. Accordingly the major items of expenditure under building construction could be taken up later. Our immediate concern is to get funds for staff, equipment and library." The Centre cannot obviously be shifted to the new site until at least the library building and the minimum accommodation required for the departments and the laboratories are available there. Adequate transport facilities for staff and students will also have to be provided when the Centre is shifted since no residential accommodation is available near the new site.
- iii. The University agrees that the Centre "while properly benefiting from the rich intellectual climate provided by the undergraduate institutions in the locality, would itself give a tone to them, and thus most certainly would be to their mutual advantage." It is suggested that selected teachers from colleges in the area may be associated with the teaching/research programmes of the Centre. It may be useful if refresher courses, discussion groups and seminars are organised from time to time in which the teachers of the Centre and the colleges of the area could participate.
- iv. The university may consider if in some respects the Centre could break fresh ground, and to the extent feasible introduce specialisations or optionals different from those already provided for by it. In suitable cases the advanced studies and research undertaken at the Centre would have a bearing on the conditions, resources and needs of the area.
- v. Consistently with the admission requirements, the nature and scope of the facilities provided, and the need to maintain as high standards as possible, the university may consider the possibility of increasing the intake to the postgraduate courses conducted by the Centre, particularly in the faculties of Arts and Commerce.

- vi. In due course when research facilities are available at the Centre, the University may examine the feasibility of allocating a few research scholarships and some funds for travel grants and publications for the Centre.
- vii. The facilities of laboratory and library available in the local colleges may be made use of, for postgraduate instruction, by the concerned departments of the University Centre, until such time the facilities are adequately developed in the new campus. The qualified staff in these colleges should also be invited to take part in the teaching of the Centre and the University appointed staff should participate in the teaching in the colleges, in order to improve the standards at undergraduate level.
- viii. Similarly, the academic contacts and interchange of personnel between the Centre and the parent departments in the University headquarters should be continued and strengthened. The opening of the postgraduate departments in the "Centre" should enable the students of the University to pursue their studies either at the Headquarters or at the University Centre depending on their aptitude and special fields offered and even allow transfer of students in the final year M.A/M.Sc., if necessary, to either campus.
- ix. The following grants are recommended for the Centre :

<u>(a) Staff</u>	Estimated expenditure (1968-69 to 1970-71) Rs.
PHYSICS - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
CHEMISTRY - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
BOTANY - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
ZOOLOGY - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
MATHEMATICS - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
ECONOMICS - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
COMMERCE - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
TELUGU - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
ENGLISH - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
LIBRARIAN (Reader's scale)	30,000
WORKSHOP - 1 Mechanic, 1 Glass blower & 1 Electrician.	27,000
Total:-	Rs. 10,29,000 (UGC share)
 <u>(b) Equipment</u>	
Physics	2,00,000
Chemistry	2,00,000
Botany	1,00,000
Zoology	1,00,000
Maths., Economics & Commerce	50,000
Workshop	50,000
Total:-	Rs. 7,00,000 (UGC share)
 <u>(c) Books and Journals</u>	
Lump grant for different disciplines.	Rs. 3,00,000 (UGC share)
 <u>(d) Buildings:</u>	
i. Library building (20,000 Sft.) inclusive of furniture and services (@ Rs.30 per sq.ft.)	- Rs. 6,00,000 (estimated cost)
	- Rs. 4,00,000 (UGC share)

- ii. Teaching accommodation (inclusive of laboratories) measuring 40,000 sq.ft.\* (@ Rs.30 per sq.ft. inclusive of services, furniture etc.) is estimated to cost Rs.12,00,000. The university may consider if it would be possible to put up temporary accommodation (tabular structures with asbestos roofing) at the new site, such as is proposed to be built by the Osmania University for the Postgraduate Centre at Warangal,\*\* pending the construction of permanent buildings with UGC assistance when the requisite funds are available. In the alternative the present Polytechnic building maybe retained for the time being, which as the university has indicated would be feasible.

The total grants (UGC share) recommended for staff, equipment, books and journals, and library building amount to Rs.24.29 lakhs as per details given above.

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\* The area of the Polytechnic building where the Centre is at present functioning is about 42,000 sq.ft.

\*\* At an estimated cost of Rs.4.63 lakhs for an area of 27,900 sq.ft.(inclusive of services).



Appendix I

College under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act in the  
Districts of Guntur, Krishna & West Godavari

Sl. No.	Guntur District	Year of Establishment/affiliation.	Courses	Student Enrolment 1967-68
1.	Govt. College for Women, Guntur	1944	B.A., B.Sc.	840
2.	Andhra Christian College, Guntur	1926	B.A., B.Sc.	1566
3.	J.M.J. College for Women, Tenali	1963	B.A.	390
4.	Baptala College of Arts & Science Baptala.	1963	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	794
5.	C.S.R. Sarma College, Ongole.	1952	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	961
6.	Hindu College, Guntur	1935	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	1742*
7.	P.B.N. College, Nidubrolu	1951	B.A., B.Sc.	668
8.	S.S.N. College, Narasaraopet.	1950	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	1386
9.	V.R.S. and Y.R.N. College, Tenali	1951	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	1216
10.	V.S.R. College, Tenali.	1951	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	1537
11.	Guntur Medical College, Guntur	1946	M.B.B.S., M.D., M.S. M.Sc. (Med) and Diploma courses	1261
12.	Andhra Lutheran College of Education, Guntur	1965	B.Ed.	Not received
13.	St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur.	1946	B.Ed.	183

KRISHNA DISTRICT

College.	Year of Establishment/affiliation.	Courses	Student Enrolment (1967-68)
1. S.R.R. and C.V.R. Govt. College Vijayawada.	1937	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	1457
2. Kakarparti Bhavanarayana College Vijayawada.	1965	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	782
3. Maris Stella College for Women, Vijayawada.	1962	B.A., B.Sc.	605
4. A.N.R. College, Gudivada.	1950	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	750
5. A.J. Kalasala, Masulipatam.	1949	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	984
6. Andhra Loyala College, Vijayavada	1954	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	1765
7. Hindu College, Masulipatam.	1928	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	1440
8. Noble College, Masulipatam	1966	B.A. and B.Com.	522
9. Dharma Appa Rao College, Nuzvid.	1966	B.A. and B.Com.	Not received

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

College.	Year of Establishment/affiliation	Courses	Student Enrolment (1967-68)
1. Ch.S.D. St. Theresa's College for Women, Eluru.	1953	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	610
2. Sir C.R.R. College, Eluru.	1945	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	1595
3. The Narasapur College, Narasapur	1949	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	918*
4. D.N.R. College, Bhimavaram.	1945	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	2031

\* Enrolment for 1966-67

For Andhra Lutheran College of Education and D.A. Rao College, Nuzvid, we have not received information for 1966-67 also.

MEMBERS OF TEACHING STAFF - POSTGRADUATEPHILOSOPHY CENTRE, GUNTUR

Prof. K.S. Murty, M.A. Ph.D.

Special Officer &  
Principal

## MATHEMATICS:

Prof. S. Minakshisundaram, M.A., D.Sc.

Professor (Retired)  
Lecturer

Sri D. Ramakotiah, M.A.

Lecturer

Dr. K.L. Narasimha Swamy, M.A., Ph.D.

Lecturer

## ECONOMICS:

Prof. K.V.S. Sastri, M.A.D.Phil. (Oxon)

Professor

Sri M. Jagadheswara Rao, M.A., M.Sc.

Lecturer

Sri G. Subrahmanyam, B.A. (Hons.)

Lecturer

## TELUGU:

Prof. S.V. Joga Rao, M.A., Ph.D.

Professor

Sri K.A. Krishnamacharyalu

Lecturer

## ENGLISH:

Sri P.P.C. Prabhakara Rao, B.A. (Hons)

Lecturer

Dr. S. Krishna Sarma, M.A. (Hons) Ph.D.

Lecturer

## COMMERCE:

Sri I. Gouri Sankar, M.A., B.L., M.B.A.

Reader

Sri M. Gangadhara Rao, M.Com.

Associate Lecturer

## CHEMISTRY:

Prof. L. Ramachandra Row. M.Sc., D.Sc.,  
F.R.I.C., F.N.I.

Professor

Dr. D. Satyanarayana, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Associate Lecturer

Sri K. Sreeramam M.Sc.

Lecturer

## PHYSICS:

Dr. D. Premaswarup D.Sc. (Andhra),  
D.Phil. (Oxon).

Reader

Dr. S.V. Krishna Rao, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Lecturer

Dr. C. Haranath, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Lecturer

## ZOOLOGY:

Dr. S. Dutt. M.Sc., Ph.D. (Kiel).

Professor

Dr. Y. Radhakrishna. M.Sc., D.Sc.

Lecturer

Dr. P. Chandra Mohan, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Lecturer

## BOTANY:

Dr. C. Venkata Rao. M.Sc., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Professor

Dr. P.S. Prakasa Rao. M.Sc., Ph.D.

Lecturer

Dr. M. Krishna Rao. M.Sc., Ph.D.

Lecturer

Estimates of expenditure on Post-graduate Centre  
at Guntur during the Fourth Plan period

I--t--e--m	Estimate	UGC's Share	State Govt./Univ. ersity Share
1. Salaries - <u>Teaching Staff</u>			
1967-68 - 1,66,700			
1968-69 - 4,21,100			
P.9, F.9 1969-70 - 4,49,100			
L.24 1970-71 - 5,48,200	15,85,100	15,85,100	--
2. Equipment			
NR			
R			
Physics 4,00,000	80,000		
Chemistry 2,50,000	1,15,000		
Botany 1,20,000	60,000		
Zoology 1,60,000	40,000		
Economics, & Commerce & Mathematics	50,000	---	
	<u>9,80,000</u>	<u>2,95,000</u>	
	12,75,000	12,75,000	--
3. Library NR 2,00,000)			
books R 2,00,000)	4,00,000	4,00,000	--
4. Library building with furniture 20,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.30 per sq.ft. Plinth.	6,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000
5. <u>Building for Departments</u>			
Science Deptts. 4 x 10,000 - 40,000 sq.ft.			
Arts Deptts. 5 x 4,000 - 20,000 sq.ft.			
	18,00,000	1,00,000	8,00,000*
			partial only
60,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.30 per sq.ft. (9,00,000 estimated to be plinth spent during the Plan period).			
6. Cost of Acquisition of site - 485 acres as per Govt. valuation	17,25,000	--	17,25,000
7. Acquisition Staff	1,00,000	--	1,00,000
8. Laying of Roads	1,00,000	--	1,00,000
9. Principal's office and Admin. staff salaries including D.A. and other allowances.	4,80,000	--	4,80,000
10. Library staff, Physical Director & Medical Scheme.	1,00,000	--	1,00,000
11. Engineering Staff	2,00,000	--	2,00,000
12. Temporary structures, Minor structural alterations etc. at Polytechnic, Guntur.	2,00,000	--	2,00,000

I_t_e_m	Estimate	UGC's Share	State Govt./Unive sity Share
13. D.A. & Triple benefit scheme (Teachers)	3,76,900	1,24,700	2,52,200
14. Workshop (N.R. and R)	1,25,000	1,00,000	25,000
15. General office furniture including typewriters and motor cars.	1,30,000	--	1,30,000
Total	91,97,000	39,84,800	43,12,200
Product amount not provided for during the Plan period against buildings.	9,00,000	--	--
	<u>82,97,000</u>	<u>39,84,800</u>	<u>43,12,200</u>

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY  
Hyderabad-7 (A.P.)N. Ramesan, I.A.S.  
Secretary to Government  
Education DepartmentHyderabad  
Dated: 2.1.1967.

D.O.Letter No.5083 C2-65-11

Dear Dr. Joshi,

Sub: Establishment of three Postgraduate Centres at Guntur, Anantapur and Warangal in Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period - Regarding.

- Ref. i. From the Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University letter No.C.1-/3062 6/65 dated 28.9.1966 addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission and copy to the Government.
- ii. From the Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University D.O. letter dated 28.11.1966.
- iii. From the Registrar, Osmania University letter No. 2307/31/66/UGC dated 26.10.1966.

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to establish three Postgraduate Centres at Guntur, Anantapur and Warangal under the auspices of the respective universities, viz., Andhra University, Sri Venkateswara University and Osmania University. The financial implications for starting of the three Postgraduate Centres and the cost of acquisition of lands as furnished by the Universities are as follows:

University	Capital (lakhs)	Revenue (lakhs)	Total (lakhs)
Osmania University	45.25	54.75	100.00
Andhra University	74.18	56.57	130.75
		now reduced to 100 lakhs	
Sri Venkateswara University	105.00	55.00	160.00

## Cost of acquisition of Land

University	Area of land	Cost per acre	Cost for land
Osmania University	800	Rs.500**	**Rs. 4.00
Andhra University	500	Rs.2,000	Rs.10.00
Sri Venkateswara Univ.	1000	Rs.1,000	Rs.10.00

Pending the acquisition of a site and the construction permanent buildings, the Andhra University has proposed to locate the Postgraduate centre with certain selected subjects

at Guntur in the newly constructed Polytechnic buildings. The Sri Venkateswara University was also proposed to introduce Postgraduate Courses in four subjects in the Government Arts & Science College, Anantapur next year by putting up additional temporary blocks. The Osmania University has reported that the Postgraduate Centre is expected to be started at Warangal from the next academic year 1967-68. The three Universities have also addressed University Grants Commission for approval of their proposals and for financial assistance.

In his D.O. letter second cited, the Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, has stated that the University Grants Commission wants a firm commitment that the State Government will give the necessary matching grants during the Fourth Plan period and also provide the continuing expenditure during the Fifth Plan period when the assistance from the University Grants Commission might cease and that Guntur is to be sent where the additional Postgraduate Centre will be developed. An amount of Rs.75 lakhs at the rate of Rs.25 lakhs for each University has been provided for the Postgraduate Centre during the Fourth Plan period. In the working group discussions held at Delhi recently, it was felt that this provision should be sufficient towards the State share. The University Grants Commission representative, who was present at the working group discussions, also agreed to this.

In the circumstances stated above, I am to convey to you that this Government accept the firm commitment that the Three Postgraduate Centres would be established at Guntur, Anantapur and Warangal under the auspices of the Universities concerned and this Government share of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure would be met by way of grants to the Universities during the Fourth Plan Period. and that the continuing expenditure during the Fifth Plan period would also be met if the assistance from University Grants Commission then ceases.

I am, therefore, to request you kindly to obtain the approval of the University Grants Commission for providing financial assistance of recurring and non-recurring expenditure and communicate the same at an early date so as to enable the Universities to formulate the schemes to be implemented from the academic year 1967-68.

I shall be grateful for an early reply in the matter.

Yours faithfully

Sd/-

N. Ramesan.

Shri K.L. Joshi,  
Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,  
New Delhi.

Copy to the Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair, S.V.  
University, Tirupati, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Copy to the Director of Higher Education, Andhra Pradesh,  
Hyderabad.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MEETING

DATED, July 3, 1968.

Item: 63 To consider the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of Osmania University for the development of university centre of postgraduate studies at Warangal.

A committee consisting of the following was appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Osmania University regarding a University Centre of Post-graduate Studies at Warangal:

1. Shri P. Chandra Reddy,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Annamalai University.
2. Professor P.L. Bhatnagar,  
Indian Institute of Science,  
Bangalore.

This committee assisted by Dr. R.C. Gupta, Development Officer in the Commission, visited Warangal on 11th April, 1968 and discussed the proposal with the Special Officer and present staff of the Centre, the Registrar of the University and the Collector of Warangal.

The Committee made the following comments and recommendations in regard to the proposal for the development of university centre of postgraduate studies at Warangal:

- i) In view of the limited resources available for the Centre, it would be necessary to rephrase its development programme.
- ii) In the first instance the Centre may develop and consolidate facilities for teaching and research in nine disciplines only, viz., Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Commerce, Public Administration, Telugu and English. This would provide a firm base for further development. The introduction of more disciplines may be deferred for the present.
- iii) Selected teachers from colleges in the area may be associated with the teaching/research programmes of the Centre. To a limited extent this collaboration already exists particularly with the Regional Engineering College and the Arts and Science College. This could be suitably extended. Co-operation between the centre and the neighbouring colleges would be to their mutual advantage. It may be useful if refresher courses, discussion groups and seminars are organised from time to time in which the teachers of the Centre and the colleges in the area could participate.
- iv) The University may consider if in some respects the Centre could break fresh ground, and to the extent feasible introduce specialisations or optionals different from those already provided for by it. In suitable cases the advanced studies and research undertaken at the Centre could have a bearing on the conditions, resources and needs of the area.

- v) Consistently with the admission requirements, the nature and scope of the facilities provided, and the need to maintain as high standards as possible, the University may consider the possibility of increasing the intake to the courses conducted by the Centre, particularly in Arts and Commerce.
- vi) In due course when research facilities are available at the Centre, the University may examine the feasibility of allocating a few research scholarships and some funds for travel grants and publications for the Centre.
- vii) The facilities of laboratory and library available in the local colleges may be made use of, for postgraduate instruction, by the concerned departments of the University Centre, until such time the facilities are adequately developed in the new campus. The qualified staff in these colleges should also be invited to take part in the teaching of the Centre and the University appointed staff should participate in the teaching in the colleges, in order to improve the standards at undergraduate level.
- viii) Similarly, the academic contacts and interchange of personnel between the Centre and the parent departments in the University headquarters should be continued and strengthened. The opening of the postgraduate departments in the "Centre" should enable the students of the University to pursue their studies either at the Headquarters or at the University Centre depending on their aptitude and special fields offered and even allow transfer of students in the final year M.A/M.Sc., if necessary, to either campus.
- ix) The total grant (UGC share) recommended for staff, equipment, books and Journals, furniture, library buildings and men's hostel amount to Rs. 25.29 lakhs.

A copy of the report is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(PI)/JS(A)



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
NEW DELHI

Report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Osmania University for the development of a Centre of Postgraduate Studies at Warangal.

.....

A committee consisting of the following was appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Osmania University regarding a Centre of Postgraduate Studies at Warangal:

1. Shri P. Chandra Reddy  
Vice-Chancellor  
Annamalai University
2. Prof. P.L. Bhatnagar  
Indian Institute of Science  
Bangalore

The Committee was assisted by Dr. M.C. Gupta, Development Officer, UGC.

The members of the committee visited Warangal on 11th April 1968 and discussed the proposal with the Special Officer and present staff of the Centre, the Registrar of the University and the Collector of Warangal. The Arts & Science College (a constituent college of the university), Regional Engineering College, Kakatiya Medical College, and the site being acquired for the Centre were visited. On 12th April, the committee met the Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, and some of the members of the syndicate at Hyderabad.

In view of the need for extending facilities for post-graduate studies, the Osmania University agreed in March 1967 to establish a Centre of Postgraduate Studies at Warangal, with the concurrence of the Andhra Pradesh Government. The establishment of the Centre has the support and encouragement of the Regional Committee for Telengana.

There has been a significant expansion of undergraduate education within the jurisdiction of the Osmania University. The statement given in appendix I shows that the university has not been able to admit even 50% of the eligible candidates seeking admission to the postgraduate courses run at its headquarters. The Centre of Postgraduate Studies at Warangal is expected to cater mainly to the needs of the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh, comprising the districts of Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar, Adilabad Nalgonda and Nizambad, which have a population of over 60 lakhs, with about 20 Degree Colleges and 600 high schools. The city of Warangal is a big commercial and educational centre of the region and the seat of a number of academic institutions, viz., Regional Engineering College, Kakatiya Medical College, Arts & Science College, Evening College, Govt. Women's College, Govt. Teachers Training College, Polytechnic and Industrial Training Institute. A list of the colleges under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act in Warangal and the neighbouring districts showing the courses conducted by them and the student enrolment is given in appendix II.

The Centre of Postgraduate Studies at Warangal started functioning with effect from the academic session 1967-68, and is imparting instruction in Chemistry, Mathematics, Telugu and English. The number of students admitted to M.A./M.Sc. (Previous) was as follows:

Chemistry - 15; Mathematics - 14; Telugu - 7; and English - 8.

The present staff of the Centre consists of 3 Readers and 4 Lecturers, apart from the Special Officer of Professor's rank. A list of the existing staff is given in appendix III. The Heads of the Departments of Chemistry and Mathematics, Regional Engineering College, and a Reader and Lecturer in Telugu, Arts & Science College, are also participating in the teaching programme of the Centre. For want of separate accommodation, classes in Mathematics and Chemistry are being conducted in the Regional Engineering College, and those in Telugu and English in the Arts and Science College.

The university has decided to locate the Centre at a distance of about 2 or 3 miles outside the town, and has taken steps to acquire a site of about 1200 acres for the purpose. This also comprises Government land measuring about 120 acres which is expected to be available free of cost. The university may like to consider/a smaller area could meet the present and future needs, and the savings on that account diverted to other pressing requirements. Facilities for the supply of electricity and water up to the fringe of the site are likely to be provided by the local authorities. It is stated that the Chairman, Zila Parishad, and the President, City Municipality, Warangal, have already agreed to arrange for laying the pipe line up to the site.

The original outlay on the Centre, proposed by the university, amounted to Rs.100 lakhs. Subsequently in view of the limited funds likely to be available from the State Government and the UGC, the university pruned its proposal and reduced the estimated expenditure for the next three years, 1968-69 to 1970-71 (exclusive of the cost of land) to Rs.59.24 lakhs, as per abstract statement given in appendix IV. An expenditure of Rs.3.59 lakhs was incurred for the Centre during 1967-68 on the teaching staff, books and equipment, contingencies etc.

The main points of the revised proposal of the university are:

- i. Six new disciplines, viz., Botany, Zoology, Physics, Commerce, Political Science and Public Administration are proposed to be introduced with effect from the academic session 1968-69.
- ii. An expenditure of Rs.21.75 lakhs is proposed for buildings. In view of the present scarcity of accommodation and since permanent buildings will take time to come up, the university has decided to construct temporary sheds (tubular structures with asbestos roofing) at an estimated cost of Rs.4.63 lakhs (including services; total area - 27,900 sq.ft.) for class-rooms, laboratories, library and reading room, students lounge, hostel and administrative office. It is expected that these structures will be ready for use before the

commencement of the academic year 1968-69. It has been pointed out that these structures can be used for a number of years, and the temporary sheds constructed by the university at Hyderabad in 1934 are still being used.

- ii. The recurring expenditure on staff and contingencies for the next 3 years amounts to Rs.16.86 lakhs. The outlay on furniture, equipment and books is estimated to be Rs.13.95 lakhs.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has agreed to provide an amount of Rs.25 lakhs each for the Centres of Postgraduate Studies at Anantapur, Guntur and Warangal for the Fourth Plan period, and assured that it would meet its share of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure as well as the continuing expenditure after assistance from the Commission comes to an end. A copy of the letter of the Education Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Government, in this regard, is attached (appendix V). During 1967-68, the State Govt. released a grant of Rs.3.3 lakhs only for the Warangal Centre, which has been allocated by the university for salaries of staff and the purchase of books, equipment and a vehicle for transport. The University Grants Commission has indicated that in view of the limited funds available it may not be able to provide assistance exceeding Rs.20 lakhs for the Centre.

The Committee makes the following comments and recommendations in regard to the proposal for the development of the Centre of Postgraduate Studies at Warangal:

- i. In view of the limited resources available for the Centre, it would be necessary to rephase its development programme.
- ii. It is suggested that in the first instance the Centre may develop and consolidate facilities for teaching and research in nine disciplines only, viz., Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Commerce, Public Administration, Telugu, and English. This would provide a firm base for further development. The introduction of more disciplines may be deferred for the present.
- iii. Selected teachers from colleges in the area may be associated with the teaching/research programmes of the Centre. To a limited extent this collaboration already exists particularly with the Regional Engineering College and the Arts & Science College. This could be suitably extended. Cooperation between the Centre and the neighbouring colleges would be to their mutual advantage. It may be useful if refresher courses, discussion groups and seminars are organised from time to time in which the teachers of the Centre and the colleges in the area could participate.
- iv. The university may consider it in some respects the Centre could break fresh ground, and to the extent feasible introduce specialisations or optionals different from those already provided for by it. In suitable cases, the advanced studies and research undertaken at the Centre could have a bearing on the conditions, resources and needs of the area.

- v. Consistently with the admission requirements, the nature and scope of the facilities provided, and the need to maintain as high standards as possible, the university may consider the possibility of increasing the intake to the courses conducted by the Centre, particularly in Arts & Commerce.
- vi. In due course, when research facilities are available at the Centre, the university may examine the feasibility of allocating a few research scholarships and some funds for travel grants and publications for the Centre.
- vii. The facilities of laboratory and library available in the local colleges may be made use of, for postgraduate instruction, by the concerned departments of the University Centre, until such time the facilities are adequately developed in the new campus. The qualified staff in these colleges should also be invited to take part in the teaching of the Centre and the University appointed staff should participate in the teaching in the colleges, in order to improve the standards at undergraduate level.
- viii. Similarly, the academic contacts and interchange of personnel between the Centre and the parent departments in the University headquarters should be continued and strengthened. The opening of the postgraduate departments in the "Centre" should enable the students of the University to pursue their studies either at the Headquarters, or at the University Centre depending on their aptitude and special fields offered and even allow transfer of students in the final year M.A/M.Sc., if necessary, to either campus.
- ix. The following grants are recommended for the Centre :

a. Staff

	Estimated expenditure (1968-69 to 1970-71)
	Rs.
PHYSICS - 1P, 1R, 2L.	1,08,000
CHEMISTRY - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
BOTANY - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
ZOOLOGY - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
MATHEMATICS - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
COMMERCE - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
TELUGU - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
ENGLISH - 1P, 1R, 2L	1,08,000
LIBRARIAN (Reader's scale)	30,000
WORKSHOP - 1 Mechanic, 1 Glass blower and 1 Electrician.	27,000
	-----
Total :-	Rs. 10,29,000 (UGC share)

b. Equipment

Physics	2,00,000
Chemistry	2,00,000
Botany	1,00,000
Zoology	1,00,000
Workshop	50,000
	-----
Total :-	Rs. 6,50,000 (UGC share)

c. Books & Journals

Lump grant for different disciplines. Rs.3,00,000 (UGC share)

d. Buildings

1. Library building (10,000 sq.ft.) inclusive of furniture & fittings (@ Rs.30 per sq.ft.) Rs.3,00,000

U.G.C. share Rs.2,00,000

ii. Men's hostel for 60 students.

estimated cost Rs.4,00,000

U.G.C. share Rs.2,00,000

iii. Teaching accommodation (inclusive of laboratories) measuring 40,000 sq.ft. (@ Rs.30 per sq.ft. including services, furniture etc.) is estimated to cost Rs.12,00,000. Since the university has already decided to put up temporary structures (total area 27,900 sq.ft.), the construction of permanent buildings with UGC assistance may be taken up when the requisite funds are available. However, a grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs may be provided for furnishing the temporary sheds to be used for providing teaching accommodation and laboratory space.

The total grant (UGC share) recommended for staff, equipment, books and journals, furniture, library building and men's hostel amount to Rs.25.29 lakhs as per details given.

...

Appendix I

Statement showing the number of applications for admission to M.A. and M.Sc. Courses received during the past three years and the number of students admitted.

Table I

Subject	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Number Received	Number admitted	Number Received	Number admitted	Number Received	Number admitted
1. Economics	70	19	70	26	96	25
2. Pol. Science	49	16	63	24	66	18
3. Telugu	27	17	48	17	50	21
4. Pub. Admn.	29	33	67	37	46	16
5. Maths	25	13	24	10	25	2
6. M. Com.	66	33	70	38	68	30
7. M.B.A.	-	-	30	13	28	9

Table II

Physics	80	28	92	27	79	29
Chemistry	140	29	135	27	114	30
Botany	62	26	65	24	44	28
Zoology	58	31	55	26	41	30
Geology	41	25	67	22	42	24
Mathematics	12	4	16	10	22	10

APPENDIX II

List of colleges under Section 2(f) in the  
Districts of Warangal, Nizambad, Khammam,  
Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Adilabad.

I) Warangal District:

Name of College	Year of establish- ment/affiliation	Courses	Student Enrol- ment 1967-68
1. College of Arts & Science, Warangal(Day)	1927	B.A.,B.Sc., B.Com.,M.A., M.Sc.	1414
2. College of Arts and Science, Warangal(Evening)	1960	B.A.,B.Com.	475
3. Regional Engineering College, Warangal.	1959	B.E., M.E.	1218
4. Govt.Training College, Warangal	1955	B.Ed.	287
5. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal.	1959	M.B.B.S. B.Sc.(Public Health)	993

II) Nizambad District:

1. Girraj Govt.College, Nizamabad.	1962	B.A.B.Sc., B.Com.	627
2. Arts and Science College, Kamareddy.	1964	B.A., B.Sc.	366
3. Women's College, Nizamabad.	1965	B.A., B.Sc.	116

III) Khammam District:

1. S.R.&B.G.N.R. Govt.Arts College Khammam.	1956	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	955
2. Sri Ramchandra Arts and Science College, Kothaguidiam	1964	B.Sc.(PUC Arts)	301
3. Andhra Girls College, Khammam	1965	B.A., B.Sc.	103

IV. Karimnagar District

1. S.R.R. Govt.Arts College, Karimannagar.	1956	B.A.,B.Sc. B.Com.	728
2. Adarsh Arts, Science & Commerce College,Jammikunta	1965	B.A.,B.Sc., B.Com.	510
3. Arts and Science College, Jagtial.	1965	B.A.,B.Sc., B.Com.	288

V) Nalgonda District

1. Nagarjuna Govt.College, Nalgonda.	1956	B.A.,B.Sc., B.Com.	712
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VI) Adilabad District.

1. Govt.Arts & Science College, Adilabad.	1957	B.A.,B.Sc.	278
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APPENDIX III

STAFF APPOINTED FOR THE POST-GRADUATE CENTRE AT  
WARANGAL.

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SL. No.	Name	Qualifications	Designation	Subject
1.	Dr.R. Satyanarayana	M.Sc.Ph.D.	Special Officer	Physics
2.	Dr. Satyanarain Singh	M.A., Ph.D.	Reader	English
3.	Dr. Anita S. Kumar	M.A., Ph.D. (Osm)	Lecturer	English
4.	Dr.B. Ram Raju	M.A. (Tel.) M.A.(Sanskrit) Ph.D.(Osm.)	Reader	Telugu
5.	Dr.B. Vishwanatham	M.A., Ph.D.(Andhra)	Reader	Mathematics.
6.	Dr. B. Keshava Rao	M.A., Ph.D.(Osm.)	Lecturer	Mathematics.
7.	Dr. U. Seshaiiah	M.Sc., Ph.D. (Saugar)	Lecturer	Chemistry (Inorganic)
8.	Shri T. Seetha Rama Rao	M.Sc.	Lecturer	Chemistry (Physical)



APPENDIX IV.

ABSTRACT OF THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE POST GRADUATE CENTRE AT  
WARANGAL FOR SCIENCE & ARTS SUBJECTS.

SI. No.		SCIENCE SUBJECTS			ARTS SUBJECTS			TOTAL
		1968-69	1969-1970	1970-1971	1968-69	1969-1970	1970-1971	
	Buildings	5,00,000 (Physics and Chemistry Blocks)	2,50,000 (Maths & Workshop)	4,00,000 (Botany & Zoology)	2,50,000 (Telugu & English)	2,50,000 (Pub. Adm. & Commerce)	1,25,000 (Political Science)	17,75,000
1.	Temporary Constructions	*5,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,00,000
2.	Permanent Hostel for 60 students	-	4,00,000	-	-	-	-	4,00,000
3.	Non-recurring Expen- diture (Furniture Equipment & Books)	7,00,000	4,25,000	25,000	1,95,000	25,000	25,000	13,95,000
4.	Recurring Expenditure (Salaries & Contingencies)	3,33,100	3,54,700	3,54,700	1,63,100	2,40,400	2,40,400	16,86,400
5.	Administrative Staff	56,000	56,000	56,000	-	-	-	1,68,000

\* These structures will be completed before the academic year, which begins from 1st July, 1968.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY  
Hyderabad-7(A.P.)

N.Ramesan, I.A.S.  
Secretary to Government  
Education Department.

Hyderabad  
Dated: 2-1-1967.

D.O. Letter No.5083 C2-65-11

Dear Dr.Joshi,

Subject: Establishment of three Postgraduate Centres at Guntur, Anantapur and Warangal in Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period - regarding.

- Ref. i.From the Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University letter No. C.1-/30626/65 dated 28.9.1966 addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission and copy to the Government.
- ii.From the Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, D.O. letter dated 28.11.1966.
- iii.From the Registrar, Osmania University letter No. 2307/31/66-UGC dated 26.10.1966.

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to establish three Postgraduate Centres at Guntur, Anantapur and Warangal under the auspices of the respective universities, viz., Andhra University, Sri Venkateswara University and Osmania University. The financial implications for starting of the three Postgraduate Centres and the cost of acquisition of lands as furnished by the Universities are as follows:

University	Capital (Lakhs)	Revenue (Lakhs)	Total (Lakhs)
Osmania University	45.25	54.75	100.00
Andhra University	74.18	56.57	130.75
Sri Venkateswara University	105.00	55.00	160.00

now reduced to 100 lakhs

Cost of acquisition of Land

University	Area of land	Cost per acre	Cost for land
Osmania University	800	Rs. 500**	**Rs. 4.00
Andhra University	500	Rs.2,000	Rs. 10.00
Sri Venkateswara Uni.	1000	Rs.1,000	Rs. 10.00

Pending the acquisition of a site and the construction of permanent buildings, the Andhra University has proposed to locate the postgraduate centre with certain select subjects at Guntur in the newly constructed Polytechnic buildings. The Sri Venkateswara University was also proposed to introduce Postgraduate Courses in four subjects in the Government Arts & Science College, Anantapur next year by putting up

additional temporary blocks. The Osmania University has reported that the Postgraduate Centre is expected to be started at Warangal from the next academic year 1967-68. The three Universities have also addressed University Grants Commission for approval of their proposals and for financial assistance. In his D.O. letter second cited, the Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, has stated that the University Grants Commission wants a firm commitment that the Government will give the necessary matching grants during the Fourth Plan period and also provide the continuing expenditure during the Fifth Plan period when the assistance from the University Grants Commission might cease and that Guntur is to be sent where the additional Postgraduate Centre will be developed. An amount of Rs.75 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 25 lakhs for each University has been provided for the Postgraduate Centre during the Fourth Plan period. In the working group discussions held at Delhi recently, it was felt that this provision should be sufficient towards the State share. The University Grants Commission representative, who was present at the working group discussions, also agreed to this.

In this circumstances stated above, I am to convey to you that this Government accept the firm commitment that the Three Postgraduate Centres would be established at Guntur, Anantapur and Warangal under the auspices of the Universities concerned and this Government's share of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure would be met by way of grants to the Universities during the Fifth Plan Period and the assistance from University Grants Commission then ceases.

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I am, therefore, to request you kindly to obtain the approval of the University Grants Commission for providing financial assistance of recurring and non-recurring expenditure and communicate the same at an early date so as to enable the Universities to formulate the schemes to be implemented from the academic year 1967-68.

I shall be grateful for an early reply in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

( N. Ramesh )

Sri K.L.Joshi,  
Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,  
New Delhi.

Copy to the Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair, S.V.  
University, Tirupati, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Copy to the Director of Higher Education, Andhra Pradesh,  
Hyderabad.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated 3rd July, 1968.

Item No.64: To further consider the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for starting postgraduate courses in Political Science with the assistance of Chair offered by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust.

....

The Commission at its meeting held on 1st May, 1968, considered the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, for starting postgraduate classes in Political Science and desired that the Vidyapith be advised to consolidate and strengthen the existing academic programmes and to postpone for the present the introduction of new postgraduate courses.

The Vidyapith has again requested that it may be permitted to start postgraduate classes in political science in view of the fact that the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust has agreed to support the establishment of a Chair on International Relations by providing an endowment of Rs.2 lakhs for this purpose, which will be attached to the department of political science. The Vidyapith has stated that the professor will be given a starting salary of Rs.1250/- per month and rent-free accommodation.

The Kashi Vidyapith has already 4 lecturers in the department of political science which is at present offering courses at the undergraduate level. With the Chair offered by Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial Trust, the Vidyapith would have a staff of 1 professor and 4 lecturers in the department of political science. The Commission has been requested to grant permission to start an M.A. course in political science and also to sanction the post of a Reader in the subject during the Fourth Plan period. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Vidyapith has not yet finalised its schemes to be accommodated within 70% of its Fourth Plan (1970-71) allocation of Rs.25.81 lakhs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.OCH/D.OCH

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
3rd July 1968

Item No.65: To consider the recommendations of the New Universities Committee regarding establishment of universities.

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The Standing Committee appointed by the Commission to consider proposals for the establishment of new Universities at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1968, considered the following items:

1. Establishment of new universities in Kerala;
2. Establishment of a University at Rewa;
3. Establishment of Dayanand University at Ajmer.

A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee is attached.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(GD)/J.S.(A)

## UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

A meeting of the Standing Committee appointed by the Commission to consider proposals for the establishment of Universities during the Fourth Plan was held on 2nd July, 1968 at 9.30 A.M. in the office of the Commission. The following were present:

1. Chairman,  
University Grants Commission.
2. Dr. D.S. Reddi,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Osmania University,  
Hyderabad.
3. Dr. A.C. Joshi,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Banaras Hindu University,  
Varanasi.
4. Shri P. Chandra Reddi,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Annamalai University.
5. Prof. M.V. Mathur,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Rajasthan University,  
Jaipur.
6. Dr. P.J. Philip,  
Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.

### Officers of the Commission

7. Shri R.K. Chhabra,  
Joint Secretary,
8. Shri L.R. Mal,  
Education Officer.

Dr. S. Dhawan, Director Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Dr. B.N. Ganguli, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University; Shri G.K. Chandiramani, Secretary, Ministry of Education; Prof. A.R. Verma, Director National Physical Laboratory and Prof. T.S. Sadasivan Professor of Botany, Madras University could not attend the meeting.

The Committee considered the following items:

#### 1. Establishment of New Universities in Kerala

The Committee considered the report of the UGC Committee (copy enclosed) which had been appointed in connection with the proposal of State Government of Kerala for the establishment of new universities (1) to survey the development at the two University Centres at Calicut and Ernakulam (2) to assess the potentialities for further development of the Centres and also of the colleges relevant for development of the University; and (3) to ascertain the quantum of resources that the State Government would place at the disposal of the proposed University during the next five years.

The Committee took note of the fact that the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider proposals for setting up new universities in the Third Plan had recommended the establishment of a federal university in each State. The Education Commission also had expressed the view that each State should have one federal university.

The Committee after a detailed consideration of the recommendations made by the UGC Committee was of the view that there was a need for two more universities in Kerala State, of which that at Ernakulam should be of the federal type. If the State Government could not find adequate resources for the setting up of two universities simultaneously, as is likely considering the relatively large resources required for the purpose, the programme should be phased and a beginning could be made with the establishment of one university now and the other after some years. The Committee was rather equally divided on the question of which university should be set up first.

In this connection the Committee noted the following findings of the UGC Committee:-

1. The University Centre at Calicut has not so far received from the Kerala University, rather remotely situated as it is and pre-occupied with many problems concerning its extensive affiliating functions, the kind of guidance and leadership that is necessary for its proper development. Even some of the senior teachers who are appointed against sanctioned posts for the Calicut Centre have preferred to work at Trivandrum.
2. If postgraduate education and research in the northern part of the State of Kerala are to be carefully organised and strengthened and undergraduate education appropriately linked up with it, the dedicated efforts and involvement of a university for this purpose would be indispensable.
3. The Calicut Centre already has a large number of professional institutions, including well-developed Medical and Engineering colleges, (which the Ernakulam Centre lacks) and potentialities for further development of specialities which bear a direct relation to the economic development and social welfare of the region.

Arising out of the discussion the Committee also considered the question of postgraduate education in affiliated colleges in Kerala. The Committee was of the view that no new affiliated colleges should ordinarily be given permission to develop postgraduate studies, unless the University was fully satisfied that high standards could be maintained by them. The University should undertake a review of postgraduate work being done in the existing colleges and if it was satisfied the proper standards were not being maintained, steps should be taken to terminate such courses.

2. Establishment of a University at Rewa:

The Committee considered the proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of a University at Rewa and felt that in view of the fact that when the State already had a number of universities whose standards of teaching and research required to be strengthened there was little justification for the establishment of another university in the State at this stage. It agreed that the question of establishing a university centre at Rewa be examined by a committee of the UGC.

3. Establishment of a Dayanand University at Ajmer

The Committee did not agree to the proposal of the International Council of Arya Samaj Educational Institution for the establishment of Dayanand University at Ajmer. The Committee reiterated the view expressed by the earlier Committee of the Commission that the best way to commemorate the memory and ideals of great men would be to set up specialist institutions in the field of their work and interest. These institutions when considered appropriate could be granted the status of a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act in course of time.