

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

AGENDA AND PROCEEDINGS

NO-160

9TH SEPTEMBER 1974

54
CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE 160TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS
COMMISSION HELD ON 9TH SEPTEMBER 1974.

. . .

The following were present:

Dr. George Jacob	- Chairman
Professor Satish Chandra	- Vice-Chairman
Shri I.D.N. Sahi	- Member
Dr. Ajit Mozoomdar	- Member
Professor Rais Ahmed	- Member
Professor S. Gopal	- Member
Professor B.M. Udgaonkar	- Member
Shri R.K. Chhabra	- Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	- Addl. Secretary
Dr. J.N. Kaul	- Joint Secretary
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	- Joint Secretary
Shri S. Visvanath	- Deputy Secretary
Shri I.C. Menon	- Deputy Secretary
Dr. G.S. Mansukhani	- Deputy Secretary
Shri S.P. Gupta	- Deputy Secretary
Dr. M.L. Mehta	- Deputy Secretary
Dr. T.N. Hajela	- Deputy Secretary
Shri R.P. Bhattacharjee	- Finance Officer
Dr. S.C. Coel	- Research Officer

Professor M. Santappa, Professor J.B. Chitambar, Shri K.T. Chandy, Professor R.S. Sharma and Dr. Anarjit Singh could not attend the meeting.

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 12th August, 1974.

The minutes of the 159th meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 12th August, 1974 were confirmed subject to the following:

The following may be added to the resolution under Item No.8:

"The Commission desired that a review of the work done by the 26 departments participating in the Programme of Special Assistance to Departments may be undertaken before they complete their initial five-year period of assistance."

p.t.o.

Appendix II - 26(1)(g) may be read as follows:

"The regulations regulating the maintenance of standards and the coordination of work or facilities for the Universities may be considered after the report of the working group to be appointed as suggested under Section 26(1)(f) is available."

Arising out of the minutes, the Commission desired that immediate preparatory steps be taken to commence the publication of the UGC Journal.

...

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

The Chairman pointed out that such items as 2(a)(1) relating to the payment of travel grant to Dr. (Mrs.) Debi Chakarvarti need not have been brought up before the Commission, as it had been accepted in accordance with the usual conditions prescribed for acceptance of such proposals.

The Commission approved the action taken on the other items (Appendix *I) with the following modifications:

2(a)(11)

The following qualifications may be prescribed and included in the Cadre and Recruitment Rules for the post of Deputy Secretary:

Age: Not exceeding 45 years
(relaxable in special cases)

Educational &
other quali-
fications:

Essential

- (i) First or second class Master's Degree of a recognised University with a good academic record.
- (ii) About 10 years experience of teaching or educational administration.

(The qualifications relaxable at the discretion of the Commission in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.)

Desirable

Doctorate in Arts or Science.

In this connection, the Commission agreed that the relaxation provided under age limit would also be applicable to the departmental candidates.

p.t.o.

*Not enclosed.

Appendix II - 26(1)(g) may be read as follows:

"The regulations regulating the maintenance of standards and the coordination of work or facilities for the Universities may be considered after the report of the working group to be appointed as suggested under Section 26(1)(f) is available."

Arising out of the minutes, the Commission desired that immediate preparatory steps be taken to commence the publication of the UGC Journal.

...

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

The Chairman pointed out that such items as 2(a)(1) relating to the payment of travel grant to Dr. (Mrs.) Debi Chakarvarti need not have been brought up before the Commission, as it had been accepted in accordance with the usual conditions prescribed for acceptance of such proposals.

The Commission approved the action taken on the other items (Appendix *I) with the following modifications:

2(a)(1)

The following qualifications may be prescribed and included in the Cadre and Recruitment Rules for the post of Deputy Secretary:

Age: Not exceeding 45 years
(relaxable in special cases)

Educational & Essential

other qualifications:

- (i) First or second class Master's Degree of a recognised University with a good academic record.
- (ii) About 10 years experience of teaching or educational administration.

(The qualifications relaxable at the discretion of the Commission in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.)

Desirable

Doctorate in Arts or Science.

In this connection, the Commission agreed that the relaxation provided under age limit would also be applicable to the departmental candidates.

p.t.t.t.o.

*Not enclosed.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 12th August, 1974.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 12th August, 1974(Appendix II*).

...

Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1974-75 upto 31st July, 1974.

This was noted.

...

Item No.5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilization certificates during the period ending 15th August, 1974.

This was noted.

...

Item No.6: To consider the report of the Committee on Tutorials and Preceptorials in Delhi Colleges.

The Commission considered the report of the Committee which was appointed with the concurrence of the Delhi University to report on the working of tutorials and preceptorials in Colleges of the Delhi University. The Commission noted, on the basis of information supplied by the Colleges, that the scheme for tutorials and preceptorials had not been working satisfactorily. It was agreed that the report of the Committee may be forwarded to the Delhi University for its consideration.

The Commission was of the view that tutorials and preceptorials are an important component of teaching and it would be desirable that they are linked with internal assessment. In view of the limited resources available, the size of tutorials/discussion groups may be 10 to 15 for Honours and 20 to 30 for Pass course students.

The Chairman mentioned that the Ordinances of the Delhi University provide that the teachers may not have more than 18 periods of 50 minutes each per week. The Commission was of the view that the Delhi University may review this so as to prescribe not only a maximum but also a minimum teaching load for each category of staff.

...

*Not enclosed.

Item No.7: To consider the report of the Committee on the Reorganisation and Development of Calcutta University.

The Commission desired that the views of the West Bengal Government and the Calcutta University may be invited in the first instance on the report of the Committee on Reorganisation and Development of Calcutta University.

...

Item No.8: To consider the report of the Committee to Hamdard College of Pharmacy, Delhi University.

The Commission desired that the views of the AICTE may be invited on the recommendations made by the Committee to start B.Pharm. course at Hamdard College. In this connection, it was noted that the funds that may be provided to this College would have to be made available under technical education grants.

...

Item No.9: To consider the recommendations made by the Computer Committee with regard to the Computer needs of the universities during Fifth Five Year Plan and other related matters.

The Commission considered the recommendations made by the Committee on the development of computer facilities and desired that expert committees may be appointed to examine the proposals of the following Universities recommended by the Committee:

1. Banarsi
2. Dibrugarh
3. Mysore
4. Guhati
5. Kerala
6. Bangalore
7. Ammavadi
8. Panjab
9. Banaras
10. Bombay
11. Lucknow

In the meantime, the Commission desired that the Committee may be requested to report on the effective utilization of the existing computer facilities. This information will be helpful in assessing the need for creating additional computer facilities in the universities.

...

:5:

Item No.10: To consider the proceedings of the meeting of the Science Research Council.

The Commission considered the recommendations made by the Science Research Council. The views of the Commission on the various recommendations of the Council are indicated in the Appendix III.

...

Item No.11: To consider para 21 of the Audit Inspection Report on the accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1970-71 relating to Revision of Pay-Scales of Superintendents of Central Universities.

The Commission accorded its ex-post-facto sanction to the formula adopted for the fixation of pay of the Superintendents in the revised scale of pay of the Central Universities in relaxation of the normal rules.

...

Item No.12: To consider further a proposal of the Himachal Pradesh University for cooperation with Southern Illinois University, USA, in certain areas of mutual interest.

The Commission had no objection to the Himachal Pradesh University having cooperation with Southern Illinois University, USA, for procuring books and equipment in connection with research and teaching in agriculture. The Commission could not, however, recommend other parts of the proposal in its present form. The University may be requested to indicate a definite and detailed programme of research along with financial implications, if any, which it would like to undertake in cooperation with this University.

...

Item No.13: To consider a reference received from Rajasthan University regarding inclusion of nominees of the University Grants Commission in the various Selection Committees set up by the University.

The Commission regretted its inability to associate itself with the constitution of various selection committees to be set up by the Rajasthan University in accordance with "The Rajasthan Universities' Teachers and Officers (Special Condition of Services) Ordinance, 1974".

...

Item No. 14: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on 7th October 1974 instead of 14th October 1974 in New Delhi.

...

Item No. 15: To consider the report of a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the working of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar.

Consideration of this was postponed to the next meeting.

...

Item No. 16: To consider a proposal received from Osmania University for an extension of the duration of assistance to the Centre of Exploration Geophysics beyond five year period.

The Commission desired that an expert committee may be appointed to examine this proposal.

...

Item No. 17: To consider the demands made in the first All-India Convention of National Students Union held in Bombay and those made by the All-India Students Federation at its conference held in Cochin.

The Commission desired that the scheme for assistance to these colleges for setting up 'Book Banks' may be continued in the Fifth Plan. The necessary assistance for this would be provided to the colleges; on the same basis as in the Fourth Plan as indicated below:

	Allocation	UGC contribution
	Rs.	
i. A college with a student enrolment of 500 and above but less than 1000	15,000	75% of the allocation
ii. A college with a student enrolment of 1000 or above but less than 1500	20,000	
iii. A college with a student enrolment of 1500 or above but less than 2000.	25,000	
iv. A college with a student enrolment of 2000 or above.	30,000	

The colleges concerned have to provide the matching contribution of 25% of the allocation from their own resources.

part...

:/ :

The Commission desired that it may be necessary to provide some subsidy for canteens run by the universities. A note on the subject may be placed before the next meeting of the Commission.

...

Item No.18: To consider the recommendation of the Convenors of the Panels in Humanities and Social Sciences with regard to identification of university/discipline in the field of Social Sciences for development of two links under the Indo-British University Collaboration Programme.

Consideration of this was postponed.

...

Item No.19: To consider the guidelines to be sent to the colleges for preparing development proposals for improvement of undergraduate facilities in affiliated colleges during the 5th Five Year Plan period.

It was agreed that the members be requested to send their comments, if any, on the proposed guidelines within a week's time for incorporation before circulation to the colleges.

R. K. Chhabra
Secretary

George Jacob
Chairman

Appendix III to the minutes of the
UGC meeting held on 9th September,
1974 (Item No. 10)

- (1) Appointments of staff in the universities have tended to become local or regional, and therefore, increased in-breeding. The University Grants Commission may devise some suitable measures to eliminate this tendency for in-breeding, particularly keeping in view the scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission for university and college teachers during the Fifth Plan period.
- It was noted that the Commission had already suggested suitable measures to counteract local, regional and other non-academic considerations in the recruitment of University/College teachers at the time of revision of salary scales and conditions of service/recruitment of University/College teachers.
- (2) The University Grants Commission could consider whether or not, it could on the basis of careful evaluation prepare a roll of persons considered suitable for appointment of Professors in different subjects and make such lists available from time to time to universities for their guidance.
- The Commission was of the view that there would be practical difficulties in preparing and maintaining a roll of qualified personnel for recruitment to teaching posts in the Universities.
- Arising out of this, it was agreed that 50% of the total research associateships instituted by the U.G.C. should be awarded to the candidates who would agree to work in institutions other than those from which they got their Ph.D. degree.
- (3) The Commission may consider if it could agree to pay the difference in expenditure involved in salary etc. in case of personal promotions in state universities, for a period of 3 to 5 years maximum or until such time the person is appointed against a regular post.
- The Commission could not accept this recommendation.

(4) The Commission may consider suggestions made by the Science Panels and also the Science Research Council to provide for a core support for research per teacher as well as number of research scholars on the basis of certain approved norms.

Consideration of this was postponed, pending availability of information with regard to the number of research scholars actually working in the University Departments.

(5) The Commission may consider whether it could pool requests for special chemicals required in small quantities by various research groups and arrange for centralised import.

The Commission could not accept the suggestion made by the Science Panels and the Science Research Council.

(6) In order to evaluate the academic as well as application value of the Ph.D. programmes in the universities, it would be desirable to prepare subject-wise dissertation of theses accepted for award of Ph.D. degree say in the past 10 years and thereafter, bring out regularly an annual publication of such Ph.D. theses in each subject.

It was noted that a list of Ph.D. dissertations in the Humanities and Social Sciences was brought out by the ICSSR and ICHR. The Commission felt that similar project for science subjects is best undertaken by the Indian National Science Academy.

(7) The Council felt that it could be useful if a printed booklet containing the UGC policy for support of research, criteria, for evaluation of the research projects, availability of research fellowships etc., may be brought out early.

It was noted that the pamphlet on UGC support for science research in the Universities during the Fifth Five Year Plan was under print and would be shortly circulated to the Universities.

(8) The Council noted that the scheme of financial assistance to teachers in universities and colleges for research work, initiated by the UGC in 1963-64 had helped junior teachers particularly to take up small research projects. The Council felt that it may be worthwhile to select good projects and provide them the maximum assistance possible rather than spread

The Commission agreed that assistance for "short term" research projects be raised from Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000 and that the selection for participation in the programme may be held once in a year.

the resources too them. The Council also suggested that instead of Rs.5000/- being the ceiling of assistance, it would be raised to Rs.10,000/- and instead of two selections annually as at present, the Commission may hold only one selection for this purpose. The action on this suggestion has already been taken. The first selection will be made in September, 1974.

- (9) The Council desired that the equipment remaining 'idle' in the universities at present may be sent to Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Director, Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh to suggest measures how his organisation could help the universities in the repair of these items and put them to use.

It was noted that the list has already been forwarded to Professor Harsha Vardhan. In this connection, it was desired that the utilisation of such facilities available in the Universities may also be explored.

.....

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 9th September, 1974
Time : 10.00 A.M.
Place: New Delhi.

A G E N D A

- Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 12th August, 1974.
- Item No.2: a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.
- Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 12th August, 1974.
- Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1974-75 upto 31st July, 1974.
- Item No.5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilization certificates during the period ending 15th August, 1974. P. 1-2
- Item No.6: To consider the report of the Committee on Tutorials and Preceptorials in Delhi Colleges. P.3-28
- Item No.7: To consider the report of the Committee on the Reorganization and Development of Calcutta University. P.29-52
- Item No.8: To consider the report of the Committee to Hamdard College of Pharmacy, Delhi University. P.53-72

P.T.O.

- Item No.9: To consider the recommendations made by the Computer Committee with regard to the Computer needs of the university during Vth Five Year Plan and other related matters. P.73-82
- Item No.10: To consider the proceedings of the meeting of the Science Research Council. P.83-91
- Item No.11: To consider para 21 of the Audit Inspection Report on the accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1970-71 relating to Revision of Pay-Scales of Superintendents of Central Universities. P.92-101
- Item No.12: To consider further a proposal of the Himachal Pradesh University for cooperation with Southern Illinois university, U.S.A., in certain areas of mutual interest. P.102-107
- Item No.13: To consider a reference received from Rajasthan University regarding inclusion of nominees of the University Grants Commission in the various Selection Committees set up by the University. P.108--115
- Item No.14: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.
- Any other item.

'CHUGH'

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

Dated : 9th September, 1974.

Time : 10.00 A.M.

Place : New Delhi.

Supplementary Agenda

- Item No.15 : To consider the report of a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the working of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar. Page 116-149
- Item No.16 : To consider a proposal received from -smania University for an extension of the duration of assistance to the Centre of Exploration Geophysics beyond five year period. Page 150-167
- Item No.17 : To consider the demands made in the first All-India Convention of National Students Union held in Bombay and those made by the All-India Students Federation at its conference held in Cochin. Page 169-184

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

Dated: 9th September, 1974
Time : 10.00 A.M.
Place: New Delhi,

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

- Item No.18: To consider the recommendation of the Convenors of the Panels in Humanities and Social Sciences with regard to identification of university/discipline in the field of Social Sciences for development of two links under the Indo-British University Collaboration Programme. P.185-186.
- Item No.19: To consider the guidelines to be sent to the colleges for preparing development proposals for improvement of under-graduate facilities in affiliated colleges during the 5th Five Year Plan period. p. 187-193

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE 159TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 12th AUGUST 1974.

The following were present:

Dr. George Jacob	-	Chairman
Professor Satish Chandra	-	Vice-Chairman
Shri I.D.N. Sahi	-	Member
Professor Rais Ahmed	-	Member
Professor S. Gopal	-	Member
Professor M. Santappa	-	Member
Professor J.B. Chitambar	-	Member
Professor B.M. Udgaonkar	-	Member
Shri K.T. Chandu	-	Member
Shri R.K. Chhabra	-	Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	-	Addl. Secretary
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	-	Joint Secretary
Shri S. Visvanath	-	Joint Secretary
Shri I.C. Menon	-	Deputy Secretary
Dr. G.S. Mansukhani	-	Deputy Secretary
Shri S.P. Gupta	-	Deputy Secretary
Dr. M.L. Mehta	-	Deputy Secretary
Dr. T.N. Hajela	-	Deputy Secretary
Shri Y.D. Sharma	-	Deputy Secretary
Shri R.P. Bhattacharjee	-	Finance Officer

Dr. Ajit Mozoomdar, Professor R.S. Sharma and Dr. Amarjit Singh could not attend the meeting.

Item No. 1 : To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 8th July, 1974.

The minutes of the 158th meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 8th July, 1974 were confirmed subject to the following:

Appendix III and Appendix IV to the minutes may be revised as per Appendix I and Appendix II respectively (Enclosed).

Arising out of the minutes (Item No.13), the Commission agreed that the link in Chemical Engineering between the A.C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras University and the University of Cambridge may also be accepted under the I.B.U.C. programme.

p.t.o.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

Dated: 9th September, 1974
Time : 10.00 A.M.
Place: New Delhi.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

- Item No.18: To consider the recommendation of the Convenors of the Panels in Humanities and Social Sciences with regard to identification of university/discipline in the field of Social Sciences for development of two links under the Indo-British University Collaboration Programme. P.185-186.
- Item No.19: To consider the guidelines to be sent to the colleges for preparing development proposals for improvement of under-graduate facilities in affiliated colleges during the 5th Five Year Plan period. p. 187-193

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE 159TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 12th AUGUST 1974.

The following were present:

Dr. George Jacob	-	Chairman
Professor Satish Chandra	-	Vice-Chairman
Shri I.D.N. Sahi	-	Member
Professor Rais Ahmed	-	Member
Professor S. Gopal	-	Member
Professor M. Santappa	-	Member
Professor J.B. Chitambar	-	Member
Professor B.M. Udgaonkar	-	Member
Shri K.T. Chandu	-	Member
Shri R.K. Chhabra	-	Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	-	Addl. Secretary
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	-	Joint Secretary
Shri S. Visvanath	-	Joint Secretary
Shri I.C. Menon	-	Deputy Secretary
Dr. G.S. Mansukhani	-	Deputy Secretary
Shri S.P. Gupta	-	Deputy Secretary
Dr. M.L. Mehta	-	Deputy Secretary
Dr. T.N. Hajela	-	Deputy Secretary
Shri Y.D. Sharma	-	Deputy Secretary
Shri R.P. Bhattacharjee	-	Finance Officer

Dr. Ajit Mozoomdar, Professor R.S. Sharma and Dr. Amarjit Singh could not attend the meeting.

Item No. 1 : To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 8th July, 1974.

The minutes of the 158th meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 8th July, 1974 were confirmed subject to the following:

Appendix III and Appendix IV to the minutes may be revised as per Appendix I and Appendix II respectively (Enclosed).

Arising out of the minutes (Item No.13), the Commission agreed that the link in Chemical Engineering between the A.C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras University and the University of Cambridge may also be accepted under the I.B.U.C. programme.

p.t.o.

The Chairman informed that the Committee appointed to look into the question of publication of the Journal on Higher Education had suggested that the work relating to publication of this Journal may be assigned to a University Department. The Commission, however, was of the view that it would be desirable for the UGC itself to undertake the publication of such a Journal. It was also decided that an Executive Editor be appointed in addition to an Editor and an appropriate Editorial Board for this.

A Committee may be appointed to suggest the procedure for placement of Professors as Professor of Eminence on Rs.3,000/- p.m. fixed, under the scheme of revised scales of pay. This committee may also be requested to look into the question of creation of supernumerary posts of Professors consequent upon some of the Professors being invited to take up administrative appointments in Government or other organisations.

...

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

The Commission approved the action taken on items listed in Appendix*III.

Arising out of Item No.2-a(4), it was clarified that a Trust or a Society sponsoring more than one educational institution would be required to furnish the balance sheet and the annual accounts of only such educational institutions maintained by it and which will be eligible for inclusion under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

(b) To receive the items of information.

This was noted.

...

Item No. 3 : To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 8th July, 1974.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 8th July, 1974 (Appendix IV)*.

...

*Not enclosed.

Item No. 4 : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1974-75 upto 30th June, 1974.

This was noted.

...

Item No. 5 : To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilisation certificates during the period ending 22nd July, 1974.

This was noted.

...

Item No. 6 : To consider a reference received from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, regarding appointment of a Committee to review the functioning of the University Grants Commission with particular reference to co-ordination and determination of standards of higher education.

This was noted.

...

Item No. 7 : To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee on New Universities and University Centres held on 14th June, 1974.

The Commission considered the recommendations of the Standing Committee on New Universities and University Centres and decided as follows:

(1) The views of the Committee as given below regarding the establishment of a University for Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic medicine be accepted:

"On a proposal of the U.P. Government for the establishment of a University for Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic systems of medicine, the Ministry of Health and Family Planning has expressed the view that this proposal deserves to be reconsidered by the UGC as it will help to maintain uniformity and to raise the standards of teaching in these systems of medicine. The Commission has considered this question in the past a number of times and taking into account all relevant aspects of the

case did not favour the setting up of a separate University for Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic systems of medicine. The Committee also felt that the Commission as a policy should not agree to setting up of separate universities for different disciplines. The Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy systems will not be able to grow in isolation and it is necessary to have inter-action with modern medicine or related scientific disciplines for their proper growth.

The Committee also recommended that the UGC may arrange discussions with the representatives of the Central Council of Indian Medicine and All India Medical Council to discuss matters concerning maintaining standards in Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges.

The Committee further recommended that in this context even the functioning of agricultural universities needs to be discussed in detail by the UGC and the I.C.A.R.

(2) The Commission was not in favour, at this point of time, that Haryana State may have another University at Rohtak. It was however felt that as and when a second University is agreed to be set up, it should be a teaching-cum-affiliating University covering all the Colleges of the State and that the Kurukshetra University should be enabled to develop as a unitary university.

(3) The Commission accepted in principle the setting up of a postgraduate Centre at Shimoga under the Mysore University and desired that an expert Committee may be appointed to examine the proposal of the University and to advise on the pattern and the subjects to be developed at the Centre.

(4) The Commission agreed that it was not necessary to establish a Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Nadiad.

...

Item No. 8 : To consider the recommendations made by the Standing Committee for Centres of Advanced Study/Special Assistance Programme.

The Commission further considered the recommendations made by the Standing Committee for the Centres of Advanced Study. The Commission was of the view that the programme of Centres of Advanced Study was a major instrument for maintenance of high standards comparable to international standards and should, therefore, be continued. It would also serve as:

a necessary academic incentive to be earned by the universities and the departments should be expected to build up higher standards and also act as focal points for improvement of standards of teaching and research in the subjects concerned. The Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study may be requested to review and restate the functions of the Centres of Advanced Study in the light of the experience gained in the implementation of this programme during the past ten years.

The Centres of Advanced Study whose work has been considered by the Assessment Committees as either "excellent" or "good" may be provided continued assistance during the V Plan period to enable them to strengthen their programmes of teaching and research. They should also be encouraged to submit specific time-bound research projects for consideration by the Science Research Council/Humanities Research Council. Such proposals for research projects, as distinct from the assistance available under the Centres of Advanced Study Programme, could be considered by the Science Research Council/Humanities Research Council along with other similar proposals which may be received from other departments in the universities.

The Assessment Committees which had evaluated the work of these centres (rated "excellent" and "good") may be requested to further consider the requirements of these centres during the Fifth Plan period and make suitable recommendations for consideration by the Commission.

The Standing Committee for Centres of Advanced Study/Special Assistance to selected departments may devise suitable procedures and mechanism for purposes of providing support to more departments under these programmes during the V Plan period. The Science Research Council and the Humanities Research Council may make suitable suggestions in respect of departments seeking departmental support for consideration by the Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study. This would help in establishing necessary coordination between the Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study on the one hand and the Science Research Council/Humanities Research Council on the other.

The function of the Centres of Advanced Study with regard to becoming focal points for development of the subject in the Indian universities may be emphasised and the Centres be enabled to invite both junior as well as senior academics from other universities to be associated with the work of the centres as 'Visiting Fellows' for short periods. In this connection, the provision available under the teacher fellowships should be augmented and the facilities available in

the Centres of Advanced Study for advanced training and research work should be made known to other universities also.

The Commission agreed to the continuation of the name "Centres of Advanced Study" for those departments invited to participate in the programme on the advice of the Standing Committee for Centres of Advanced Study. It was noted that this recognition could be withdrawn by the Commission whenever it was felt that the departments concerned did not merit such recognition on the basis of an assessment of their work, with the help of Expert Committees, as has been done at present in the case of the seven Centres of Advanced Study whose work had been rated only as "average".

The Commission was of the view that henceforth assistance under this programme should be made available for a period of 5 years only and the State Governments/Universities be informed that the recurring expenditure arising out of this assistance should be taken over as committed expenditure at the end of the 5 years period.

The Commission agreed that the U.G.C. assistance to the 26 departments included in the 'Special Assistance' programme to selected departments with effect from 1.4.1972 may be made available upto the end of the V Plan, on the condition that thereafter the universities/State Governments will take over the recurring expenditure as committed expenditure.

For any assistance available from international sources, the Centres of Advanced Study and specially assisted departments would be considered along with the other departments of the universities.

The Commission agreed with the suggestion that the posts of Research Associates approved in the Centres of Advanced Study/Department of Special Assistance should be treated as tenure posts and appointments be made on a tenure basis for 3 years and extendable upto a total period of 5 years.

....

Item No. 9 : To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the building needs of Ram Lal Anand College, New Delhi.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the building needs of the Ram Lal Anand College, New Delhi (Delhi University) and

agreed to provide assistance after taking into account the funds available under the endowment funds transferred to the Delhi University for the completion of the library building, construction of two additional class rooms, a common room for girls and one staff room. This amount will have to be found from within the allocation suggested for Delhi Colleges in the V Plan period to the University of Delhi.

...

Item No.10: To consider a note on the present position in regard to collaborative activities under the Cultural and other Bilateral Programmes being implemented by the Commission.

This was noted.

In this connection, it was pointed out that under the collaboration programmes between the I.B.U.C. and the U.G.C., the Departments selected for links should function as focal points and they should involve other Departments engaged in similar type of work.

...

Item No.11: To consider draft rules to be prescribed under Section 12(A) of UGC Act for declaring an institution recognised under Section 2(f) to be fit for receiving grants.

The Commission agreed that the Government of India may be requested to frame the following rules in respect of Colleges to be declared fit to receive assistance from the Central Government, the Commission or any other Organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government under Section 12(A) of the UGC Act:

- (1) The College duly established should have been included under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.
- (2) This college should be permanently affiliated to a University duly declared fit for receiving grant from the Central Government, the Commission or any other Organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government under Section 12(A) of the UGC Act.

These rules will be applicable in case of colleges established on or after June 17, 1972.

...

Item No. 12: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare to modify the present definition of Postgraduate Courses to overcome certain difficulties arising out of National Scholarships scheme vis-a-vis 'Means Test'.

The Commission considered a reference received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with regard to the definition of postgraduate courses for purposes of eligibility for National Scholarships, etc. and expressed the view that B.Ed., LL.B. and M.B.A. are not postgraduate degree courses and so the Commission could not recommend these courses of studies for purposes of eligibility for National scholarships, etc.

...

Item No. 13: To consider the proposal of the Ford Foundation for assisting the University Grants Commission for its programmes.

The Commission was of the view that it would consider, if the Government of India approved, acceptance of assistance from the Ford Foundation provided funds would be placed at the disposal of the U.G.C. and not with any particular institution and it would be for the Commission to decide the programmes (which would broadly be for purchase of books and equipment) in which the Commission would like to support the universities. In addition, the assistance could also be utilised for the visits of Indian academics abroad for approved academic programmes.

In this connection, it was noted that the assistance from the Ford Foundation need not necessarily be utilised in the United States but could be used in any part of the world. The Commission further desired that if this general approach is acceptable to the Government of India and the Ford Foundation, the Foundation may indicate the amount that may be made available and the period of its utilisation.

...

Item No. 14: To consider the question of continuance of assistance to Universities for meeting of expenditure on Field Training Work in Geology during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Commission agreed to provide assistance to the Universities for field work in geology, applied geology and geo-physics on the same basis as in the IV Plan for 1974-75

and desired that the entire question of assistance to universities for field work in different disciplines be referred to the Committees of Convenors of subject Panels.

...

Item No. 15: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on 9th September 1974 in New Delhi.

...

Item No. 16: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare regarding a proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for collaboration with the University of California, USA, to establish an interdisciplinary to and cross cultural programme between the Banaras Hindu University and the University of California.

The Commission could not recommend the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for collaboration with the University of California, USA, to establish an interdisciplinary and cross cultural programme between the two Universities.

...

Item No. 17: To consider the proposal of the Calicut University for the reimbursement of the expenditure incurred during 1973-74 towards the follow up programme of the examination reform.

The Commission agreed that a grant of Rs.19,103.67 be paid to the Calicut University towards the expenditure incurred during 1973-74 for the follow up programme on examination reform. It was noted that this expenditure will be debited to the allocation of Rs. five lakhs made to the Calicut University for examination reform for the Fifth Plan.

...

Item No. 18: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for financial assistance for meeting the expenses of the Delhi University Students Union for the year 1973-74.

In view of the fact that the Delhi University has decided that the members of the Delhi University Students Union would, as in the past, contribute towards its membership, the Commission agreed to accord its ex-post-facto sanction to the expenditure of Rs.44,000 incurred during 1973-74 out of University's Revenue budget for the Delhi University Students Union.

...

Item No. 19: To consider a communication received from the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare regarding the recommendations made by the National Committee for the Third Centenary of Coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji held on 18th April, 1974.

The Commission was not generally in favour of either setting up or naming of Chairs in the universities after political personalities. In view of this the Commission could not recommend the creation of a Chair in History to be named after Chhatrapati Shivaji at the Shivaji University. Further, in view of paucity of funds, the Commission could not accept the proposal to undertake or organise national and international competition in Essay writing as suggested by the Ministry of Education. The Commission however agreed that proposals be invited from the universities to organise lectures and seminars on the life of Shivaji and the proposals when received may be considered by the UGC Advisory Committee on Seminars.

...

Item No. 20: To consider a proposal received from the University of Kerala for the continuation of the one year post-M.Sc. diploma course in Space Science and its applications.

The Commission accepted the proposal received from the Kerala University for the continuation of the Post-M.Sc. diploma course in space science for a period of 3 years instead of one year as agreed to earlier, and suggested that the University be requested to revise the course of study as suggested by the UGC expert committee earlier. The Commission also desired that admission to this course be made on an all-India basis and at least 50% of the studentships available should be given to students coming from universities other

than those located in the State of Kerala. The University may also consider the possibility of entering into a formal arrangement for collaboration with the Space Science Technology Centre at Trivandrum.

...

Item No.21: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Committee on Faculty Improvement Programme held on 9th July, 1974.

This was noted.

...

Item No.22: To consider the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the recommendations made in regard to (a) Indo-British Nuffield Summer Science Institutes and (b) the question of starting of Science Teaching Centres during the Fifth Plan.

This was noted. It was agreed that the proposals would be invited from the universities for setting up Science Education Centres which would include several aspects of curriculum development.

...

Item No.23: To receive a communication from the Ministry of Education & SW regarding processing of proposals for consolidation and development etc. in V Plan of Departments of Engineering and Technology of the Universities and University colleges.

This was noted.

...

Item No.24: To consider a proposal of Aligarh Muslim University for grant to enable the University to meet the expenditure on architects fees for works not finally executed.

The Commission agreed to the payment of a grant of Rs.1,10,538.44 to Aligarh Muslim University to enable it to meet the expenditure on architects fees for works not finally executed. It was noted that this expenditure would be the first charge on the Fifth Plan allocation of the University.

In this connection the Commission desired that all Central Universities be informed that they should not enter into any agreement with the architects and undertake preparation of plans and estimates for buildings which had not been accepted by the Commission.

...

Item No.25: To consider the demands made in the first All India Convention of National Students Union held in Bombay.

There was considerable discussion on the points raised in the Memorandum of the National Students Union and the All-India Students Federation and it was desired that this may be further considered at the next meeting of the Commission.

...

Item No.26: To consider further the proposal regarding collaboration between the Institute of Development Studies - University of Mysore and the Institute of Development Research, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Commission considered the revised proposal received from the Mysore University regarding collaboration between the Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore and the Institute of Development Research, Copenhagen, Denmark, and agreed to recommend the proposed collaboration provided that the participation would be confined to the collaboration of 3 scientists from Copenhagen who are already in India and that all expenses for appointment of local staff either by scientists or by the University for field work will be provided by the Mysore University. Further all data collected by IDR and IDS personnel will be kept in the IDS documentation centre and the university centre will have full control over it. The final report will be prepared at Mysore University. Further if there is any necessity for the social scientists of IDS to visit IDR or any of the collaborating African countries, the University will obtain the prior approval of the UGC and the Government of India.

Item No.27: To consider further the question of giving financial assistance to the universities for the organisation of Seminars, Symposia, Conferences, Workshops, Refresher/ Orientation Courses etc.

The Chairman was authorised to consider the earlier recommendations made by the Advisory Committee for conduct of seminars, summer schools etc., including the two proposals for international seminars received from the Panjab University and Madras University which could not be earlier considered by the Advisory Committee for purposes of approval within an overall allocation of Rs. three lakhs.

R.K. Chhabra
Secretary

George Jacob
Chairman

Appendix I. to the minutes
of the U.G.C. meeting held
12th August, 1974.

1. Section 3 of the UGC Act provides for declaring an institution of higher education other than a University to be 'deemed to be a university' and when such an institution is deemed as a University, the UGC Act applies to it, as a University within the meaning of Section 2 (f) of the Act.
 2. This provision has been made in the Act to bring under the purview of the University Grants Commission institutions which for historical and other reasons are not universities and yet are doing work of a high standard in an academic field and at University level, and that granting of the status of deemed to be a university would enable them to develop ideals belonging to the higher Education and Research.
 3. Keeping in view the general concept of an institution to be deemed to be a university, the institution should generally aim at strengthening its activities in its field of specialisation rather than make efforts towards growing into multi-faculty university of the **general** type.
 4. The type of institution that may be recognised as 'deemed to be university', should generally be (i) an institution, engaged in teaching and research in chosen fields of specialisation and has maintained the highest academic standards, (ii) in the fields of its specialisation, the institution has a very high standard, is making a distinct contribution to university educational system, and by bringing it under the UGC Act, the university system would be enriched (iii) the granting of a deemed university status would further enhance the development of the area of specialisation, teaching and research activities, in that institution. (iv) the institution has the necessary financial resources and viability and a management capable of contributing to university ideals and traditions.
-

Rules & Regulations to be framed under Section 25
and 26 of the UGC Act.

.....

25(2) (e):

The Central Government may be requested to make rules for the additional functions which may be performed by the Commission under clause (j) of Section 12 of the UGC Act. Some of the additional functions which could be performed by the Commission may be (a) assistance to bodies set up to provide facilities to a group of universities, (b) assistance to bodies set up to provide common facilities to a group of universities and non-university institutions and (c) to make an assessment and analysis of the position of the universities on the basis of the information received in terms of section 25(2) (f) of the UGC Act.

25(2) (f) :

The Central Government may frame rules making it incumbent on the universities to send information to the UGC in a prescribed date each year on the following points:

- i) The annual accounts of the university including their the audit report;
- ii) The total staff strength in different categories with qualifications and research experience. (This could be intimated by the university once in a specified period, say five years, with changes to be intimated every year:
- iii) Student population at various stages including Socio-Economic background;
- iv) Teacher-pupil ratio;
- v) Results of examinations, if any, with divisions/grades, if any;
- vi) Syllabi;
- vii) Question papers, if any;
- viii) Up-to-date copies of the Act, Statutes and Ordinances;
- ix) The report of the examiners and abstracts of the theses for Ph.D. provided they are not more than five years old.
- x) A list of topics of theses accepted. for award of Ph.D./D.Phil. degree.

- xi) Research work done, papers published and contributions made to conferences by the teachers.
- xii) Rules for grant-in-aid in the colleges;
- xiii) Rules for the inspection of the colleges;
- xiv) Reports on the inspection of colleges;
- xv) Minimum working days in the university, period of vacations, examination days and the number of days when actual teaching is conducted exclusive of the days for the preparation for examinations;
- xvi) Where there are admission tests a note indicating the minimum criteria laid down along with admission policy and the variations if any from the basis prescribed for admission. The statistics of these students admitted below the minimum qualifications laid down may also be given;
- xvii) The position of the library i.e. number of books and journals, annual additions to the books and journals, annual recurring expenditure provided in the budget etc.
- xviii) Position about laboratories - expenditure on the maintenance of the laboratories;
- xix) Residence for students;
- xx) Residence for staff.
- xxi) Health and sanitation;
- xxii) Other items as may be recommended by the University Grants Commission from time to time.

26(1) (b):

The Commission may frame regulations specifying the nature of the committees, their duration, period of appointment of the members of the committee and their functions. The committees may be of the following types:

- { a) Standing Committees;
- { b) Review Committees,
- { c) Visiting Committees and
- { d) Ad-hoc Committees.

The terms of the Standing Committees may not be more than three years and 1/3rd of the members may retire every year. The Standing Committees and the Review Committees may be appointed by the Commission; whereas Visiting Committees & ad-hoc committees may be appointed by the Chairman and the matter reported to the Commission. The Commission may borrow the services of the members of the committees in consultation with the university/other organisations concerned for a period not exceeding two years at a time for the work of the committees.

26(1) (e):

Regulations may be framed defining the qualifications that should ordinarily be required of any person to be appointed to the teaching staff of the University and Colleges.

26(1) (f):

A working Group may be constituted for defining the minimum standards of instruction for the grant of any degree by any university. Regulations may be framed in the light of the recommendations that may be made by the Group. Regulations may also be made to enforce and monitor these standards.

26(1) (g):

The regulations regulating the maintenance of standards and the coordination of work or facilities for the universities may not be necessary in view of the rules to be framed under Section 25(2) (f) which would require the universities to send the information on different matters connected with the maintenance of standards in the universities.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

Meeting:

Dated : 9th September, 1974.

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

1. Travel grant to Dr. (Mrs.) Debi Chakarvarti, Prof. and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Bethune College, Calcutta for attending a symposium at Ottawa, Canada from 24th to 28th June, 1974.

.....

Dr. (Mrs.) Debi Chakarvarti, Prof. and Head of the Chemistry Department, Bethune College, Calcutta was invited by the Division of Biological Sciences, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, (Canada) to act as Chairman or co-Chairman for one of the sessions at the 9th International symposium on (IUPAC) Chemistry of Natural Products, at Ottawa, Canada from 24th to 28th June, 1974. Since the West Bengal Govt. agreed to meet 50% of the cost of International travel, the request of Dr.(Mrs.) Debi Chakarvarti to meet the remaining 50% travel expenses was acceded.

2. Delhi University - Jawaharlal Nehru University - Provision of air-conditioning lift dumbwaiter and emergency generator for Computer of Centre Building.

.....

Jawaharlal Nehru University had submitted in November, 1972 the estimates amounting to Rs.25,65,000/- for provision of air-conditioning lift dumbwaiter and emergency generator for computer Centre building. These estimates were sent to the C.P.W.D. for scrutiny. The C.P.W.D. have corrected the estimates to Rs.44,53,950/-. As this is an essential requirement and in fact is an integral part of the computer building, the Commission has agreed to the estimates approved by the C.P.W.D. This is a spill over scheme and will be a charge on the 5th plan proposals of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

3. Additional 'on account' maintenance grant amounting to Rs.27,000/- to the Ramjas College for 1974-75 for payment of arrears of pension and gratuity to retired teachers.

.....

In accordance with the procedure laid down by the University Grants Commission first and second instalments of the 'on account' maintenance grant for 1974-75 have since been released to the Ramjas College, Delhi, in April and June, 1974. This college has also been paid an additional instalment of the 'on account' maintenance grant of

p.t.o.

Rs.87,000/- in July, 1974 to enable it to pay arrears of pension and gratuity to the retired teachers of the college which were long overdue. This amount will be accounted for while determining the next two instalments of the 'on account' maintenance grant due for release in October, 1974, and ~~July, 1975~~.

4. Shifting of P.G.D.A.V. (Evening Classes) to its permanent building at Nehru Nagar, New Delhi.

.....

Day classes of the P.G.D.A.V. College function in its permanent building at Nehru Nagar, New Delhi with effect from 1971-72. In respect of its Evening Classes the Commission agreed to the following arrangement as a special case at its meeting held on 6th December, 1972 (item 59(iii):-

"The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for the location of the P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening Classes) at the M.E.Higher Secondary School, Mandir Marg, New Delhi, for the remaining period of the current plan, before which the position may be reviewed."

Accordingly in December, 1973, the University was requested to review the position in this regard as the plan period was coming to an end. There was opposition from the students of the college in regard to the proposal of the authorities for shifting of the Evening Classes to the permanent building at Nehru Nagar. In this regard representations were also received from the Presidents of the Delhi University Students' Union and P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening Classes) Students' Union opposing the shifting of the Evening Classes at Nehru Nagar.

The University had intimated that after a very careful consideration and review of the present situation and consultation amongst the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sarup Singh, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. V.P.Dutt, the Vice-Chairman of the P.G.D.A.V. College Governing Body, Dr. G.L.Dutta, Principal, P.G.D.A.V. College, Shri R.N.Chopra, Vice-Principal-Incharge evening classes, Dr. Mahavir and the Dean of Colleges, Shri Shanti Narayan, it had been decided that P.G.D.A.V. Evening Classes be shifted to the new building of P.G.D.A.V. College at Nehru Nagar where morning classes are already working. Admissions for the 1st year class were accordingly done at the permanent building of the P.G.D.A.V. College at Nehru Nagar w.e.f. 1974-75. The present 2nd and 3rd Year classes would continue to run in the rented building of the N.D.M.C. i.e. M.B. Higher Secondary School, Mandir Marg, New Delhi upto the end of 1975-76.

2. The above arrangement has been accepted.

5. Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Finalisation of the accounts of the maintenance grants paid by the University Grants Commission.

.....

Maintenance grants to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University are being paid on 95% basis for meeting the deficit (i.e. approved expenditure minus approved income). In the case of university maintained colleges and evening classes of the colleges, maintenance grant is paid on a 100% basis against admissible deficit. The audited accounts in respect of the following colleges for the year 1972-73 have been examined and the accounts of admissible maintenance grant finalised as indicated below:-

S.No.	College	Year	Amount
1.	Shyam Lal College (Evening)	1972-73	Rs. 2,94,579/-
2.	Dyal Singh College (Evening)	1972-73	Rs. 3,52,433/-
3.	P.G.D.A.V. College, (Evening)	1972-73	Rs. 5,48,362/-
4.	Hastinapur College, (Evening)	1972-73	Rs. 5,30,267/-

6. Proposal received from the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, regarding the Regional Conference in India on Integrated Curriculum development including application of Mathematics relating to the problems of developing countries to be held in December 1975.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 8th July 1974 (Item 22) considered the proposal of the Indian National Science Academy for holding the Regional Conference in India on Integrated curriculum development. Since the Commission had already agreed to co-sponsor the Regional Conference in India, it has been decided to make a contribution of Rs.20,000/- as the Commission's share to the conference. The Indian National Science Academy will take the responsibility for the rest of the financial requirements needed for the Conference.

7. Declaration of Birla Institute of Technology,
Mesra, Ranchi University, as an Autonomous Colleges.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 10th December, 1973 considered further the question of declaring Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi, as an autonomous college and decided that the Bihar Government be advised to suitably amend the Ranchi University Act as to empower it to declare a college as autonomous. This should enable the Ranchi University to declare the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, as an autonomous college in the manner that may be prescribed by the statutes. The Ranchi University Act has since been amended accordingly. In view of the fact that the requirements of the provision of Section 2(f) of the UGC Act for recognising this institution have been met, it has been decided that the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, may now again be included in the list of colleges under Section 2(2) of the UGC Act, in the light of the amended Ranchi University Act under the Ordinance issued by the Government of Bihar in 1974. It has also been noted that the Ranchi University has declared Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, as an autonomous college.

8. Applicability of the Government of India orders regarding revised rates of T.A./D.A. on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission w.e.f. the 1st June, 1974 to the employees of the U.G.C.

....

The orders contained in the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) O.M. No.F.19030/1/73-E.IV(B) dated the 29th June, 1974 regarding revision of rates of travelling allowance and daily allowance on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission made applicable to the Central Government employees w.e.f. the 1st June, 1974 have also been made applicable to the employees of the UGC from the same date viz. 1st June, 1974. Cases for the period from 1st January, 1973 to 31st May, 1974 have been agreed to be regulated vide the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) O.M.No.19030/1/74-E.IV (B) dated the 11th April, 1974. T.A./D.A. claim in respect of the period from 1.1.1973 onwards which have been finally settled, prior to the issue of these orders, otherwise, than in accordance with the above provisions will not be re-opened.

9. Extension of the tenure of the temporary post of Deputy Secretary in the U.G.C.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on the 8th July, 1974 (Item 2(a)-14) noted the creation of a temporary post of Deputy Secretary in the office of the University Grants Commission from 26th June, 1974 to 30th September, 1974. The UGC Standing Committee on Establishment Matters

at its meeting held on 2nd August, 1974, while considering the proposal for creation of additional posts in the UGC agreed that the tenure of the temporary post of Deputy Secretary created w.e.f. 26-6-1974 and upto 30th September, 1974 may be extended for a further period of six months. The tenure of this temporary post of Deputy Secretary has accordingly been extended upto the 31st March, 1975.

-
10. Amendment to the recruitment procedure for the posts of SC(Grade-I) to provide for the post of Private Secretary to Chairman.

.....

While laying down the recruitment procedure for the post of Section Officer (Grade-I), the Commission at its meeting held on 12th November, 1973-(Item No.27(i) - accepted the recommendations of the Establishment Committee and inter-alia decided that the question of making similar arrangement for the post of Private Secretary to Chairman as for the post of Private Secretary to Vice-Chairman may be considered as and when the existing permanent incumbent of the post vacates it.

In pursuance of the above decision of the Commission and consequent upon vacation of the post of Private Secretary to Chairman by the existing permanent incumbent, the recruitment rules for the post of S.O.(Grade-I) have been amended to provide for the post of Private Secretary to Chairman to be filled in the same manner as the post of Private Secretary to Vice-Chairman.

-
11. Laying down of age limit and educational and other qualifications for the post of Deputy Secretary to be filled by direct requirement and requirement to the present vacant against the direct recruitment quota.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th August, 1973 (Item No.19) approved the Cadre and Recruitment Rules for Class-I posts in the office of the U.G.C. The age-limit and educational and other qualifications for the post of Deputy Secretary to be filled by direct recruitment had not been prescribed and these were to be notified later.

The following have now been prescribed to be included in the Cadre and Recruitment Rules for the post of Deputy Secretary

to be filled by direct recruitment:-

Age: Not exceeding 45 years
(Relaxable in special cases).

Educational & Essential
other

- qualifications: (i) Second Class Master's Degree of Arts, Science or Engineering of a recognised University.
- (ii) About 10 years' experience of teaching or educational administration.

(The qualifications relaxable at the discretion of the Commission in case of candidates otherwise well qualified).

Desirable:

Doctorate in Arts or Science.

2. The method of recruitment as prescribed in the Cadre and Recruitment Rules for the post of Deputy Secretary for the 25% recruitment quota is: direct recruitment/deputation as may be decided by the Commission in each case. It has been decided that the existing vacant post of Deputy Secretary against the recruitment quota of 25% provided in the cadre of Deputy Secretary may be filled by direct recruitment through advertisement by following the prescribed roster/reserved vacancies.

∠ for

12 Re-conversion of the post of Research Officer into that of Deputy Secretary (Examination Reform).

....

The designation of the post of Research Officer (Examination Reform) being not suggestive of the status of the incumbent of the post, it has been decided to change the same and re-convert the post to that of Deputy Secretary (Examination Reform). The re-converted post of Deputy Secretary (Examination Reform) will continue to be an ex-cadre post and the present incumbent will hold the post as such.

- (13) Amendment of the cadre and recruitment rules for Class-I posts in the U.G.C. in so far as these relate to the post of Deputy Secretary.

.....

The UGC Standing Committee on Establishment Matters held on 31st July, 1974 considered the proposal for amending the Cadre and Recruitment Rules to provide for 5 years' continuous regular service in the grade of Education Officer/Assistant Secretary instead of 7 years' for promotion as Deputy Secretary. The Committee recommended that the Cadre and Recruitment Rules for the post of Deputy Secretary may be amended to provide for promotion of Assistant Secretary and Education Officer with 5 years' continuous regular service in the grade to the cadre of Deputy Secretary against the 75% promotion quota. This has been accepted for implementation.

'CHUGH'

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 9th September, 1974

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 12th August, 1974.

P L A N

S.No.	Name of the University	Purpose	No. of Grants instalment released
-------	------------------------	---------	--------------------------------------

1. Agra University

	Travel Grant to Dr. G.P. Srivastava, Reader & Head of the Department of Political Science, Shri Varshnaya College, Aligarh, for attending the 9th World Congress of the International Political Science, Association at Montreal, Canada.	1st & final	1,151.25
	Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.		68,000
	-do-		1,03,000

Affiliated Colleges

DM Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra.	Students' Welfare Programme.	3rd & final	735.85
---	------------------------------	-------------	--------

P.T.O.

Agra University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

K.N. Govt. College, Gyanpur, Varanasi.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/ learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences-Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
-do-	-do-	2nd & final	500
K.R. Girls Degree College, Mathura.	Purchase of equipment for Home Science and Psychology laboratory.	2nd & final	2,500
Govt. Raza PG College, Rampur (Agra).	Financial assistance to teachers in the univer- sities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Human- ities including social Sciences/Sciences- Payment of first instalment of grant.	1st	1,000
Bareilly College, Bareilly.	Development of Post- graduate Studies in Science subjects in affiliated colleges.		41,500
D.S. College, Aligarh.	Grant for the purchase of equipment.	2nd & final	10,000
Sahu Jain College, Majibabad.	Construction of Cycle Shed & Non-Resident Students Centre.		8,195
Govt. Postgraduate College, Pithoragarh.	Grants to affiliated colleges for chalk boards.	1st	500

Total: 2,37,362.10

2. Aligarh Muslim University.

Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/ Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology/ Utilization of services of retired teachers - Pay- ment of contingency grant.		996.80
-do-		40.32
Laboratories expenses of various Science Departments.		13,396
Release of grant for construction of building for the postgraduate course in Business Management.	4th	75,000
Provision of External Services (Electrical) in the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College.	7th	20,000
National Associateship Senior Research Fellow- ships in Science/		1,000
Extension on Fellowship tenure - Payment of Fellowship to.		4,645.16
Purchase of equipment for the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College during Vth Plan period.	1st	1,00,000
Basic grant for purchase of books and journals for Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College during Vth Plan period.	1st	25,000
Construction of 480 Engineering Student Hostel, Boundary wall and Steel Wire Fabrics.		32,000
Introduction of Post- graduate course in Business Management - Release of Non-recurring grant (library).	final	10,000

P.T.O.

Aligarh Muslim University (Contd.)

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	81,500
Starting of Part-time course for Diploma Holders - regarding.		40,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	1,22,500
Grant in aid for increase in Intake of Engineering College - purchase of equipment - regarding.	16th	20,000
All India Indo-British Summer Institute in Physics for college Teachers during Summer 1974 - Sanction of III instalment - regarding.	3rd	20,000
Removal of water logging for Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College - Construction of Kachha flood tank.	3rd	10,000
Purchase of Equipment for Animal Psychology.		3,321
Installation and maintenance of I.B.M. Computer.		50,000
Mr. S. Asghar Mehdi, Junior Research Fellow - Arca Studies Programme - sanction of grant.		900
Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/ - Payment of contingency grant.		1,000

Total: 6,31,499.38

Allahabad University

Financial Assistant o Teachers for research/ learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	500
Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments - Department of Physics.		2,100
Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/ Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology/Utilization of services of retired teachers/payment of fellowship/honorarium and contingency grant.		1,407.15
Construction of two tube wells with overhead tank Hostels - Sanction of grant for.		25,000
Construction of an Annex to the A.N. Jha Hostel (50 Room Boys Hostel) - Sanction of grant for.		50,000
Sanitization & Electrifi- cation of Bath rooms and W.C. of S.S.L. Hostel & P.C.B. Hostel - Sanction of grant for.		5,000
Purchase of furniture for various Science Departments - Sanction of grant for.		29,000
National Associateship		1,200

P.T.O.

Allahabad University (Contd.)

Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology/Utilization of services of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.		1,000
Construction of Gymnasium.	5th	40,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities - Extension in Fellowship tenure - Payment of Fellowship to Km. Kunwar Lal Vishnoi.		3,080.65
Salary of Additional Staff appointed in Humanities and Social Sciences during IVth plan period - Sanction of grant for.		38,931
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	61,500
-do-	1st	92,500
Appointment of Additional Staff during IVth plan period - Sanction of grant for.		21,509

Affiliated Colleges

M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad.	Travel grant to Prof. DB Chdnra Prof. of Ophthalmology for attending the XXII International Congress of Ophthalmology in Paris.	4,453.85
Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	College Science Improvement 7th Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.	10,000

Total: 3,87,231.65

P.T.O.

4. Andhra University, Waltair.

Summer Institute in English to be held during 1974-75 - sanction of Rs.10,000/- grant for.	2nd	10,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.	1st	1,000
Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology/Utilization of services of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.		939.63
-do-		599.14
-do-		1,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	1,13,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	75,500
College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Project in Physics - Grant-in-aid.	5th	1,50,000

P.T.O.

Andhra University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

S.R.R. & C.V.R. Govt. College, Vijayawada.	Purchase of Equipment & Library books - Payment of Grant.	2nd	15,000
M.R. College of Education, Vizianagram.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences- Payment of first instalment of grant.	1st	7.50
Total:			3,68,038.7

5. Annamalai University

Junior Research Fellow- ship in Science/ Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	34,000
Junior Research Fellow- ship in Science/ Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds - regarding.	1st	51,500
Award of Junior Fellow- ship of Postgraduate courses in Engineering and Chemical Engineering.		34548.40
Total:		1,20,048.40

6. A.P. Singh University:

UGC - Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Soc. Sciences Allocation of funds for implemen- tation of the scheme during 1974-75 - Regarding.	Ist	4,000
Publication of approved Research Work including Doctoral thesis.		5,000
Total:		9,000

7. Banaras Hindu University:

Writing of University level books/ monographs.		2,000
Construction of laboratory for Comparative Psychology.	2nd	15,000
Construction of 10 quarters for Class IVth Staff.	2nd	50,000
Basic grant for purchase of books and journals in the Institute of Medical Sciences during Fourth Plan period.	Ist	50,000
-do-	Ist	1,00,000
UGC - Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implemen- tation of the scheme during 1974-75 regarding.	Ist	1,78,000
Grant-in-aid - purchase of equipment for the Department of Electrical Engineering - Institute of Technology - BHU - Vth Plan.	Vth	12,000
Grant-in-aid - purchase of equipment for the Department of Civil Engineering Institute of Technology - BHU - Fourth Plan.	VIth	15,000
Grant-in-aid - Development and Fabrication of equipment - Instt. of Technology - BHU - Fourth Plan.	IVth	75,000
Grant-in-aid - Purchase of equip- ment for workshop under the scheme Development of Engineering & Technology during Fourth Plan - regarding.	Vth	85,000

Banaras Hindu University contd:

Grant-in-aid for purchase of equipment for the Department of Mechanical Engineering - Institute of Technology BHU - IVth Plan - regarding.	VIth	2,54,000
Grant-in-aid - purchase of equipment for the Department of Fine Arts, Instt. of Technology - Fourth Plan - regarding.	IVth	84,000
Grant-in-aid - purchase of equipment for the Department of Mining Engg. Instt. of Technology - BHU - Fourth Plan - regarding.	Vth	1,70,000
Grant-in-aid for purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Mechanical Engineering - Instt. of Technology, BHU - Fourth Plan - regarding.	Ninth	80,000
Grant-in-aid for purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Central Instt. & Service Station Institute of Engineering & Technology - BHU - Fourth Plan - regarding.	IIIrd final	1,80,000
Purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Fine Arts, Instt. of Technology - Fourth Plan - regarding.	Fifth	11,000
Purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Mechanical Engineering Instt. of Technology - Fourth Plan - regarding.	Tenth	15,000
Writing of University level books/monographs.		3,000
Grant-in-aid for construction of Cafeteria building - Instt. of Technology.	Third	40,000
Construction of Technical Staff qurs.	Fourth	15,000
Setting up of a language lab.		10,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences - Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
Establishment of Study Centres ¹ .		26,000
Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities - Extension in Fellowship tenure - Payment of fellowship to.		4,693.55
Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities - Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
Purchase of books and journals for the Faculty of Medicine - Payment of grant.	Fourth & Final	4,936

p. t. o.

Banaras Hindu University contd:

Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & Final	975
	2nd & final	358.66
Extension of library building of the college of Medical Sciences under the scheme 'Introduction of Postgraduate courses' purchase of furniture.	1st	15,000
Purchase of books and journals for the Faculty of Medicine - Payment of grant.	4th & final	4,936
Purchase of equipment under the development scheme - Postgraduate Courses in Electrical Machine Design - Department of Electrical Engineering.	8th	20,000
Purchase of equipment for Hospital attached to the Institute of Medical Sciences.	14th	2,50,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Fellowship.		4,000
		<hr/>
	Total:	<u>17, 56, 199.21</u>

8. Bangalore University:

Fourth Plan development schemes - Grant-in-aid for the appointment of Staff in Science Departments - sanction of grant for.		3,30,000
Fourth Plan Development Schemes - Grant in aid for the salaries of additional staff under the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences.		2,40,000
Construction of Canteen building at the New Campus.	3rd	50,000

p. t. o.

Bangalore University contd:

Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	41,000
UGC - Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	27,500
College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Project in Mathematics : Grant-in-aid.	Fourth	30,000

Affiliated Colleges:

M.E.S. Teachers College, Malloswaran, Bangalore.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
--	---	-------------	-----

Total: 8,18,750.00

9. Berhampur University:

Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & final	750
Scheme of visiting studentship for the year 1973-74.		1,999.70
UGC - Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the Scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	10,500
Purchase of equipment for Science Department.		58,715
UGC - Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75.	Ist	7,000

Berhampur University contd:

Fourth Plan Development Schemes (H)		30,377
Construction of Humanities Block.		
Construction of 12 'D' type staff quarters.		2,000

Affiliated Colleges:

Khallikote College, Berhampur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of IInd instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
-----------------------------------	--	-------------	-----

R.C.M. Science College, Khallikote, Banjam.	-do-	2nd & final	375
---	------	-------------	-----

Total:	1,38,416.70
--------	-------------

10. Bhagalpur University:

Writing of University Level books/ Monographs.		1,911.75
Payment of grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences under the Fourth Plan Development Schemes.		1,50,000
Release of recurring grant for teaching staff appointed in various Science Departments during Fourth Plan period.		1,00,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the Scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	13,500
University Grants Commission - Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	20,500

p. t. o.

Bhagalpur University contd:

Affiliated Colleges:

G.B. College, Naugauchia, Bhagalpur.	GB College - construction of non-resident student centre - sanction of IInd instalment of grant - regarding.	15th	10,000
-do-	G.B. College - Construction of Teachers' Hostel - regarding.	Tenth	10,000
T.P. College, Madhipura (Saharsa), Bihar.	Construction of teachers hostel.	Fourth	10,000
Total:			3,20,911.75

11. Bhopal University:

Allocation of unassigned grant during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.	Ist	12,500
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	4,000

Affiliated Colleges:

Government College, Bareilly, Bhopal (M.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Government College, Ganj Baroda (MP).	Establishment of Text book Library in Colleges.	2nd & final	825.42
Regional College of Education, Bhopal-13.	Special assistance for books and journals to teachers teaching colleges.		999.34
Government Post-graduate College, Sehore (MP).	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	375
Government Hamidia Arts & Commerce College, Bhopal.	Assistance for the purchase of Chalk Boards.	Ist & final	901

p. t. o.

Bhopal University contd:

Affiliated Colleges:

Government College, Ganj Fareda, MP.	Basic grant for the purchase of library books - cent per cent grant.	2nd & final	
Saifia College, Bhopal.	Construction of additional teaching accommodations and laboratories and purchase of laboratory furniture.	Fourth	20,000
S.S.S. Jain College, Vidisha.	Assistance for the development of Postgraduate Studies in Science subjects.	IInd	10,000
Total:			50,851.06

12. Bihar University:

Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering - utilisation of services of retired teachers.			4,600
Un-assigned grant for the year 1974-75.			18,000
UGC - Fellowship in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist		31,000
-do-	Ist		20,500

Affiliated Colleges:

Harijani Mahavidyalaya Biharhinga.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
Total:			74,350

13. Bombay University:

Appointment of additional staff in Humanities and Social Sciences - sanction of grant for - Fourth Plan Development Scheme.		21,915
Allocation of unassigned grant during Ist the Fifth Five Year Plan period.		19,000
All India Advanced Level Summer Institute in Quantum Mechanics for College Teachers during 1974, sanction of IInd instalment grant for.	2nd	30,000
Recurring grant for the Department of Chemistry, Physics and Geology during Fourth Plan period.		2,798
Recurring grant for conversion of 2 year B.Sc. (Tech.) Degree Course into three years B.Sc. (Tech.) Degree Course.		385.45
Fellowship in Science - Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	92,500
Recurring grant for Reader in Chemical Engineering - regarding.		514.40
Non-recurring grant for additional facilities for the Postgraduate Courses at University Department of Chemical Technology - equipment.	2nd	50,000
Grant for postgraduate course in Chemical engineering and Chemical Technology.		8,634-95
Summer Institute in Solid State Chemistry for College Teachers during 1974.	2nd	3,000

Affiliated Colleges:

Wilson College, Bombay-7.	College Science Improvement Programme Fourth Selected Colleges Project: Grant-in-aid.	Fourth	50,000
Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan's Hazari Mal Somani College of Arts & Science, Bombay.	Extension of Library building - Sanction of grant for.	Final	7,719

p.t.o.

Bombay University contd:

Affiliated Colleges:

Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.		1,000
Sir J.J. College of Architecture, Dr. D.N. Road, Bombay-1.	Writing of University level books on "Contemporary Architecture of Bombay - A Design Approach" under the supervision of Prof. A.K. Chatterjee.		2,459-55
D.G. Ruparel College, Senapati Bapat Marg, Bombay-16.	Purchase of laboratory equipment Sanction of final grant.	2nd & final	15,000
Jai Hind College, Bombay-20.	College Science Improvement Programme Selected Colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.	Fourth	50,000
Seth G.S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay.	Travel grant to Professor K.G. Nair for attending World Congress of Cardiology in Buenos Aires, Argentina during September, 1974.		5,000
Topiwala National Medical College and N.Y.L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Dr. A.L. Nair Road, Bombay-400008.	Travel grant to Dr. (Mrs.) Leela Joshi for attending Conference Impact of Applied Microbiology held at Brazil from 23rd to 28th July, 1973.		4,351-60
Ra. Poddar College of Commerce and Economics, Matunga, Bombay-400019.	Extension of library building - sanction of grant for.	2nd	40,000
St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	Centenary grant for the construction of students centre - grant for.	3rd	15,000
Total:			4,39,276.95

14. Burdwan University:

	Utilisation of Services of Retired Teachers - Payment of honorarium.		3,000
	Appointment of trained Coach - Payment of grant.	Ist & Final	7,100-23

p. t.o.

Burdwan University contd:

	Construction of Students Home.	Vith & final	5,000
	Setting up of Development Cells Creation of Post of Development Officer.		4,086
	Construction of teachers quarters - Third Plan period.	Final	30,509
	Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	41,000
	Fellowship in Science/Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	First	61,500
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>			
Saldaha College, Saldaha, W.B.	Construction of Men's Hostel - Assistance for.	Fifth	5,000
Bejoy Narayan Mahavidyalaya, Itashura (Hooghly) W.B.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	Final	4,039
Chandernagore Govt. College, Chandernagore.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences - Sciences - Payment of 1st Instalment of grant.	Ist	750
Trivenidevi Bhaletia College, Birganj,	Construction of teaching accommodation & library building.	Fourth	10,000
Banjura Christian College, Bankura.	Students Welfare Programme.	2nd & Final	6,000
Banjura Christian College, Bankura.	Grants to colleges for loss of books to students (Book-Bank).	Final	1,480
Itanagar College, Katra, Burdwan.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences & Humanities including Social Sciences. Payment of second instalment of grant.	2nd & Final	250
Raja Ramohan Ray Mahavidyalaya, Budha Nagar, Hooghly.	Construction of Teacher's Hostel - Assistance for.	Fourth	25,000
Sejpur College, Bankura.	Construction of library building & purchase of furniture.	3rd	15,000

Burdwan University contd:

Affiliated Colleges:

Goskura Mahavidyalaya, Construction of Non-Residential Goskura, Burdwan. Student Centre.	Final	5,000
Total:		2,24,714.23

15. Calcutta University:

Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Science - Payment of fellowship and contingency grant.		9,900
Senior Research Fellowships in Science - Extension of Fellowship tenure - Payment of Fellowship to.		4,509-68
Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & Final	250
-do-	2nd & Final	750
-do-	2nd & Final	500
-do-	2nd & Final	500
-do-	2nd & Final	250
Programme of special assistance to Selected Departments - Department of Pure Chemistry.		69,366
Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
Financial assistance for phonetics laboratory for the Department of Comparative Philosophy.		20,000
Summer Institute in Methods in Cell and Sub-cellular Biology for College Teachers during 1974 - sanction of an 'on account' grant for.	2nd	7,000
Programme of Special assistance to selected Departments - Department of Pure Chemistry.		65,000

p.t.o.

Calcutta University contd:

	Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Social Sciences... Allocation of funds for implementation of the Scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	1,33,500
	Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	89,000
	Construction of an Animal House for the Department of Zoology - Fourth Plan Development Schemes.	3rd	5,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>			
Presidency College, Calcutta-12.	Programme of Special assistance to selected departments - Department of Economics.		6,207
Malda College, Malda, Midnapore, West Bengal.	Construction of Lecture Theatre under Rs.3 Lakhs Development Schemes.	3rd	5,000
Vidyasagar Evening College, Calcutta.	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,250
South Calcutta Law College for Girls, Calcutta-19.	Purchase of library books and journals for 1970-72.	2nd & final	1,124
Medical College, Calcutta.	Travel grant to Dr. B.G. Chakravarty for attending the International Conference held at Honolulu and Tokyo during 1.10.73 to 6.10.73 and 7.10.73 to 18.10.73 respectively - Payment of grant.		6,324-50
M.B.B. College, Agartala.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.		2,500
Umesh Chandra College, 15, Surya Sen Street, Calcutta-12.	Students Welfare Programme.		6,000
Surajbhan Sakhinanda Mahavidyalaya, Kanchrapur, Bishnupur, Howrah.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & Final	250

Calcutta University contd:

Affiliated Colleges:

Nabagram Hiralal Paul College, Nabagram, Hooghly.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,250
Ramakrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashnagar, Tripura.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & Final	500
Heramba Chandra College, Calcutta-19.	-do-	2nd & final	250
Sri Chaitanya College of Commerce, Habra, Habra, 24-Parganas.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,250
Midnapore College, Midnapore.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in sciences and humanities including social sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & Final	750
Degree College, Bagnan, Howrah.	Grant-in-aid to college libraries for loss of books to students (Book-Bank).	2nd & Final	3,000
Total:			3,66,181.18

15. Calicut University:

Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	10,500
Grant-in-aid for the payment of salaries to Fourth Plan additional staff for Science Departments.		10,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 regarding.	Ist	7,000
Organising workshop on Examination Workshop Reforms.		15,000

p. t. o.

Calicut University contd:

Fourth Plan Development Scheme - Grant-in-aid for the appointment of staff in Humanities and Social Sciences departments sanction of grant for.	Final	30,866-14
Fourth Plan Development Schemes - Grant-in-aid for the appointment of staff in Central Library.	Last	690-50

Affiliated Colleges:

S.N. College, Gananore-7.	Financial assistance to teachers for 2nd & research/learned work in Sciences Final and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instal- ment of grant.	375
Total:		<u>74,431.64</u>

17. Cochin University:

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75. regarding.	Ist	4,000
Grant-in-aid for Research 'Case Studies in Industrial Relations' in the school of Management Studies - regarding.	Ist	8,000
Total:		<u>12,000</u>

18. Delhi University:

Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of contingency grant.	999-27
---	--------

Delhi University contd:

Award of Junior Fellowships to the students belonging to Hill areas - Payment of contingency grant		562-54
Miranda House - Construction of Library building.		1,00,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	1,33,500
CAS in Botany - Awards of Junior Research Fellowships during 1973-74.		13,800
Purchase of Air-conditioner and Refrigerator for Mr. E.F. Stoykov - under the Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme.		10,415
Miranda House - Purchase of furniture for the new library.		50,000
Construction of staff quarters for non-teaching staff (24 quarters for class III employees and 96 for Class IV employees).		1,50,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	89,000
Financial assistance to teachers for 2nd & research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.		400
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 1st instalment of grant.	Ist	500
All India Advanced Level summer institute in functional analysis for college teachers during 1974 - sanction of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd	30,000
Construction of Multistoreyed building for Physics and Chemistry Department.		75,000

Affiliated Colleges:

Maitreyi College,
Hitoji Nagar,
New Delhi.

Purchase of type-writer under extended college scheme - additional expenditure thereof.

662-35

p.t.o.

Delhi University contd:

Affiliated Colleges:

Hastinapur College, Moti Bagh, N. Delhi.	Financial assistance to teachers for 2nd & research/learned work in Sciences & final Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.		400
Kirori Mal College, Delhi.	-do-	2nd & final	250
-do-	-do-	2nd & final	250
-do-	-do-	2nd & final	250
Maitroyi College, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.	Purchase of furniture for additional class rooms.		2,000
Lady Shri Ram College, Delhi.	Renewal of award of scholarship for Postgraduate studies in Sanskrit during 1974-75.		1,800
-do-	-do-		1,800
Indraprastha College, Delhi.	Renewal of scholarship for Postgraduate studies in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit during 1974-75.		1,800
Sri Venkateswar College, Dhaura Kuan, New Delhi.	Contingent colleges - Maintenance grant for 1974-75 - payment of.	last	2,54,000
Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.	writing of University level books/		7,739-42
Shivaji College, Karampura, N. Delhi.	Construction of college building.		2,50,000
Rao Tula Ram College, Rao Tula Ram Marg, New Delhi-21.	Constituent Colleges - Maintenance grant for 1974-75 - payment of.	2nd	20,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi-7.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & final	500
Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.	-do-	2nd & final	375
Maitroyi College, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.	Purchase of furniture for additional class rooms.		2,000
-do-	Purchase of type-writer under extended colleges scheme - additional expenditure thereof.		27-50

Delhi University contd:

Affiliated Colleges:

St. Stephen's College, Cost of Teachers' Hostel. Delhi-7.		25,000
Lady Sri Ram College for Women, Lajpat Nagar, N. Delhi-24.	Requirement of furniture for the new library block.	3,049-50
	Total:	12,46,079.58

19. Dibrugarh University:

UGC - Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	31,000
--do--	Ist	20,500
Payment of recurring grant for the salary of staff appointed in Science Department - Fourth Plan.		62,829-74
Unassigned Grant for the year 1974-75	Ist	15,000
Purchase of living room furniture for 120 seated Girls Hostel.		20,000

Affiliated Colleges:

Gargaon College, Simalguri, Assam.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	Ist	25,000
	Total:		1,74,329.74

20. Gauhati University:

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	27,500
--do--	Ist	41,000
		P. t. o.

Gauhati University contd:

Travel grant in respect of Shri Jr. Research Fellowship in Science & Humanities in the students belonging to Hill Area in North East Area.		303
--so--		81
--do--		313
--do--		141
--do--		313

Affiliated Colleges:

Gargton College, Simlunguri, Shiba- sagar, Assam.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned wrk in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences - Payment of 1st instalment of grant.	Ist	1,000
Mangaldai College, Mangaldai.	Construction of additional Teachers accommodation.	IV & final	1,739-46
M.C. College, Barpet, Assam.	Laboratory equipment grant on 100% basis.	2nd & final	5,000
Total:			75,594.46

21. Gorakhpur University:

Unassigned grant for the year 1974-75 - Sanction of grant for. Senior Research Fellowships in Science - Extension in Fellowship tenure - Payment of Fellowship to. UGC - Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.		19,000
		6,246-67
	Ist	31,000
--do--	Ist	20,500
Publication of Research Work including Doctoral theses Fourth Plan period - Sanction of grant for. National Lectures Scheme - 1973-74.		2,960

p.t.o.

Gorakhpur University contd:

Affiliated Colleges:

St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project: Grant-in-aid.	4th	60,000
M.M.M. Engineering College, Gorakhpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & final	500
M.I.K. College, Balrampur, Gonda.	-do-	2nd & final	450
Sant Vinoba Degree College, Deoria.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final	3,250
B.A.M.S. Degree College, Faizabad.	Construction of library building and purchase of library furniture.	1st	35,000
K.S.G.P.G. College, Faizabad.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.		500
S.C. College, Ballia.	-do-		750
Shri MM.Town P.G. College, Ballia.	-do-	1st	1,000
S.V.K.B. Degree College, Akbarpur, Faizabad.	Construction of library building and purchase of furniture.		28,000
Shri Baldev Degree College, Varanasi.	Construction of library building.	5th	8,000
Total:			2,36,096.67

22. Gujarat University:

Construction of Women's Hostel - Sanction of grant for.		50,000
Payment of recurring grant for additional teaching staff appointed in various Humanities departments Fourth Plan development schemes.	Final	1,80,000

Gujarat University contd:

	Payment of recurring grant for Construction of Men's Hostels - Sanction of grant for.	final	60,000
	Junior Research Fellowships in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	41,000
	--do--	Ist	27,500
	Setting up of a Development Panels Creation of posts of Development Officer.	final	7,039

Affiliated Colleges:

Smt. B.C.J. College of Education, Krambat.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.	Ist	750
Shree Swaminarayan Science College, Geta Mandir Road, Ahmedabad-32.	Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis.	final	5,000
Sat. S.M. Panchal Science College, Talod, Gujarat.	P --do--	final	1,000
College of Education, Ramnati, Sabardanth.	Grants to teachers training colleges - Purchase of books and journals.	2nd & final	10,000

Total: 3,82,289.00

25 Guru Nanak University:

	Junior Research Fellowship in Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	4,000
	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Fellowship.		1,249-39
	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Ist instalment of grant.	Ist	1,000

p. t. o.

Guru Nanak University contd:

Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	Ist	1,250
Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & final	1,000
Purchase of library books and journals - sanction of grant for.		19,949

Affiliated Colleges:

Rangarhia College, Satnapur, Phagwara.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	final	5,000
Sikh National College, Kanwal, Banga.	Construction of cycle shed.	3rd	15,000
Baring Union Christian College, Batala.	Students Welfare Programme.	2nd & final	2,203-80
Sri Guru Arjan Dev College, Tarn Taran.	Purchase of semi-micro analysis equipment.	final	4,948
Rangarhia College, Phagwara, Panjab.	Purchase of books and journals.	final	3,500
D.A.V. College, Jullundur.	College Science Improvement programme - selected colleges project - Grant-in-aid.	final	10,000
Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	final	1,250
R.R. Bawa DAV College for Girls, Batala.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to student (Book-Bank).	final	3,250

Total: 73,871.19

p.t.o.

24. Himachal Pradesh University

	Construction of 40 Staff Quarters 6th of Lecturers.	6th	25,000
	Junior Research Fellowship Science /Humanities and Social Sciences - Ist Allocation for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.		4,000
	Construction of Mens' Hostel for 160 students.	Vth	1,00,000
	Construction of Womens' Hostel for 80 students.	Ist	3,00,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
Rana Padam Chandra S.D.B. College, Simla (HP).	Grants to Colleges, Libraries for Loan of Books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final	2,000
	Total:		<u>4,31,000</u>

25. Haryana Agricultural University:

	Students' Welfare Programms.	final	2,467.18
	Total:		<u>2,467.18</u>

26. University of Indore.

	Junior Research Fellowship in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences- Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	Ist	20,500
	Junior Research Fellowship in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences- Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75.	Ist	31,000
	Development of teaching Education in Universities.		75,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Holkar Science College, Indore.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences- Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250-00
	Total:		<u>1,26,750</u>

7. Indira Kala Sanghoet Vishwavidyalaya:

Development Schemes - Purchase of Equipment including Musical Instruments.	Ist	10,775.54
Purchase of furniture for library	2nd & final	7,834.37
-- Sanction of grant for--		
	Total:	18,610.11

8. Jabalpur University

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 -regarding.	Ist	27,500
Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 -regarding	Ist	41,000
Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities Engineering & Technology- Extension in Fellowship tenure payment of Fellowship to		

Affiliated Colleges:

Hitkerini Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur (MP).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	Ist & final	1,000
Mahakoshal Arts Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur (MP).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74.	Ist & final	1,000
		Total:	70,500

9. Jadavpur University

Financial Assistant to Teachers for research/learned work in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences- Payment of Second instalment of grant Summer Institute in Bio-Mathematics for College Teachers during 1974.	2nd & final	500-00
Award of scholarship at Master's level to Smt. Rita Dutta Gupta under area studies programme.		30,000
Grant-in-aid for purchase of equipment for Degree Course in Tele-communication Engineering - fourth plan -reg.	2nd	414.00
		40,000

Contd....

Jadavpur Univ. (Contd.)

Grant in aid for the construction of Examination Hall.	IInd	75,000
Writing of University level books/monographs.	-	1,980
Grant for purchase of equipt. for Post-graduate Deptt. of Telecommunication Engg.	II	1,50,000
Jr./Research Fellowship in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences.	-	55,000
Basic grant for purchase of Books.	IIInd & Final	2,000
Basic grant-in-aid for purchase of Equipment.	7th	20,000
Grant for construction of building for P.G. Course in Pharmacy.	Ist	50,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science.	Ist	82,000
Grant for construction of Computer Centre.	6th	1,50,000
Construction of Women's Hostel.	-	1,25,000
Grant for equipment & furniture for Degree course in Chemical Engineering.	IIInd	15,000
Grant for purchase of equipment for P.G. course in Civil Engineering.	IVth	75,000
Grant for purchase of equipment for Post-graduate course in Mechanical Engg.	IIInd	1,00,000

Total: . 9,71,814

30. Jammu University.

Purchase of Scientific Equipment .	IIInd	1,07,525
Junior Research Fellowship in Science.	Ist	20,000
Grants to Teachers training College during the fourth plan period.	IIInd	1,500
		<hr/>
	Total:	1,29,025
		<hr/>

J.L. Nehru University.

Grant for Creation of a full time Medical Unit on the J.L. Nehru University.	IIInd	10,000
Senior Research Fellowship in Science.	-	1,000
Const. of 82 B & C Type quarters in the Univ.	IIInd	2,00,000
Sr./Jr. Research Fellowship in Humanities	-	6,900
Construction of 3 hostel blocks for 600 students	-	3,00,000
Construction of 72 staff quarters in Sector. 3.	10th	5,00,000
Construction of 3 hostel Blocks in Sector. 1.	5th	5,00,000
Senior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 1000/-	-	451.61
		<hr/>
	Total:	15,18,351.61
		<hr/>

Himachal Pradesh University.

Junior Research Fellowship in Science.	Ist	31,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities.	Ist	20,500
Establishment of Students Home.	-	27,251
Construction of Teacher's Hostel.	5th	5,000

Other Colleges.

Govt. College, Jammu.	Students Aid fund in Colleges.	750.
Govt. P.G. College, Jammu.	Financial assistance to Shri N.C. Jain.	IIInd 250

contd..

Mumbai Univ. (Contd.)

M.L.B. Arts & Commerce College, Gwalior.	Assistance for the purchase of Library Books.	IInd	40,000
V.R.S. Mahavidyalaya, Bhandar.	Students Welfare Programme.	IInd	2,458-9
			<hr/>
		Total:	1,47,209
			<hr/>

33. Jodhpur University.

Financial Assistance to Teachers to Shri C.L. Kaul.		IInd	300
Grant in aid for the salaries of the addl. staff appointed in Central Library.			8,497
Grant-in-aid for the development of Scientific Education and Research.		-	3,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities.		Ist.	20,500
Junior Research Fellowship in Science.		Ist.	31,000

Affl. Colleges:

S.M.T. College, Jodhpur.	Financial assistance to colleges for Development of play fields.	-	1,500
L.M. College of Science, Jodhpur.	Grant to colleges under Students Welfare Programme 1970-71.	IInd.	2,500
			<hr/>
		Total:	68,397
			<hr/>

34. Holyani University.

Senior Research Fellowship in Science.		-	4,200
Junior Research Fellowship in Science.		Ist	31,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities.		Ist	20,500
			<hr/>
		Total:	55,200
			<hr/>

35. Sri Durgabai Sanskrit Univ.

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities.		Ist.	10,500
			<hr/>
		Total:	10,000
			<hr/>

Kanpur University.

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities.	Ist	20,500
Junior Research Fellowship in Science.	Ist	31,000
<u>Other Colleges</u>		
J. V. D. College, Purchase of equipment Furniture & Books. Kanpur.		7,000
Christ Church College, J.R.F. in Science . Kanpur.		4,009-66
U.P. N. College, Purchase of Equipment of workshop, Kanpur.	IIInd	2,989
A. D. M. Mahavidyalaya, Development of Post-graduate studies in Social Science, Kanpur.	-	2,000
A. H. Mahavidyalaya, Grants to colleges for Lab. Equipmt. Bhawan (UP)	Final	1,250
D. C. H. College, Unhao (UP)	-do-	Final 1,300
V. S. Mehta college Purchase of Chalk Boards. of Science, Bnarwari. (Allahabad)	Ist.	1,000
Leela College, Expansion of Lib. Facilities. Bikaner (Bikaner)	Vth	4,458
Devanand College of Construction of Cycle Shed. Law, Kanpur.	III	1,152-50
B. S. Khand College, Financial assistance to colleges for Development of Play fields. Deoria (UP)	Final	1,500
P. S. V. College, Development of Post-graduate studies in Humanities & Social Sciences. Kanpur.	-do-	2,389
-do- Development of P.G. Studies in Science	-	12,500
Christ Church College, Development of P.G. Studies in Humanities & Social Sciences. Kanpur.	-	10,000
S. S. College, Financial assistance to teachers to Sri S. D. Pandey. Kanpur.	IIInd	250
	Total	<u>1,03,778.16</u>

37 Karnatak University.

Writing of University level Books.	-	4,500
Financial assistance to Shri M.A. Hooli.	II	250
Financial assistance to Shri B.Y.M. Goudar.	II	250
Construction of Chemistry Block.	4th	50,000
Construction of Guest House.	III	25,000
Construction of Men's Hostel.	4th	5,000
Financial assistance to Shri S.K. Saidapur.	II	250
Junior Research Fellowship in Science.	Ist	72,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities.	Ist	48,000

Affl. Colloges.

S.S.S. Colloge, Const. of Class Room. Karvad.	Final	5,438
M.V.P. Mahavateswami Const. of Men's Hostel. Arts & Science Colloge, Haunshbhavi.	III	25,000
Smt. A.S.M. Colloge Const. of Women's Hostel. for Women, Gandhinagar.	III	25,000
S.D.V.S. Sangh's S.S. Construction of Boys Hostel. Arts Colloge and T.P. Science Instt. Sankeshwar.	Final	4,015
S.A. Arts & Science Students Aid Fund in Colloge. Colloge, Harengal.	-	1,750

Total:

2,66,453

38. Kashmir University.

Junior Research Fellowship in Science.	Ist	20,500
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities.	Ist	13,500
Jr. Research Fellowsh for the Gulmarg Research Observatory during Ivth Plan.	Ist	1,664-52
Construction of Library building.	6th	2,50,000

Total:

2,85,664.52

39.	<u>Kashi Vidyapeeth</u>			
	Improvement of Printing Press		final	5,054
	Publication of Res. work including Doctoral Thesis			4,070
	Purchase of Equipment for the Deptt. of Psychology			783-10
	Jr. Res. Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences- Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 reg.		I	27,500
				<hr/>
40.	<u>Kurukshetra University</u>		Total	37,407.10
	U.G.C. - J.R.F. in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75-reg.		I	31,000
	U.G.C.-J.R.F. in Humanities & Social Sciences- Allocation of funds for implementation of the schemes during 1974-75 reg.		I	20,500
	Employment of Trained Coaches in Kurukshetra Univ.-72-73		II	4,555-15
			& final	
	S.R.F. in Science-Payment of fellowship			5,399-32
	J.R.F. in Sciences - Payment of contingency grant			1,000
	S.R.F. in Sciences - Payment of contingency grant			996-47
	Employment of Trained Coaches in Kurukshetra Univ. 1973-74		I & final	20,604-68
41.	<u>Kerala University</u>		Total	84,055.6:
	Writing of Univ. level books/monographs			<hr/> 4,744-40
	Establishment of Study Centres			19,890-22
	J.R.F. in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 reg.		I	72,000
	Writing of Univ. level books/monographs			3,000
	U.G.C.-J.R.F. in Humanities & Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 reg.		I	48,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
	Velu T. Memorial F.A. to colleges for development of play-fields II & M.S.E. College, and purchase of accessories for games & sports Kerala		final	1,500
	Vinla College Trichur	Utilization of Services of Retired Teachers - Payment of honorarium		3,000
	Sree Narayan College, Quilon	Grants to Colleges for purchase of lab. equipment II & final		18,000
	Mount Camel Training College Kottayam	Grant to teachers training College - Const. of N.R.S.C. & Library extension	II & final	12,443
	S.D. College, Alleppey	F.A. to teachers for research/learned work in Sc.& Humanities including Social Sc.	II & final	250
				<hr/>
			Total	1,82,827,

2. Lucknow University

U.G.C.-J.R.F. in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - reg.	I	61,500
F.A. to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of -	II & final	500
Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 regarding.	I	92,500
Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments - Deptt. of Biochemistry		34,214

Affiliated Colleges

Nari Shiksha Niketan Degree College, Chakbasti Road Lucknow	Const. of Science Laboratory Building	IX	8,000
---	---------------------------------------	----	-------

Total 1,96,714

p.t.o.

Madras University :

National Lectures Prog. for 1972-73	I & final	1,293
University Grants Commission - JPF in Humanities and Social Sciences- Allocation of funds for implementation of the Scheme during 1974-75 reg.	I	89,000
J.R.F. in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 reg.	I	1,33,500
Writing of Univ. level books/monographs		3,209-68
All India University TAMIL Teachers' Association VI Conference under the aegis of Tagore Government Arts College, Pondicherry		3,000
Grant-in-aid for the award of Junior Fellowship to the students admitted to the approved courses in Town Planning at the School of Architecture during 1972-73- Madras University.		2,250
Writing of Univ. level books/monographs		1,134

Affiliated Colleges :

Vivekananda College Mylapore Madras-4.	COSIP - Selected Colleges Project-Grant- in Aid.	VI	10,000
Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli	COSIP-Selected College Project-Grant- in-aid.	II	50,000
Arignar Anna Govt. Arts College for Women, Waljapet	Const. of Women's Hostel	II	1,00,000
Sir Theagasaya College, Madras	F.A. to Colleges for development of play-fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	final	1,000
N.G.N. College Pollachi	Const. of addl. teaching accommodation Assistance for.	V & final	4,000
Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore	Extension of Lab. Building	I	25,000

contd.

Madras(Affiliated Colleges)Contd.

Pachaiyappa's College Madras	S.I. in Chemistry for School Teachers held during 1971	final	562-07
Madras Christian College, Tambaram	F.A. to Teachers for research/ learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sc.	II & final	750
G. Abdul Hakeem College Hakeem Nagar-S.India	Const. of students Hostel	III	15000
H.H.The Rajah's College Pudukkottai(Tamilnadu)	Const. of Chemistry lab.building	II	30000
The Women's Christian College, Madras	Const. of Addl. Teaching Accommo- dation.	II	25000
Govt. Training College Crathanad,Thanjavur	F.A. to teachers in the univer- sities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sc./ Sciences -	I	500
Govt. Arts College North Madras	Students Welfare Programme	II & final	2431-35
H.H. The Rajah's College, Pudukottai	Const. of Cycle Shed	I	10000
Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore	National Associateship		1000
Arignar Anna Govt. Arts College, Musiri	Const. of Men's Hostel	IV	75000
P.S.G. Arts College Coimbatore	Development of postgraduate Studies in Humanities including Social Sciences	I & final	45167
Govt. Arts College Krishnagiri(TN)	Const. of Men's Hostel	I	2,60000
	Total		<u>8,88,797.10</u>
44. <u>University of Madurai</u>	U.G.C.-J.R.F. in Science - Association of funds for implementation of the Scheme during 1974-75-reg.	I	41000
	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences- Allocation of funds for implementation of the Scheme during 1974-75-reg.	I	27500

contd.

Madurai Univ. (Contd.)

Workshop on (a) autonomous colleges (b) examination reforms and (c) development of postgraduate education - sanction of grant for organising. 6,192-34

Affiliated Colleges

Allagappa Chettiar College of Engg. & Tech., Karaikudi	Students Welfare Programme	III	538-43
Virdhunagar Hindu Nadar's Senthikumara Nagar College, Virdhunagar-2.	COSIP-Selected Colleges Project-Grant-in-aid	III	80,000
Lakshmi Teacher's Training College, Gandhigram P.O. Ambatarai	Grants to Teachers Training College - Special grant for equipment & Audio-Visual Aids	II & final	5,000
N.V.K.S.D. Teachers College, Attoor	Grants to Teachers Training College - Purchase of Books & Journals	final	500
Christian College, Narhendam (Kanya Kumari Distt.)	Const. of Library building -Asstt. for.		35,000
Pope's College, Dist. Tirunelveli	Grants to College libraries for loan of books to students (Book-Bank)	II & final	3,250
Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam	Development of P.G. Studies in Humanities & Social Sc. -Purchase of Books & Journals	I & final	5,000
<u>Magadh University</u>		Total	<u>2,03,980.77</u>
J.R.F. in Humanities & Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75-reg.		I	13,500
U.G.C.-J.R.F. in Science-Allocation of funds for implementation of the schemes during 1974-75 - reg.		I	20,500
Adtl. staff appointed in various science depts. during IV Plan period			1,40,000
Payment of grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the developments of Humanities & Social Sciences under the IV Plan Development Schemes.			10,044
F.A. to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of.		II & final	500
			contd...

Magadh University(Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

K.L.S. College, Nawada(Gaya)	F.A. to teachers in the universities and Colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences/ Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.	I	500
S.P. Jain College, Sasaram(Bihar)	Const. of Science Block & purchase of lab. equipment.		final 2,950
Maharaja B.R.M.P. Singh College, Arrah(Bhojpur)	Const. of Teachers Hostel	IV & final	9,600
	Total		<u>1,97,594</u>

6. Mahatma Phule
Krishi Vidyapeeth

Affiliated Colleges

College of Agriculture Kolhapur.	S.A.F. in the College - 1973-74.		<u>1,750</u>
	Total		<u>1,750</u>

47. M.S. University of Baroda

Grants-in-aid for the const. of 30 class IV Staff Quarters - IV Plan Dev. Scheme			70,000
Grant-in-aid towards the payment of salaries to the staff appointed for the faculty of Home Science - IVth Plan			20,464
J.R.F. in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - reg.	I		48,000
- J.R.F. in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation during 1974-75-reg.	I		72,000
Books & Journals under the scheme of addl. sanction for P.G. Courses in Engg. & Tech.	final		50,000
Development of the Five Year Degree Course in Chemical Engg.- Equipment	10th		5,000
Equipment & furniture for the Post-graduate courses in Textile Engg.	3rd		16,000
Grants-in-aid for the const. of building for Geography Deptt. - IV Plan Development Scheme	Vth		80,000
Const. of a building for the Faculty for of Fine Arts			25,000
Equipment & furniture for 5 year degree course in C.M.E. Engg.-	VII		1,75,000
Establishment of 'Book-Banks' in Engg. & Tech. Instt./Deptts. of the Univ.-reg.	final		18,750

contd...

M.S. University of Baroda(Contd.)

Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books & journals for the law deptt. - IV Five Year Plan.	final	4,998
Const. of a building under the scheme of introduction of 5 year integrated degree course in Civil, Mechanical & Electrical Engg.	III	1,00,000
Model Diploma a course - const. of building	I	1,50,000
Scheme for Development of Hr. Education & Research during the IV Five Year Plan - Increase in intake in Degree Course	VII	10,000
Post-graduate teaching & research - Payment of salary of staff in Petroleum Geology - IV Plan	final	2,153
National Associateship		1,000

Marathwada University

Total

8,48,365

F.A. to Universities for the Employment of Trained-Coaches		20,655
F.A. to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of	II	500
Summer Instt. in English for college teachers during 1974 sanction of.	II	20,000
Basic Grant for the purchase of scientific equipment during the 5th Five Year Plan period		1,10,000
Summer Instt. in English for College Teachers during 1973 sanction of grant of Rs.2000/- for Books for Summer Instt. Library	IV & final	2,000
U.G.C. - J.R.F. in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - reg.	I	33,000
J.R.F. in Humanities & Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - reg.	I	22,000

Affiliated Colleges

Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya,
Nanded. National Associateship. 392-50

S.B.E.S.

College of Grants to Colleges under Students Welfare Prog. Arts & Commerce, 1970-71. III & final 10,000
Aurangpur

D.S.S. Lal Bahadur Const. of Men's Hostel - Sanction of grant II 50,000
Shastri Mahavidyalaya,
Dharmabad, Distt. Nanded.

contd...

Marathwada Univ. Affiliated Colleges (Contd.)

	Shri Shivaji College of Arts, Commerce & Sc., Kandhar Distt. Nanded.	Const. of addl. class room - sanction of grant for.	V	40,000
	P.E. Society's Milind College of Science, Aurangabad	Purchase of lab. equipment, furniture & library books.	III & final	19,255
	A.E. Society's Arts, Commerce & Science College, Hingoli	Const. of addl. class room -	IV	60,000
	Mahatma Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedpur, Distt. Osmanabad.	Const. of lab. Block	I	45,000
49.	<u>Mithila University Affiliated Colleges</u>	Total		<u>4,32,802.50</u>
	R.B. College, Dalsing Sarai Samastipur	F.A. to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences & Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of	II	<u>750</u>
50.	<u>Meerut University</u>	Total		<u>750</u>
		J.R.F. in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - reg.	I	20,500
		U.G.C. - J.R.F. in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - reg.	I	31,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
	Nanak Chand Anglo- Sanskrit College, Meerut.	F.A. to College for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games & sports	II & final	1,134
	D.J. College, Baraut.	F.A. to Teachers for research/learned work in Science & Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of	II	250
	N.R.E.C. College Khurja	F.A. to teachers in the universities and Colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences Payment of	I	750
	Meerut College Meerut	F.A. to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences & Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of	II	250
	Sanatan Dharam College, Muzaffarnagar	Development of Post-graduate studies in Science subjects (Physics & Chemistry)		15,000

contd....

Meerut University Affiliated Colleges(Contd.)

N.A.S. College Meerut	F.A. to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences - Payment of.	I	750
Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya College, Hapur	Const. of Lecture theatre & class rooms & purchase of furniture	II	80,000
Multanimal Modi College, Modi Nagar	Const. of Lab. building & purchase of library books		35,000
Dev Nagri College, Meerut	Development of Post-graduate studies in Science (Chemistry)	III & final	6,782
Jatan Swarup Degree College Sikandarabad	Const. of Cycle Shed and Non-Residence Students' Centre		5,000

Total

1,96,416

Mysore University

Summer Instt. in English for College Teachers during 1974 - sanction of grant	IV & final	6,820
National Lecturers Programme		2,000
National Associateship - 1974		2,000
IV Plan - Development of Hr. Scientific Education and Research - grant towards addl. staff.		11,000
Salary of Dean of Student Welfare and Documentation Officer appointed under gernal schemes of IV Plan- Library & student welfare.	IV	20,000
Const. of an extension to Psychology Deptt. building.	final	2,417-12
Payment of Recurring grant towards the teaching staff - increasing the intake for science subjects	final	13,000
Increased intake to the Postgraduate courses in Science subjects during the IV Plan period -	II	40,000
Const. of Zoology block towards Eastern side linking the existing block at Mansagangotri, Mysore		
F.A. to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences- Payment of	II & final	250
-do-	II & final	250
-do-	-do-	250

contd...

	Const. of an extension to Geography Deptt. block- IV Plan Scheme	V & final	208,167
	COSIP - University Leadership Project in Physics Grant-in-aid	VII	60,000
	Writing of Univ. Level books/monographs		3,000
	J.R.F. in Humanities & Social Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75. reg.	I	55,000
	-do-	I	82,000
	S.A.F. in the Colleges -Grant for 1973-74		2,750
	Extension of lab. building of Tuvaraja's College	IV & final	5,566
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
St. Agnes Colloge Mangalore	COSIP-Selected Colleges Project-Grant-in- aid.	II	60,000
J.S.S. Colloge of Arts & Sc., Chamarajanagar	Purchase of Books, Equipment & furniture	IV & final	11,460-11
Univ. Evening Colloge, Mysore	Const. of Teachers Hostel	II	25,000
Shri Banvenendra Colloge, Karkala (S.Kanara)	Const. of residential flats for teachers	IV & final	5,000
Govt. Colloge, Mangalore	Const. of Cenetenary Memorial Block	III	10,000
	Total		4,17,971.90
52. <u>Nagpur University</u>			
	J.R.F. in Humanities & Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75.	I	41,000
	J.R.F. in Science -Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 reg.	I	61,500
	Grant-in-aid in respect of staff and maintenance for the scheme of Introduction of Post-graduate courses in the University Deptt. of Pharmacy		50,000
	Assistance for Research Project entitled 'A study of the Temple Architecture of Vidarbha in relation to that of the temples of the Marathwada region	I	1,000

contd...

Nagpur University(Contd.)

F.A. to teachers in the universities & colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences - Payment of of first instalment of grant.	I	500
-do-	I	750

Affiliated Colleges

Dhote Bandhu Sc. College, Gondia (Dist. Bhandara)	Extension of Library, Laboratory and const. of Addl. Class Rooms	III	40,000
G.S. College of Economics & Commerce, Nagpur	Grant to Colleges under Students Welfare Prog. 1970-71	II & final	5,000
Anand Niketan College of Sc., Arts & Com., Warora (Dist.Chanda)	Const. of Non-Resident Students' Centre	II	10,000
Dungar College Bikaner	Travel grant to Dr. M.S. Chemawat, Sr. lecturer in Botany, Dungar College, Bikaner for attending the International Conference of Systematic and Evolutionary Biology held in USA from 4-12 Aug.'73		2,521-97
Visvervaraya Regional Engg. College Nagpur	S.A.F. in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,750
	Total		2,15,021.97

North Bengal Univ.

J.R.F. in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75-reg.	I	13,500
U.G.C. -JRF in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - reg.	I	20,500

Affiliated Colleges

Darjeeling Govt. College, Darjeeling	F.A. to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences	I	500
Ananda Chandra College of Commerce, Jalpaiguri	Purchase of library books & journals	II	14,000
	Total		48,500

contd.

4.	<u>North Eastern Hill University</u>			
		Payment of grants to the North Eastern Hill Univ.		10,00,000
			Total	<u>10,00,000</u>
15.	<u>Osmania University</u>			
		Unassigned Grant for 1974-75	I	30,000
		Special Workshop for the Principals of affiliated and constituent colleges of the University	II & final	17,000
		Grant-in-aid for const. of a building for the installation of cobalt-60-source at the Genetics building - 4th Plan development schemes	final	4,012-50
		J.R.F. in Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 reg.	I	1,52,200
		J.R.F. in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75-reg.	I	1,10,000
		National Lectures Scheme		703
		International Seminar on International Regional Co-operation in South and South-East Asia		20,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
	Giriraj Govt. Arts College Mizanabad	Const. of Addl. Class-rooms	I	60,000
	Govt. College Mancherial (Dist. Adilabad)	Purchase of lab. equipment & library books	II	21,250
	New Science College, Narayanguda	F.A. to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of	II & final	250
	Vivek Vardhini Evening College Hyderabad	-do-	II & final	250
			Total	<u>4,45,465.50</u>

p.t.o.

jab University

Junior Research Fellowship in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.		75,500
-do-		1,13,000
Schemes for Development of Higher Education and Research during the Fourth Five Year Plan - Increase in intake in Degree course.		10,000
Construction of Men Students Hostel No.VI - Completion cost - regarding.	final	8,189
Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics - Release of recurring grants for the year 1974-75.		10,000
Setting up of 11 K.V. Sub-Station and Chilling Plant for Cyclotron Machine in the Physics Department.	final	5,000
Purchase of Scientific Equipment for the Cyclotron Project in Physics Department - IVth Plan Development Scheme.		9,879
Progress report in respect of the Department of Indian Theatre - Purchase of Equipment.		3,250
IV Plan Development Schemes - Assistance towards purchase of Equipment for various Humanities & Social Science Departments.		2,973
Construction of Women Students Hostel No.III - Completion cost and final grant regarding.	final	15,376

P.T.O.

Panjab University (Contd.)

Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.	1st	1,000
College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Project in Chemistry, Grant-in-aid.	7th	1,00,000
Institute of Basic Medical Sciences - Department of Bio-Chemistry, Bio-Physics and Microbiology Equipment.		1,29,585.87
Allocation of Unassigned grant during the Vth plan period.		15,000
Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments - Department of Botany.		1,13,589
Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology/Utilization of services of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.		2,967.20
Development of Business Management - payment of recurring grant - regarding.		50,000

Affiliated Colleges

D.A.V. College for Girls, Yamunanagar.	Construction of Library Building - Release of Grant.	4th	8,000
D.A.V. College, Ambala City.	Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	2nd	60,000

P.T.O.

Punjab University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

C.R. College of Education, Rohtak.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.	1st	750
B.P.S. Memorial Girls College, Kharan Kalan, Distt. Sonapat.	Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	4th & final	10,834
U.B. College, Panipat.	Grant for purchase of Books and Journals, Laboratory Equipment & Chalk boards - payment of balance grant - regarding.	2nd & final	36,639
Govt. College, Ludhiana.	Grant to College Libraries for loan of Books to Students - Book Bank.	2nd & final	5,500
D.A.V. College, Panipat.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	3rd & final	16,298
Govt. College, Kund.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.	final	2,451.44
Lajpat Rai Centenary College, Dhudike (Faridkot)	Extension of Laboratory Building, Purchase of Laboratory Equipment and Furniture.	4th & final	16,796
Total:			8,32,559.51

57. Punjab University

Junior Research Fellowship in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	20,500
---	--------

P.T.O.

Punjab University (Contd.)

Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.		31,000
Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	750

Total: 52,250

58. Punjab Agricultural University

Affiliated Colleges

College of Basic Sciences & Humanities, P.A.U., Ludhiana.

Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology/Utilization of services of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.

558.46

College of Veterinary Medicine, P.A.U., Ludhiana.

Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Science/Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology - Payment of Fellowship.

3,600

Total: 4,158.46

P.T.O.

59. Patna University, Patna

National Lecturers Programme for	2,200
----------------------------------	-------

Affiliated Colleges

B.N. College, Patna.	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences/Payment of fellowship and contingency grant.	6,600
----------------------	--	-------

Patna Training College, Patna.	Financial assistance to 1st teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.	750
--------------------------------	---	-----

Total:	9,550
--------	-------

60. Poona University, Poona.

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding	1st	48,000
--	-----	--------

College Science Improvement Programme - University	1st	72,000
Leadership in Chemistry Grant-in-aid	6th	1,00,000

Constructed of buildings for Poona University		10,000
---	--	--------

Federal cooperative Consumer's Ltd.

Poona University (Contd.)

	Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme - Placement of Russian Language Teachers - Reimbursement of salary.		2,426.7
	Basic grant for the purchase of Scientific Equipment during the 5th Five Year Plan period.		1,00,000
	Writing of University Level books-monographs.		2,000
	-do-		5,200
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Deccan College, Poona	National Lectures Programme for 1972-73.		500
B.M. College of Commerce, Poona.	Financial assistance to college for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	2nd	1,500
	-do-	2nd	1,765
J.R.N. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Atibag.	Grants to teachers Training Colleges -	2nd	2,000
Seva Sadan's College of Education, Ubanagar-3 (Thana).	Special grants for books and journals.		
Sh. Shivaji Vidya Prasarak Sanstha's Arts & Mulla Fidaali M. Abdulali Commerce College,	Financial Assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences/Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	37.5
Fergusson College, Poona.	Utilization of services of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.		1,000
Janata Mahavidyalaya, Pathardi, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Construction of Teachers' Hostel - Sanction of grant for.	2nd	1,00,000
Deccan College, Postgraduate & Research Institute, Poona-6.	Seminar on Indian Prehistory held from 25th to 27th June, 1974.	2nd	10,000

P.T.O.

Poona University (Contd.)

Affiliat Colleges

Pratap College, Amalner, Distt. Jalgaon.	Construction of Women's Hostel - Sanction of final grant.	5th & final	7,588
Seva Sadan's College of Education, Ulhasnagar.	Basic grant for purchase of equipment and audio- visual - aids to the teachers training colleges.		160
Total:			4,64,514.76

61. Rabindra Bharati University

Junior Research Fellowship 1st in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974- 75 - regarding.	20,500
---	--------

Total: 20,500

62. Rajasthan University

National Lectures Scheme Grant-in-aid for the salaries of the additional staff appointed in science departments.	1,000 12,082.74
--	--------------------

P.T.O.

Rajasthan University (Contd.)

Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
-do-	2nd & final	500
College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Project in Physics - Grant-in-aid.		60,000
Assistance from University Grants Commission for the research project entitled "Effect of Radiophosphorus on Organogenesis and Fetal Development in Mice and Rats" of Prof. P.N. Srivastaya, Head of the Department of Zoology, Rajasthan University.		20,000
Summer Institute in Radiation Biology for College Teachers during 1974 - sanction of IIIrd instalment grant for.	3rd	30,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	1,13,000
-do-	1st	75,500
College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Project in Physics: Grant-in-aid.		1,00,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Govt. Girls College, Bharatpur.	Book Grants to affiliated Govt. Colleges for the year 1970-72.	2nd & final - 1,125
Bungur College, Didwana.	Grant to Colleges under Student Welfare Programme 1970-71.	2nd & final 4,000

Rajasthan University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

R.D. Saharia College, Kaladera.	Grant to Colleges under Student Welfare Programme 1970-72.	2nd & final	4,000
M.E.J. College, Sharatpur.	Construction of Non- Residential Student Centre.	3rd	20,000
-do-	Purchase of Library Books.	3rd & final	2,000
Jialal Institute of Education, Ajmer.	Special grant for books and journals - grants to teaching training colleges during V Plan period.		2,000
Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.	Writing of University level books/monographs.		2,316
Govt. College, Ajmer.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/ learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
Sophia Girls' College, Ajmer.	Extension of Women's Hostel.	8th & final	10,605
Total:			4,58,628.74

63. Ranchi University

Junior Research Fellowship in Science/Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	22,000
-do-	1st	33,000

Ranchi University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Jamshedpur Worker's College, Jamshedpur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		4,250
R.S. More College, PO Govindpur.	Construction of teachers' Hostel.	5th	15,000
St. Columba's College, Hajariabagh.	Students' Welfare Programme	2nd & final	2,081.36
Total:			76,331.36

4. Ravishankar University

Purchase of equipment for Science departments - Fourth Plan development scheme.			67,381.37
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.		1st	20,500
-do-		1st	31,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College of Science, Raipur.	Grants to College Libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final	2,998.26
M.E.S. Jashpur College, Jashpurnagar.	Grant to Colleges under Student Welfare Programme.	3rd & final	250
Govt. Girls' Degree College, Bilaspur.	Establishment of Book Bank.	2nd & final	3,250
Total:			1,25,379.57

35. Roorkee University

Writing of university level books/monographs.		1,998.75
Undergraduate Course in Mechanical Engineering - Payment of equipment grant for - regarding.	4th	20,000
Introduction of M.E. Course in Architecture - Recurring grant for Staff and Maintenance.	6th	60,000
Recurring grant for the Introduction of Postgraduate Course in Metallurgical Engineering.		60,000
Tower for propagation studies in E & C Engineering - Engineering & Technical Education Development Schemes during the IVth Plan period.	1st	3,50,000
Higher Education & Research in Science & Humanities during IVth Plan - Purchase of Scientific Equipment for the Department of Geology & Geophysics.		50,403
Grant-in-aid for the Development of Science Education & Research - Purchase of Scientific Equipment for Chemistry Department (Basic/V.C. Grant) IVth Plan.		27,228
Award of Junior Fellowship of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. for approved P.G. Course in M.E. Metallurgical M.E. Chemical and M. Architecture Engineering - regarding.	final	13,091

P.T.O.

Roorkee University (Contd.)

Grant-in-aid for the development of Scientific Education and Research - Purchase of Books & Journals for various Science Departments (Central Library) Fourth Plan.	4,000
Higher Education & Research in Science and Humanities during the Vth plan period for the purchase of books & journals for the Department of Science.	25,000

Total: 6,11,720.75

66. Sambalpur University

Establishment of Health Centre in the University.	4,897.57
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st 4,000

Affiliated Colleges

Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
---	--	-------------	-----

Total: 9,147.57

67. Sardar Patel University

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	27,500
-do-	1st	41,000
Establishment of Computer Centre - Release of grant.	2nd	30,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities and including Social Sciences/Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.	1st	750

Total: 99,250

68. Saugar University

Junior Research Fellowship in science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	72,000
-do-	1st	48,000
Construction of building for the Department of Anthropology extension.		15,000
Payment of grant towards the salary of staff appointed in Humanities and Social Sciences Department under the Fourth Plan Schemes.		79,263.57

Total: 2,14,263.57

F.T.O.

69. Saurashtra University

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	7,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	10,500
Fourth Plan Development Schemes in Humanities and Social Sciences Departments - construction of Humanities Block - Purchase of Furniture.		10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Kamani Science College and Prataparai Arts College, Amrali.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	2,250
---	---	-------

Total: 29,750

70. S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay

Purchase of Equipment for the department of Psychology - sanction of grant.	1,987.20
Purchase of Stacks for Library at Poona - Sanction of grant for - Fourth Plan Development Scheme.	3,914.75
Setting up of Development Panels - Creation of grant of the Development Officer.	8,267.00

Total: 14,168.95

P.T.O.

71. Shivaji University

Appointment of two additional coaches (Football & Gymnastics).		8,005
Basic grant for the purchase of Scientific Equipment during the 5th Five Year Plan period.		90,000
Junior Research Fellowship 1st in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.		20,500

Affiliated Colleges

Pandharpur College, Pandharpur.	Financial assistance to college for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for grants and sports.	2nd	1,500
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ramnandanagar (Barli). (Distt. Sangli - M.S.)	Construction of Teaching Accommodation.	6th	25,000
Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.	National Associateship		1,234
Rajaram College, Kolhapur.	Construction of Teachers Hostel.	1st	25,000
R.P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri.	Construction of Class-rooms and Lecture Theatres.	1st	50,000
Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur (Distt. Kolhapur.)	Construction of Men's Hostel.	2nd	50,000
Govt. College of Education, Kolhapur.	Special grant for the purchase of books and journals.		3,000

Total: 2,74,239

72. South Gujarat University

Construction of Building for part-time P.G. Diploma course in Management studies.	2nd	30,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	4,000
Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research - Fourth Plan period - Library Books & Journals for Science Departments (Central Library)		17,500
Purchase of equipment for the department of part-time P.G. Diploma Course in Management studies.	2nd	5,000
Purchase of furniture for the department of part-time Postgraduate diploma course in Management Studies - regarding.	2nd	10,500

Affiliated Colleges

J.N. Shah Arts & Commerce College, Junbisar,	Financial assistance to colleges for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	2nd	1,500
--	---	-----	-------

Total: 68,500

73. Sri Venkateswara University

Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the during 1974 -75 - regarding.	1st	61,500
--	-----	--------

P.T.O.

Sri Venkateswara University (Contd.)

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	41,000
Information regarding the construction of 1st floor over Civil and Electrical Laboratory Building.	1st	1,00,000
Maintenance of P.G. Courses release of grants.	2nd	9,000
Establishment of Archival Cell - Department of History - Sanction of grant for.		2,925
Higher Education and Research - Salary of additional staff appointed in Science departments - Payment of grant for the (4th Plan Scheme).	last	4,637
Establishment of Post-graduate Centre at Anantapur - 4th Plan - Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff.	last	43,710
Appointment of additional staff in the department of Humanities and Social Sciences and for Central Library - Sanction of grant for (4th Plan Scheme)		45,147.32
Writing of University level books/monographs.		3,000
Grant-in-aid for the development of undergraduate courses in Engineering & Technology Equipment grant - Regarding.	2nd	50,000

Total: 3,60,919.32

P.T.O.

74. Udaipur University

Establishment of 'Book Bank' in Engineering & Technological Institutes/Departments of the Universities.	final	11,250
Grant in aid for the salaries of the additional staff appointed in Humanities and Social Sciences Departments during IV Plan.		36,962
Seminar on "Contribution of Jainism to Indian Culture with special reference to the Doctrine of Non-Violence".	2nd & final	6,801.52
National Associateship		1,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	22,000
-do-	1st	33,000
Basic grant for the purchase of scientific equipment during the 5th Five Year Plan period.		1,10,000

Affiliated Colleges

V.S. Govindram Saksaria Teachers College, Udaipur.	Development of teachers training programmes in teachers training colleges - construction of two laboratories.	2nd	25,000
--	---	-----	--------

Total: 2,46,013.52

75. Utkal University

Construction of 4 Readers Quarters.	3rd	5,000
-------------------------------------	-----	-------

P.T.O.

Utkal University (Contd.)

Purchase of furnitur for the Zoology Block.		8,200
Purchase of Books and furniture for the Establishment of Students' Home.		7,000
Salaries of staff for Humanities Departments - Fourth Plan Scheme.		70,000
Orientation course for fresh/junior college teachers held during Summer 1972 - sanction of an 'on account' grant for 4th instalment.	final	681.13
Writing of University level books/monegraphs.		3,000
Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for college teachers during 1972 sanction of final instalment of grant.	final	1,194.68
Writing of university level books/monographs.		4,048.50
Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 - regarding.	1st	41,000
-do-	1st	27,500
Revision of salary scale of University teachers under III Five Year Plan Scheme.		1,25,000

Affiliated Colleges

Bandpur College, Bandpur, Distt. Bongjhar (Orissa).	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	final	2,980
---	---	-------	-------

Total: 2,95,604.31

P.T.O.

5. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvadyalaya.

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities & Social Sciences.	Ist	20,500
Junior Research Fellowship to Shri S.R.P. Singh.	-	3,300
J.R.F. to Shri R.K. Dwivedi.	-	3,067-74
		<hr/>
	Total:	26,867.

7. Vikram University.

Junior Research Fellowship in Science.	Ist	31,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities.	Ist	20,500
Appointment of Professor in Hindi.	-	2,896
Employment of Trained Coaches in Universities.	Final	8,752
Basic grant for the purchase of Library Books & Journals.	-	60,000
Payment of grant towards the salary of staff appointed in Humanities.	-	20,896
Basic grant for the purchase of Scientific equipment .	-	1,85,000
Grant for the salaries for the addl. staff approved for Science Deptt.	-	9,287
Assistance towards undertaking scheme on Bhoja's Sanskrit works on different branches of Indological Studies.	-	5,796-75
Construction of Students Home.	Final	5,000
Construction of Gymnasium by the University.	IInd	10,000
Establishment of University Health Centre.	Ist	10,000
		<hr/>
Purchase of Laboratory Equipt.	II	1,032.16

Mikram Univ. (Contd.)
Colleges.

Govt. College, Mandsaur.	Financial assistance to Shri M.L. Patidar.	Final	500
S.N.D. College, Agar-Malwa(MP)	Students Aid fund 1973-74.	=	1,750
Govt. College, Mandsaur.	Financial assistance to Dr. A.C. Mittal.	Final	250
M.V. Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain(MP)	Financial assistance to Shri S.D. Chauhan.	-do-	250
Biaora Degree College, Biaora.	Grants to colleges under student welfare Programme.	II	2,500

Total: 3,75,409.90

Visva-Bharati University.

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities & Social Sciences.	Ist	22,000
C.A.S. in Philosophy.	-	3,772.
Creation of post of the Development Officer.	-	16,000
Jr./Sr. Research Fellowship in Sc.	-	1,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science.	Ist	33,000
Award of National Fellowship to Dr. Sisir Kumar Ghose.	-	17,257-75

Total: 93,029.75

Institutions Deemed to be Universities.

B.T.S. Pilani

Junior Research Fellowship in Science, Humanities including Social Sciences.	Ist	68,500
Assistance for the Research Project.	Ist	5,000

Total: 73,500

Gujarat Vidyapith.

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities & Social Sciences.	Ist.	27,500
Summer Institute in Education for Peace & Non-Violence	II	15,000
Basic grant for library Books & Journals.	Ist	25,000
		<hr/>
	Total:	67,500
		<hr/>

Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya.

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities & Social Science.	Ist	10,500
Hoslding of symposia, Discussion groups, Essay competition & Exhibition etc. in connection with 25th Anniversary of India's Independence.		400
		<hr/>
	Total:	10,900
		<hr/>

Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore.

Implementation of Collaborative Project between I.I.Sc., Bangalore and I.I.T., Kanpur relating to the Fabrication of Helium-neon lasers.	-	5,000
Summer Instt. in Theoretical Physics. II		20,000
Summer Instt. in Chemical Spectroscopy -do-		8,331-70
Junior Research Fellowship in science. Ist.		85,500
Grant for Centre for Theoretical Studies.		43,000
		<hr/>
	Total:	1,61,831.70
		<hr/>

Indian School of Minds.

Unassigned grant -Vth Plan period.	Ist.	12,500
------------------------------------	------	--------

Indian School of Mines (Contd.)

Grants for Gravity surveys of Eastern India.	-	8,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities & Social Science.	Ist	17,000
Studentships of the value of Rs. 150/- p.m. to the students of M.Sc. Course in Applied Geology.	-	2,200

Total: 29,700

Jamia Millia Islamia

Golden Jubilee Grant- Construction of 4 Hos. Lecturer's Quarters.		20,000
Construction of Science Block.	-	50,000
Purchase of furniture for Library.	IVth	10,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities.	Ist	10,500

Total: 90,500

Total Instt. of Social Sciences.

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities.	Ist	17,000
Const. of Teaching Block.	-	25,000
Implementation of National Service Scheme.	-	3,844-46
Purchase of Lib. Books & Journals.	Final	70,000
Basic grant for library books and journals.	-	10,000

Total: 1,25,844.46

Indian Instt. of Technology, Bombay.

Writing of University level books.	-	1,446-30
-do-	-	2,000
Total	Total:	3,446.30

Total Plan

2,31,57,142.54

NON-PLAN

Delhi University.
Affiliated Colleges.

Rao Tula Ram College, New Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1974-75.	2nd	63,000
Central Instt. of Education, Delhi.	- do -	2nd	1,00,000
Rajdhani College, New Delhi.	- do -	2nd	3,00,000
Total Plan			4,63,000
Grand total (Plan+ N,Plan)			2,36,20,142.54

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 9th September, 1974

Item No.4: To receive a statement showing expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during the year 1974-75 upto 31.7.1974.

<u>Section I Non-Plan Project</u>	<u>Budget estimates (in lacs)</u>	<u>Expenditure upto 31st July, 1974</u>
A. Administration charges	49.00	17,90,963
B. Block grants to Central Univ.	1,140.00	6,04,00,000
C. Maintenance grant to Constituent/ affiliated colleges of Delhi Univ.	445.00	2,72,09,700
D. Scheme not covered under Block Grant. (C.G.H.S.)	8.00	-
Total Section - I	1,642.00	8,94,00,663
<u>Section II Plan Projects</u>		
A. Grants to Central and State Universities for Humanities.	401.30	1,03,10,562 * 79,511
B. Grants to Central and State Universities for Science.	768.59	1,72,83,081 * 2,39,941
C. Grants to Central and State Universities for Engg. & Tech.	225.98	88,79,943 * 968
D. Grants to Constituent/Affiliated Colleges.	672.73	1,41,52,550
E. Grants to Central and State Universities for Misc. Schemes.	1,055.33	3,62,66,026 * 7,03,629
F. Misc. Expenditure UNESCO COUPONS	19.55	2,89,586 1,32,000
Total Section - II	3,143.48	8,73,13,748 * 10,24,049
Total Section I & II	4,785.48	17,67,14,411 * 10,24,049

* By adjustment

P.T.O.

Section III - Expenditure out of grants received from Government of India and other sources for specific purposes.

i)	Evaluation of books	-
ii)	Grants to Universities for organising Summer Institutes for School Teachers (Out of contribution received from NCERT)	-
iii)	Fellows for writing of books	2,35,160
iv)	<u>National Sports Organisation</u>	@ 16,668
	a) Construction of Gymnasium	5,09,370
	b) Play fields	48,820
v)	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Lectures	3,160

Total Section III 8,13,178

Total Section I,II & III 17,75,27,589
* 10,24,049

Section IV: Deposits & Advances

i)	Conveyance Advance	2,830
ii)	Festival Advance	-
iii)	House Building Advance	61,170
iv)	Fan Advance	300

Total Section IV 64,300

Expenditure during 1973-74 (upto 31.7.73) was as under:-

Expenditure upto 31.7.73

Section I - Non-Plan Project	6,19,42,059
Section II Plan Project	8,83,66,387

Total Section I & II 15,03,08,446

@ Administration charges
* By adjustment

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

①

Meeting:

Dated: 9th September, 1974

Item No.5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilization certificates during the period ending 15th August, 1974.

.....

The Commission had desired (Resolution No.5) dated the 8th October, 1973 that it is kept informed of the progress of clearance of utilization certificates every month. The statement showing clearance for the period ending 15th August, 1974 is given in Annexure.

Accounts Officer/F.O.

'CFUGH'

Annexure to Item No. 5

OUTSTANDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES

2

Year	Position as on 30.6.71		Position as on 1.8.74		Position as on 16.8.74	
	No. of items	Amount in lakhs of Rs.	No. of items	Amount in lakhs of Rs.	No. of items	Amount in lakhs of Rs.
1953-54	219	82.79	10	1.43	9	1.29
1957-58						
1958-59	344	138.25	170	26.49	169	25.49
1959-60	680	199.76	383	72.83	379	71.81
1960-61	967	258.99	606	135.89	602	131.51
1961-62	1291	353.20	806	198.15	800	195.41
1962-63	1798	301.21	1205	102.49	1197	99.20
1963-64	2343	404.45	1518	221.50	1501	220.03
1964-65	3783	605.40	2769	407.00	2741	403.31
1965-66	4752	660.32	3040	272.97	3010	270.87
1966-67	4426	703.61	2748	252.30	2712	241.95
1967-68	5764	1107.57	3227	234.14	3154	227.62
1968-69	8509	1545.98	5106	533.10	5017	507.31
	34876	6361.53	21588	2458.29	21291	2405.90

Item cleared (1.8.74 to 15.8.74) = Rs. 297

Amount cleared = Rs. 52.39 lakhs.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION



Meeting:

Dated: 9th September, 1974

Item No. 6 To consider the report of the
Committee on Tutorials and
Preceptorials in Delhi Colleges.

.....

The University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to review the matters relating to (1) teacher-pupil ratio; (2) working of the scheme of tutorials and preceptorials; (3) strength of Physical Directors and (4) reorganisation of courses which do not attract sufficient number of students in colleges of Delhi University. The names of the members of the Committee are given below:-

1. Prof. R.C. Paul
Vice-Chancellor
Panjab University.
2. Prof. H.L. Sharma
Aligarh Muslim University.
3. Prof. Iqbal Narain
Rajasthan University.
4. Shri Shanti Narayan
Dean of Colleges
Delhi University.
5. Rev. Fr. Lancelot Pereira
Principal
St. Xavier's College
Bombay.
6. Shri R.S. Chitkara
Director
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare.
7. Shri S. Biswas
Deputy Financial Adviser
Ministry of Finance.

P.T.O.

(4)

2. The Committee has finalized its report on the scheme of Tutorials and Preceptorials. A copy of the report is attached (Annexure-1).

3. The Committee has made the following recommendations:-

- (1) The existing scheme of tutorials and preceptorials should be discontinued
- (2) In its place, a system of regular assignments including class tests with assessment and follow-up discussions should be introduced for the different streams of the undergraduate level
- (3) A detailed scheme may be prepared by the University keeping in view the following guidelines for the consideration of the University Grants Commission.
 - a) Each teacher in addition to having a number of periods per week for lectures be also allotted some periods per week for assignments and follow-up discussions with the students.
 - b) The teacher responsible for lecturing to a class will also be responsible for giving written assignments and follow-up discussions to the same class.
 - c) An assignment may contain an essay type/short questions, solving of problems, writing of papers, or any other form of assignment which the teacher may consider proper. Further each assignment should be such that the student may be able to complete this in one period.
 - d) The teacher will mark the assignments outside the class and return them to the students for discussion during one full period specifically provided for in the Time Table. During that discussion period the mistakes of the students should be pointed out and improvements suggested.

(5)

- e) Every student will have one period per paper per fortnight for carrying out the written assignment and within that same fortnight another period for discussion after the evaluation of the assignment by the teacher. The discussion groups should be limited in size with a single discussion group for Honours students upto 15 in number, and for Pass/General students upto 30 in number.
- f) The evaluated answer books will be taken home by the students so that they could take notice of the mistakes and discuss with other students the nature and quality of performance.
- (4) The teacher concerned will submit the marks/grading awarded on the basis of the written assignment to the Principal at the end of each term alongwith the attendance at the lectures and assignments including discussion separately.
- (5) In case of students whose performance at the assignments is not considered satisfactory, the Principal may bring this deficiency to the notice of the parents of the student concerned at the end of each term.
- (6) The attendance at lectures and the assignment periods including discussion period should be treated as separate requirement for purposes of eligibility to enable the students to be declared qualified for appearing at the university examination.
- (7) The marks/grading of the internal assessment based on assignments would be communicated by the college to the university before the end of the academic year. These marks/grading will be indicated separately as internal assessment in the mark sheet issued by the University on the basis of the examination conducted by it.

①

- (8) Adequate steps should be taken by the universities to guide and monitor the scheme in the light of what is stated above. It may also take the advice of the Boards of Studies in different subjects to suggest guidelines regarding assignments for use in different colleges.
- (9) Each college may have some flexibility to introduce variations in the system according to its own requirements within the broad framework of the suggested scheme.
- (10) The scheme may be reviewed at suitable intervals.

4. The Committee recommends that in view of the urgency in the matter the university may be requested to formulate the scheme by the end of September 1974 so that it may be brought into effect immediately after the colleges re-open in mid October 1974.

5. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(D-5)/D.S.(D-5)

'CHUGH'

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TO CONSIDER MATTERS RELATING TO (1) TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO (2) WORKING OF THE SCHEME OF TUTORIALS AND PRECEPTORIALS (3) STRENGTH OF PHYSICAL DIRECTORS AND (4) RE-ORGANIZATION OF COURSES WHICH DO NOT ATTRACT SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN COLLEGES OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

.....

PART I - TUTORIALS AND PRECEPTORIALS

Constitution of the Committee

- (1) Professor R.C. Paul
Vice-Chancellor
Panjab University.
- (2) Professor H.L. Sharma
Aligarh Muslim University.
- (3) Professor Iqbal Narain
Rajasthan University.
- (4) Shri Shanti Narayan
Dean of Colleges
Delhi University.
- (5) Rev. Fr. Lancelot Pereira
Principal
St. Xavier's College
Bombay.
- (6) Shri R.S. Chitkara
Director
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare
- (7) Shri S. Biswas
Deputy Financial Adviser
Ministry of Finance.

Meetings of the Committee

2. In its first meeting held on June 27, 1974, the Committee decided that it may, in the first instance, review the working of the scheme of tutorials and preceptorials, as this would have a direct bearing on some of the other matters

43

referred to the Committee. The Committee further decided to meet some lecturers, principals of Colleges, representatives of the Delhi University Teachers' Association and Delhi University Students' Union and some students. As agreed earlier, a questionnaire was drawn up to elicit information on the subject and circulated to all the Colleges. The replies received are summarised in Appendix-I.

3. In its second meeting held on July 10, the Committee met some lecturers, principals and the representatives of the Delhi University Teachers' Association. The lecturers were drawn from different streams, viz., humanities, social sciences and sciences, belonging to different colleges of the University. On July 20-21, the Committee met some students who had passed their B.A. (Pass), B.Com. (Pass), B.Sc. (Genl.) and B.A. (Hons.), B.Com. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.) examination in 1974 with different degrees of performance. The Committee finalized its report in the meeting held on August 17, 1974.

Shri S. Biswas could not attend the meeting.

History of the Scheme

4. The scheme of preceptorials and tutorials was instituted in April 1958 with funds provided by the Ford Foundation. It was intended to be an experiment to be conducted for a period of five years. Its main purpose was to foster a system of education by discussion and thus to meet the need for developing the capacity for intellectual initiative and self-reliance on the part of the students. The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, appointed in August 1962 a Committee to consider the future of tutorials and preceptorials for undergraduate students. The Academic Council in April 1963 considered the report of the Committee and agreed to the implementation of the scheme. A copy of the resolution of the Academic Council on the subject is attached (Appendix-II). The Committee was also given to understand that:-

- (a) Initially 3/4 attendance at tutorials/preceptorials in each subject in each year was required. Later it was decided by the

9

University that 2/3 attendance in each subject in each year should be prescribed. Still later it was decided that 2/3 attendance at preceptorials in all the subjects taken together in a year be required.

- (b) That there should be provision for 24 Tutorials, 24 Preceptorials in English, and 12 Preceptorials in each of the other subjects during one session;

That, to qualify for admission to a University examination a student should attend a minimum of 16 Tutorials, 16 Preceptorials in English and 8 Preceptorials in other subjects, in each session.

- (c) In April, 1964, the Academic Council on the recommendations of a Committee on Examination Reforms accepted in principle the introduction of internal assessment based on Tutorials/Preceptorials, periodical tests etc. as a part of the examination and decided to introduce it at the college level initially for the purpose of promotion from one year to another. The position was to be reviewed after some time. A Committee was appointed by the University for this purpose but no progress seems to have been made.

- (d) Till the admissions made in the academic year 1965, the University used to conduct only one examination at the end of the third year of the course. From the admissions made in 1966 two examinations were provided the first examination at the end of 2nd year and the II, at the end of third year. From the admissions made in 1969, the scheme was further revised providing for three examinations - one at the end of each year.

Meeting with Students, Lecturers and Principals

5. The views generally expressed by students, lecturers and principals are summarised below:-

P.T.O.

10

- (i) The scheme of preceptorials and tutorials as planned originally by the University was a useful scheme, but the same has not been functioning satisfactorily. In particular the scheme relating to preceptorials has not generally worked.
- (ii) The scheme exists "on paper" - "in air" - "on the time-table". "These are generally free periods" and "the scheme is intended to provide more teachers".
- (iii) The scheme has been interpreted differently by different teachers and modified to suit their convenience.
- (iv) Students and teachers take these casually and not seriously.
- (v) Preceptorials and tutorials in science subjects are not held. In arts subjects, the position is slightly better. In honours courses, the position varies from college to college, subject to subject and from teacher to teacher.
- (vi) In general, tutorials are more seriously held in women colleges.
- (vii) Enthusiasm amongst students declines from first year to second year and in third year the tutorials become 'question answer discussion classes'.
- (viii) While the tutorials and preceptorials period is of 50 minutes according to the scheme; in practice such classes are held for 10-15 minutes, 15-25 minutes and in a few cases for 30-35 minutes. In a very few colleges and in a few subjects, tutorials and preceptorials are held for 50 minutes.
- (ix) Teachers come to classes, mark the attendance, discuss and check some work and leave the classes. Whenever a teacher has only a tutorial or preceptorial on a particular day, such preceptorials or tutorials are generally not held.

P.T.O.

- x) In most of the Colleges, record of work is not maintained. In a very few colleges, the record is maintained properly and for this purpose, there are cards for students.
- xi) The Scheme of preceptorials and tutorials as functioning in its present form has not proved useful and therefore should be 'scrapped' and a modified scheme on the following lines introduced.
- a) The attendance in preceptorials and tutorials be made compulsory and shown separately. These may be organised on weekly basis. There should be more tutorials in languages particularly in English and the same teacher may take tutorials and lectures classes to ensure proper coordination. Norms of tutorials and preceptorials be revised drastically so as to keep pace with the changed courses. The tutorials groups may include 4-6 students and the number should be upto 15 in preceptorials.
 - b) There should be a Central Planning Board of experts at the University level for the conduct of preceptorials and tutorials scheme in each subject. The Board will frame the general policies to implement the scheme including the formulation of assignments and topics of seminars, discussions, etc. Each College may evolve its own pattern of implementing the scheme within the general framework suggested by the Central Planning Board.
 - c) There should be a regular system of internal assessment for every student. Marks/grades should be allotted to the students on the basis of their performance in tutorials/preceptorial classes. A teacher should keep a regular record of the performance of the students in the tutorials/preceptorials. The marks/grade should be submitted to the University each year. The name of the College may be indicated on the degree certificate and internal assessment may be indicated separately on the marks-sheet of the students.
 - d) Teachers should be conscious of their responsibility towards the scheme. There should be suitable reorientation programme for the teachers to be organised periodically for this purpose.

(12)

- e) Suitable necessary facilities such as sitting rooms for the teachers, cyclostyling facilities and more library books etc. may be provided.

Observations of the Committee.

6. The Committee makes the following observations :

- i) The scheme of preceptorials and tutorials introduced in Delhi University in July 1963 was supposed to have been reviewed but the same has not been done.
- ii) Generally half the work load of a teacher as provided in the time-table is for Tutorials and Preceptorials.
- iii) Preceptorials are for B.A.(Pass), B.Sc.(General) and subsidiary subjects. Each preceptorial class of 6-8 students is supposed to meet once fortnightly for 50 minutes except in English. Tutorials are for honours students and each tutorial group of 3-4 students is supposed to meet once a week for 50 minutes. In practice the situation is quite different. Each teacher has his own concept of preceptorials and tutorials as a result of which a variety of exercises are conducted under the name of tutorials and preceptorials not in conformity with the objectives of the scheme as originally formulated by the University. The classes whenever held have generally functioned as 'question-answer discussion classes.'
- iv) Preceptorials, by and large, in many colleges are not held though they are included in the time-table and wherever such classes are held, the groups ordinarily meet for 15-35 minutes; and very rarely for 50 minutes. The position differs from college to college and subject to subject.

Preceptorials in science subjects are generally not held at all and in their place extra theory classes are provided. Since only one preceptorial is held per subject every two weeks, the occurrence of a holiday may mean that the relevant preceptorial might be taken just once a month.

- v) The situation regarding tutorials is somewhat better, although there are colleges, where tutorials even are not held with any regularity.

contd....7

(13)

in science subject by and large there are no tutorials.

In a few colleges, tutorials are taken quite seriously and with profit to students.

- vi) It has not always been possible for the same teacher who gives lectures to take tutorials or preceptorials.
- vii) In a few colleges, the scheme has not been implemented for lack of physical facilities such as cyclostyling facilities, sitting rooms, library books, etc.
- viii) The small size of the group creates a discouraging situation when one or more students are absent.
- ix) There are wide variation in the extent of active participation expected of the students and in the degree of critical evaluation offered by the teachers.
- x) While each institution had to report to the University once a year about the working of the scheme, the same had not been done.

Recommendations of the Committee.

7. Keeping in view the short-comings in the present system of preceptorial/tutorial scheme and the suggestions made for improvement by different groups of persons, the committee makes the following recommendations :

- 1) The existing scheme of tutorials and preceptorials should be discontinued.
- 2) In its place, a system of regular assignments including class tests with assessment and follow-up discussions should be introduced for the different streams of the undergraduate level.
- 3) A detailed scheme may be prepared by the University keeping in view the following guidelines for the consideration of the UGC :
 - a) Each teacher in addition to having a number of periods per week for lectures be also allotted some periods per week for assignments and follow-up discussions with the students.
 - b) The teacher responsible for lecturing to a class will also be responsible for giving written assignments and follow-up discussions to the same class.

14

- c) An assignment may contain an essay type/short question solving of problems, writing of papers, or any other form of assignment which the teacher may consider proper. Further each assignment should be such that the student may be able to complete this in one period.
 - d) The teacher will mark the assignments outside the class and return them to the students for discussion during one full period specifically provided for in the Time Table. During that discussion period the mistakes of the students should be pointed out and improvements suggested.
 - e) Every student will have one period per paper per fortnight for carrying out the written assignment and within that same fortnight another period for discussion after the evaluation of the assignment by the teacher. The discussion groups should be limited in size with a single discussion group for Honours students upto 15 in number, and for Pass/General students upto 30 in number.
 - f) The evaluated answer books will be taken home by the students so that they could take notice of the mistakes and discuss with other students the nature and quality of performance.
- 4) The teacher concerned will submit the marks/grading awarded on the basis of the written assignment to the Principal at the end of each term alongwith the attendance at the lectures and assignments including discussion separately.
 - 5) In case of students whose performance at the assignments is not considered satisfactory, the Principal may bring this deficiency to the notice of the parents of the students concerned at the end of each term.
 - 6) The attendance at lectures and the assignment periods including discussion period should be treated as separate requirement for purposes of eligibility to enable the students to be declared qualified for appearing at the University examination.
 - 7) The marks/grading of the internal assessment based on assignments would be communicated by the College to the University before the end of the academic year. These marks/grading will be indicated separately as internal assessment in the mark sheet issued by the University on the basis of the examination conducted by it.
 - 8) Adequate steps should be taken by the Universities to guide and monitor the scheme in the light of what is stated above. It may also take the advice of the Boards of Studies in different subjects to suggest guidelines regarding assignments for use in different colleges.

(15)

- 9) Each College may have some flexibility to introduce variations in the system according to its own requirements within the broad framework of the suggested scheme.
- 10) The Scheme may be reviewed at suitable intervals.

The Committee recommends that in view of the urgency in the matter the University may be requested to formulate the Scheme by the end of September 1974 so that it may be brought into effect immediately after the Colleges re-open in mid October, 1974.

--- --

SUMMARY OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM COLLEGES ON PRECEPTORIALS AND TUTORIALS

the scheme 'P/T' originally formulated by University/College	If no, what are the reasons for not implementing the scheme.	If yes, what are the differences in the scheme being implemented and the original scheme	Do you wish to continue the scheme ?	Do the students to any written work so, is any record of written work kept.	REMARKS
2	(a) 3	(b)	4	5	6
1	Yes	Bigger groups	---	---	(1) In some departments P/T for subsidiary subjects are not held (2) In some departments, more lecture classes are held in place of P/T
2	Yes	---	The earlier it is scrapped in its present form the better.	Almost negligible	Students are not interested in scheme; teachers have lost their enthusiasm.
3	Yes	No variation	Yes	Yes	---
4	Yes	-do-	Yes	Written work done with no record kept.	There should be provision for internal assessment.
5	No	Science Deptts. provide more theory classes on arts side, the scheme has functioned satisfactorily for honours classes but only perfunctorily for pass classes. Attendance in tutorial classes has been good but pass course students took these courses casually.	Yes - with bigger groups	Yes, but generally no record of the written work is kept.	---

17

1	2	(a)	3	(b)	4	5	6
6	Hardly held	Students not serious	--	--	Yes -but_ with internal assess- ment	Yes - in some cases and record is also kept in som cases.	--
7	Yes for 'T' No for 'P'	Because of no assessment		Instead of one tutor they rotate among four tutors.	Yes- tutorials to be converted into regular seminar classes; 'P' for Sub. to be scrapp- ed forthwith; (P' for pass may continue	Yes-about 50%	--
8	No	--	--	--	--	--	We have not received the scheme of P/T from the Head, Deptt. of H.Sc..
9	Yes	--	--	Difference is in the size of the group	Yes - with bigger groups	Yes - record maintained but not systematic cally	Some weightage must be given to T/P work in the final grading of the students.
10	Yes	--	--	More tutorials are taken per week	Yes*	The students do written work and some sort of a record of the ass- essment of their work is kept by individual teachers, though not in any official capacity.	*More frequent tutorials would prove beneficial to the students however the size of 'T' group should be increased in order to balance the work load of teacher concerned 20% of marks be set aside for P/T written assignments be made compulsory

1	2	(a)	3	(b)	4	5	6
11. Yes*	--		--		'T' - Yes; 'P' - No	Most of hon. students submit written work and teachers maintain their records; No such work by Pass students	*Only tutorials; preceptorials have also been replaced by more theory classes. Pass students not serious about tutorials.
12. No		The college has formulated its own scheme for science subjects only; In case of Home Sc., the practical work includes planning before and after the practical classes which bring the students in close contact with the teachers.	--		The existed scheme of P/T for Science subjects should be continued	Students do written work and the record is kept by the teachers concerned	--
13. Yes	--		More 'T/P' classes per week with bigger groups		Yes - with Bigger groups in P/T	There is marked decline in the willingness of the students to do any written work. Tutorial record is not maintained by all, some do it, others don't.	Some kind of internal assessment should be adopted.
14. Yes	--		Bigger group; shorter duration of the period.		Only for Hons. Course; for B.A. (P) extra lecture classes could be arranged	Very little	--
15. Yes	--		Bigger groups; tutorials held fortnightly in some subjects.		Yes	Yes - but no record is kept.	System of internal assessment should be introduced; attendance rules should be more rigid.

(14)

	2	(a)	3	(b)	4	5	6
5. Yes	--			No variation	Yes	Yes - but no record is kept	
7. Yes	--			Except preceptorials where groups are bigger	Yes - with more facilities	Yes	In addition to T/P, it will be useful if we have seminars to be conducted by the teacher teaching a particular branch.
8. Yes	--			Bigger groups; with more tutorials per week.	Yes	Students do written work but no record is kept.	There should be a system of internal evaluation by tutor concerned and this evaluation should be taken into account in determining the grade (division) of the students in the University examination.
9. Yes*	--			Bigger group	Yes - only tutorial schemes but not the preceptorial scheme.	Individual teachers maintain record of the tutorials only but no central record is maintained	*No preceptorials for Science and subsidiary subjects to Hons.
2. Yes	--			--	It is better to formulate an alternative scheme	Yes	--
2. Yes	--			Bigger groups	Preceptorial scheme is a total failure and the sooner scrapped the better	Neither the teachers nor the students are serious about it	--
2. Yes	--			No variation	--	Very rare written work is done by the students	--

1	2	(a)	3	(b)	4	5	6
3.	No	Discontinued from the year 1971-72 with the approval of the University.	--	--	--	--	It was recommended to the University that tutorials be discontinued because the students can't devote time to tutorial assignments with the introduction of semester scheme. They have to do much field work.
24.	Yes	--	Not much variation	--	Yes - but no record is maintained	--	A collective review of the whole scheme should be undertaken by inviting each college for participation in such a review.
25.	Yes	--	Bigger groups	Yes - Tutorials only	Yes - and the record is kept	--	Preceptorials have proved to be a failure. Tutorials have been found useful for honours students but the attendance of the students at M.A. level is very poor. Attendance should be made, compulsory. Neither the students nor teachers are enthusiastic about it.
26.	Yes	--	No variation	Yes - It is suggested that the preceptorials be held weekly for every subject as is done in the case of English	Yes - record maintained.	--	--
27.	Yes	--	Bigger groups	Yes - made compulsory	Yes - no record is kept.	--	Provision for internal assessment be made.
28.	yes	--	No variation	--	Yes	--	--

1	2	(4)	3	(b)	4	5	6
Yes	--	--	Bigger groups	Yes	Yes - the record is maintained	It establishes the personal relationship between the student and the teacher.	
Yes	--	--	Bigger groups	--	Response in case of pass students is poor, but in Honours classes is encouraging.	Tutorials are useful for Hons. students. Preceptorials are not useful.	
Yes	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Some weightage should be given to the tutorials/preceptorials work while making final assessment.	
Yes	--	--	--	Yes	Yes - and the records are maintained in tutorial/preceptorial registers.	--	
Yes	--	--	Bigger groups	Yes - with more written work.	Record Kept	Internal assessment should be given weightage for the tutorials/preceptorials scheme to be more effective.	
Yes	--	--	Bigger groups	Yes - with assessment and more written work	Yes - record is maintained.	--	
Yes	--	--	No change in tutorials; in preceptorials, some variation	Yes	Yes	Due weightage should be given while making the final assessment regarding the pupils results.	
Yes	--	--	Sometimes bigger groups	The scheme has proved a failure. It may be replaced by terminal tests or a half yearly examn. by the University.	Only Commerce students	--	

2 (a) 3 (b) 4 5 6

1	Yes	--	There is difference in its effectiveness due to paucity of space	Yes	Yes - record is maintained.	Weekly preceptorials weightage should be given to the assessment made throughout the year in preceptorials/tutorials. The marks should be included in annual University examination.
2	Yes	--	--	Yes	Yes - B.Com students only. B.A. - no home work done	--
3	Yes	--	With minor deviation in some subjects	Yes - with additional facilities	Students do some written work	--
4	Yes	--	Preceptorials held weekly	Yes-with internal assessment and adequate facilities	Yes and record kept	--
5	Yes	--	--	Yes-with drastic changes. Students are not interested	Only a negligible number of students do written work and no record is kept	--
6	Yes	--	--	Yes-with internal assessment	No record of written work kept.	The scheme of T/P is not working satisfactorily at present. There should be some sort of assessment of the work done by the students and it should count towards the marks obtained by the students in the Univ. examination. Also T/P scheme should not be compulsory for all the subjects at the pass course level and should be introduced only in some subjects.

(23)

1	2	(a)	3	(b)	4	4	6
1	Yes	--	No variation	--	Yes - but no record is kept.		But no useful purpose served. The scheme is very expensive. It requires rethinking in the light of experiences of various institutions.
2	Yes	--	No variation	Yes - with internal assessment	Yes - but the record is kept only in the case of Commerce students.		--
3	Yes	--	No variation	Yes	Yes - but no record is kept.		Grading obtained by the students should be mentioned in the degree certificates.
4	Yes	--	Certain groups are bigger	Yes - with compulsory attendance	Yes - but no record		--
5	No.	One additional lecture to each class is given in place of F/T	--	Yes	Yes - no proper record		--
6	Yes	--	With minor deviation	Yes - with additional facilities	Students do some written work		--

Note: The information has not been received from the following colleges:-

- a. 1. Delhi College (Day and Evening)
2. Ramjas College
3. Shivaji College
4. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College (Evening)

Resolution of the Academic Council
No. 64 dated 25.4.1963

It was resolved that the following recommendations of the Committee be accepted and given effect to from the next academic session i.e. from July, 1963:-

- (1) That Preceptorials which are intended to complement what is covered in lectures by additional studies based on discussion and written work, be introduced for all subjects of B.A. (Pass) and B.Sc. (General) and for subsidiary subjects of Honours students.
- (2) That tutorials which are intended to train students within the context of a study programme, in the use of sources (e.g. texts), the organisation and presentation of material, reaching conclusions by independent thinking and competent communication, be introduced for the Main Subject in B.A./B.Sc. Honours and B. Com. and for M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.
- (3) That provision be made for Preceptorials and Tutorials for the students of Arts, Science and Social Sciences. (For Home Science, Nursing, Medicine, Engineering, Law, Education etc., the institutions teaching these subjects may examine how tutorial/preceptorial methods of education should be adapted to their special needs and make recommendations to the University accordingly.
- (4) That provision be made for one Preceptorial a fortnight in subjects other than English in which there should be one Preceptorial in a week. The Preceptorial in English is primarily intended to raise the students' proficiency in the English language and, therefore, it is suggested that out of every 4 Preceptorials 3 may be devoted to language and 1 to literature.

25

- (5) That in the Main Subject of B.A./B.Sc. Honours and in M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. subjects there should be only one Tutorial in a week.
- (6) That in the Main Subject of B.Com. there should be weekly Practical Exercises for Accounting/Auditing, and fortnightly Tutorials for other papers.
- (7) That the maximum size of Tutorial and Preceptorial groups be fixed according to the scheme given below:-

	<u>Maximum No. of students in PRECEPTORIAL GROUPS for B.A.Pass/B.Sc.Genl. (& Honours students for subsidiary subjects)</u>	<u>Maximum No. of students in TUTORIAL GROUPS FOR B.A./B.Sc. Hon. (in Main sub-jects)</u>	<u>M.A./M.Com./M.Sc.</u>
1st year	8	4	2
2nd year	6	3	2
3rd year	6	3	-

- (8) That in order that the proposed scheme of tutorials and preceptorials may be introduced and worked, without Colleges incurring much expenditure on additional staff, the maximum number of lecture periods in a subject be fixed in accordance with the scheme given below:-

	<u>B.A.Pass/B.Sc.General</u>	<u>B.A./B.Sc.Honours</u>
1st year	4	8
2nd year	4	9
3rd year	4	9

- (9) That the duration of the period for lectures, tutorials or preceptorials should be not less than 50 minutes.

P.T.O.

- (10) (a) That there should be provision for at least 24 Tutorials, 24 preceptorials in English, and 12 Preceptorials in each of the other subjects during one session.
- (b) That, to qualify for admission to a University examination, a student should attend a minimum of 18 Tutorials, 18 Preceptorials in English, and 9 Preceptorials in other subjects, in each session.
- (11) (a) That Colleges/University Departments, which will conduct tutorials/preceptorials, should have a suitable organisation for the efficient management of tutorials/preceptorials.
- (b) That, in this respect, the functions of Heads of Departments in a College should be laid down; and
- (c) That the Principal/the Head of the University Department may appoint, to assist him in the administration and supervision of the system, a senior member of the staff with such functions as he may delegate to him.
- (12) That Principals/Heads of University Departments report once a year to the Vice-Chancellor on the working of tutorials and preceptorials in their Colleges/Departments.
- (13) That each College should work out its requirements for additional staff on the basis of various norms proposed in Part II of the Report.
- (14) That Tutorials and Preceptorials for all students be introduced with the session beginning from July 1963".

(27)

Note: The following recommendations were not accepted: -

1. That credit be given to the student in the final University Examination for his work in tutorials and preceptorials and that a system of internal assessment be introduced as below: *
 - (a) That 50 per cent of marks in written papers in each subject be reserved for awards on the basis of annual internal assessment of work in tutorials and preceptorials;
 - (b) That assessment for award of marks in a subject be made on the basis of the session's work, at the end of the third term; but in a 2-year or 3-year course, the sessional assessment in the final year be made at the end of the second term;
 - (c) That the marks reserved for award on the basis of internal assessment be divided equally between 2 or 3 years in a two or three year course.
2. That the system of internal assessment be introduced with effect from 1963-64 beginning with I Year students.
3. That, to qualify for admission to a University examination, a student should attend a minimum of 16 Tutorials, 16 Preceptorials in English, and 8 Preceptorials in other subjects, in each session.*

* Consideration of the proposals for introduction of internal assessment has been deferred by the academic council.

1. The Academic Council, at its meeting on 25th April 1963, decided to raise the minima to 18 Tutorials, 18 Preceptorials in English and 9 Preceptorials in other subjects.

P.T.O.

(23)

- *2. Attendance could be voluntary as proposed only after the prescribed minimum of Tutorials/Preceptorials has been attended.

'CHUGH'

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

29

Meeting:

Dated: 9th September, 1974.

- Item No. 7: To consider the report of the Committee on the Reorganisation and Development of Calcutta University.

The University Grants Commission in its meeting held on 4th November, 1970 considered a note from the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Calcutta regarding the problems of the University and its proposals for future development. The Commission resolved as under:-

"The Commission noted in this connection the recommendations made by the Education Commission. The Commission desired that a committee may be appointed with wide terms of reference to examine the "developmental" problems of the Calcutta University in all its aspects, including restructuring (if necessary) of the University and setting up of 'autonomous' colleges, inter-alia keeping in view the recommendations that may be made by the Committee on Governance of Universities (under the Chairmanship of Dr. Gajendragadkar) in this regard".

2. Accordingly, in consultation with the Ministry of Education, Government of India and the Government of West Bengal, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Arun K. Mukherjee then Judge, High Court, Calcutta and later Judge, Supreme Court of India. The names of the members of the Committee are given in Annexure-I. Mr. Justice Mukherjee expired in October, 1973. After his death Professor M.M. Ghani, Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University and a member of the Committee was appointed as the Chairman of the Committee.

3. The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:-

- (i) to assess broadly the needs for higher education and research which the University would be expected to meet over the next ten years or so, and in particular to examine the developmental needs of the university departments;
- (ii) to examine the question of conferring the status of 'autonomous colleges' on selected

p.t.o.

30

institutions on the lines recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66) and to consider the relationship between the university and its colleges;

- (iii) in the light of the foregoing, to recommend such changes in the structure and organisation of the university as would enable it to fulfil its role and obligations effectively and adequately; and
- (iv) to indicate the financial implications of its recommendations.

4. The Committee started its work on April 14, 1972 and submitted its report on 22nd July, 1974. A copy of the report is attached (Annexure-IV).*

5. The Committee has dealt with the main problems of the University, its size and jurisdiction, organisation and structure, programmes between the university and colleges, autonomous colleges, correspondence courses, part-time education, vocational courses, development programmes and its finances. The summary of the recommendations is attached (Annexure-II).

6. The major observations of the Committee and its recommendations with regard to the problems of the Calcutta University, its size and jurisdiction, organisation and structure, development programmes and finances are given below:-

1. Main problems: The Committee has observed in its report that nearly all the problems of the university stem from its extra-ordinary size and the inadequacy of its present structure and organisation as well as financial resources to cope with it. The severe handicap of the university has been its structural organisation which has remained static and failed to keep pace with the requirements of rapid expansion and development. The phenomenal upsurge in the field of higher education, and the rapid increase in the volume and diversity of educational effort at various levels have imposed a heavy strain on the existing administrative structure and machinery of the university. In view of the hierarchic structure and over-centralisation of authority the administrative and academic machinery moved very slowly. No serious attempt has been made to

p.t.o.

* Already sent to the members of the UGC.

introduce a measure of decentralisation in the administrative and academic functioning of the university. Another serious problem for the university relates to the discharge of its responsibilities towards affiliated colleges. There has been a rapid increase in the number of colleges affiliated to the university. Some of them are overgrown and bursting at the same rate as the university itself. Consequent on the overgrown base at the undergraduate level and the preoccupation of the university with the problems created by it, postgraduate education in the university departments has suffered serious neglect. Lastly, there is the all embracing problem of acute insufficiency of resources which has affected the university's activities. Since 1964-65 the university has not been able to square its budget on account of its income falling far short of its requirements. Year after year deficits have been accumulating and but for the timely ad-hoc grants provided by the State Government, the university would have found it extremely difficult to function.

2. Size and Jurisdiction: Some observations of the Committee are: the present size of the university has to be drastically reduced while we agree with the suggestions that the dimensions of Calcutta University in terms of student enrolment and the number of colleges affiliated to it have to be reduced appropriately we are unable to subscribe to the view that three or four additional universities should be set up in West Bengal. . . the main problem of the Calcutta University arises from the colossal size of its under-graduate population which is now growing at the rate of about 12% annually. In view of the enormous burden cast on the university by its undergraduate enrolment, it is essential to review and modify the territorial jurisdiction of the university as well as its internal structure and organisation. Under the present Act, the jurisdiction of the university extends to the whole of West Bengal excluding the areas within the jurisdiction of the other universities in the State. The Committee is of the view that the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University over the affiliated institutions should be limited to the municipal areas of Calcutta and Howrah,

32

which form an integrated unit, and the colleges outside this region should be transferred to the territorial jurisdiction of the neighbouring universities on the basis of geographic contiguity. the colleges in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and northern parts of the 24 Parganas be affiliated to the Kalyani University; the colleges in the southern parts of the 24 Parganas be handed over to the Jadavpur University; and the colleges west of the Bhagirathi excluding those in Howrah Municipality area to the Burdwan University. The possibility of affiliating some colleges, particularly those of Music and Fine Arts, to the Rabindra Bharati may also be explored. There are 8 colleges at Tripura affiliated to Calcutta University. The area is cut off from Calcutta and communication is difficult and round-about until a new university for the State which seems is set up, a Regional Council as suggested for Midnapore should be established with full administrative responsibility for these colleges. There still remains the district of Midnapore which has 28 colleges with a student enrolment of about 28,000. If a new university is at all to be set up in the State, Midnapore would have a strong claim to it. If however, a new university cannot be started in Midnapore just now, a beginning may be made by creating a new Regional Council for the area similar to those recommended for Calcutta which will have full administrative responsibility for the colleges in that region. As a result of the proposed re-organisation, the Calcutta University will have 90 colleges situated within the municipal limits of Calcutta and Howrah with a total student enrolment of about 1,16,000. Under the existing arrangement, the colleges are by and large left to themselves, without any assistance or guidance from the university. The Committee, therefore, is in favour of preserving and strengthening academic liaison between the university and its affiliated colleges while at the same time it recognises the need for freeing the university from its oppressive burden of administrative responsibility for an unmanageable number of affiliated colleges.

3. Organisation and Structure:

The jurisdiction of the Calcutta University may be limited to the colleges situated within the municipal

p.t.o.

limits of Calcutta and Howrah. Even when thus delimited, Calcutta University still continue to be too large for effective administration and control. For efficient supervision of undergraduate education and closer liaison with the colleges, it would be necessary to make drastic changes in the existing structure and organisation of the university. The committee considered two alternative patterns of restructuring the university organisation, mainly relating to under-graduate education in the affiliated colleges.

Autonomous subject Councils: The suggestion now made is that the six Councils which roughly correspond to those provided in the Act, should be autonomous as regards administrative matters, including examinations. Only as regards curricula and syllabi, decision will be taken by the Boards of Studies and the Faculties constituted by the University, and thereafter by the Syndicate. Decisions regarding administrative matters connected with examinations will rest entirely with the councils..... council will have an Inspectorate etc. of colleges with the necessary supporting staff as well as an examination wing..... It would be essential for the councils to consult with each other on matters of common interest and policy and to coordinate their activities to the extent necessary..... A machinery for these purpose would have to be provided by a coordinating body.

Autonomous Regional Councils: The multi-discipline colleges offering arts, science and commerce courses would need a slightly different organisation. For these colleges it is proposed that autonomous regional councils be set up on a territorial basis taking into account the fact that the councils should have more or less equal number of colleges and students to look after. Three such regional councils are recommended, one each for North Calcutta, Central Calcutta including Howrah and South Calcutta. The regional councils will be autonomous in the same way and to same degree as the subject councils and will be entirely responsible for the supervision of the affiliated colleges within their jurisdiction and the conduct of the examinations. This arrangement would achieve the object of decentralisation and reduction in the administrative load of the university very effectively, while providing the colleges with a

34

single authority to deal with. Each of the regional councils will have its own administrative set up and its own inspectorate of colleges who will now have a manageable number of colleges to inspect and report on..... The colleges will have quicker access to their respective administrative authorities and will have a greater sense of participation in their own administration..... In order to offset such possibilities it will be necessary under this alternative pattern also to provide for a common Board of Studies in each subject comprised within the regional councils with representation for teachers from all the three regions and a coordinating body like the one suggested under the first alternative.

Pattern Recommended: The Committee recommends that the administration of undergraduate and professional education be organised under six autonomous councils:

1. Council of Medical Studies.
2. Council of Engineering and Technological Studies.
3. Council of Professional Studies.
4. Regional Council, North Calcutta.
5. Regional Council, Central Calcutta including Howrah.
6. Regional Council, South Calcutta.

The coordination between the above six councils will be provided by the Council of Undergraduate and Professional Education. Its functions would be to consider and take decisions on matters of common interest and policies. It would be obligatory for the regional and subjects councils to carry out the policy decisions taken by the council of undergraduate and professional education.

The Chairman of the Co-ordinating Council will be one of the Chairmen of the Regional and subject councils by rotation. Each subject within the purview of the councils would have a board of studies..... This pattern of organisation provides an inbuilt mechanism for dealing with possible future expansion in undergraduate education. The councils of Medical, Engineering and professional studies can easily absorb any additional enrolment. As for Arts, Science and Commerce it would only be necessary to constitute one or more regional councils depending on the size of the expansion.

Organisation and Structure:

It is essential to allow sufficient freedom and initiative to the university departments as well as to

activate the faculties, important administrative matters and academic issues would be referred for decision by the teaching departments to the Vice-Chancellor or Syndicate through the administrative sections of the university (concerned with accounts, establishment, library examinations, engineering services, etc.) and the faculties concerned respectively..... The present Calcutta University Act provides for the faculties, the postgraduate councils and the academic council. The functions of these bodies vary often over lap..... The council for postgraduate studies and the academic council would be superfluous bodies if the university departments are given sufficient autonomy and the faculties become effective forums of discussions of all important academic matters. The faculties would generally exercise within their respective academic jurisdiction the powers and functions at present delegated to the academic council..... The groupings of departments and faculties has to be rationalised..... The committee recommends that there should be nine faculties.... The faculty will elect its dean for two years from among the university professors... The departments of teaching and research form the base of the university organisation. They should have sufficient autonomy as well as internal democracy in actual functioning. Autonomy can be ensured if the basic academic decisions are initiated at the departmental level, and some administrative authority is delegated to the departments. The departments ought to have financial power as regards working expenses and contingent items of expenditure..... For framing the budget estimates, there should be an inter-departmental committee consisting of the heads of the departments within the faculty concerned, presided over by the dean..... The Committee is not in favour of appointing the senior-most professor in the department as head of the department automatically or as a matter of course.. An individual should not be the head of the department for more than two consecutive terms..... The decisions of the board regarding all matters concerning syllabi, improvement of standards of teaching and research, etc. would go to the respective faculty for consideration and thereafter to the Syndicate for a final decision. Matters connected with examinations may be routed directly to the syndicate without the intervention of the faculty concerned..... It is essential to set up departmental committees for considering all administrative matters and problems related to teaching and research..... A joint teacher-student committee should be set up in each department..... The committee is of the view that the composition of the senate may be broadly continued as it is now, subject to the provision of representation for students and other important sectors

36

society, as suggested by the UGC Committee on governance of universities..... It would be desirable to give some representation to the university employees also on the senate..... The committee is of the view that as suggested by the committee on Governance of universities and colleges, the best system of appointment of Vice-Chancellor would be for the Chancellor to appoint the Vice-Chancellor from amongst the panel of names submitted to him by a committee..... It would be necessary to have a planning board in the university with the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman and the deans as members..... The administrative structure of the university would consist of service departments concerned with: (1) audit and accounts (2) academic affairs (3) examinations (4) library (5) personnel (6) engineering and caretaking and (7) university press. The committee is of the opinion that except the section concerned with audit and accounts, all other service departments should be placed under the direct charge of the Registrar, who shall function under the supervision of the pro-Vice-Chancellor. Matters relating to audit and accounts shall be under the direct supervision of the pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Committee is of the view that contrary to the prevailing practices, administrative decision should be taken by the officers of the university at the appropriate level and there should be greater delegation of authority in administrative matters to the officers concerned. This would considerably reduce the need for a number of standing committees for deciding administrative matters..... Under the proposed re-organised pattern the subject and regional councils will conduct their own examinations and will have the necessary administrative arrangements and infra-structure for the purpose. Needless to say the degrees will be awarded by the Calcutta University although the examinations will be conducted by the Autonomous Councils..... The decentralisation of the present system of examination would help localise troubles or grievances within a small sectors instead of throwing the whole system out of gear.

Development Programmes:

..... The development and progress of the Calcutta University have been seriously retarded and hampered by the inadequacy of essential facilities for advanced studies and research. Some of the major problems facing the university are: acute shortage of space, poor library and laboratory facilities, meagre budgetary provisions for working expenses and research, paucity of staff and technical services including workshop and

instrumentation facilities, and dearth of scholarships and fellowships..... There had been a lack of coordination even among related departments, resulting in a waste of time and resources in carrying out programmes of teaching and research..... The university is at present functioning in a number of campuses separated from each other by long distances..... it would be desirable for the university to have a single campus for all

its faculties and departments and for the administrative and technical infrastructure..... Considering the size of the Calcutta University and its growth and expansion, there should be a campus of about 1000 acres.. It would be an advantage if a plot of land of this size is found for the university in the Salt Lake area. However, if a plot of this size is not available immediately, it would still be essential to make a beginning with at least a 200 acre plot in order to relieve the congestion in the existing campuses. It is essential to shift the faculties of Technology and Social Sciences as well as the central administrative office to this new campus..... Each department has to be helped to develop the requisite physical and academic facilities for their programmes which it is conducting including those which it intends to take up. Apart from this, common facilities and services have to be provided for the use of all the departments. Research fellowships are also necessary for students for doing research work..... A number of departments have increased their student enrolment inordinately. These departments should limit admission to good honours students only. A determined effort has to be made to control numbers, and a substantial proportion of the students seeking admissions have to be directed to correspondence courses, part-time courses etc.... In determining the requirements of additional staff, the need for developing a limited number of special areas has been taken into consideration. The committee feels that a small, but viable group of staff is essential for each specialisation, particularly in the field of Science and Technology..... Each department must be given an adequate annual grant for working expenses including organisation of seminars and meetings.... Central facilities would be necessary for the teaching and research programmes of the various departments located at different campuses of the university. The responsibility for running each service may be assigned to a particular department, and co-ordination committees consisting of the heads of the departments concerned may also be appointed to look after the utility of common services..... The problem of

(38)

accommodation has become formidable and a beginning has to be made to provide suitable accommodation for staff and students..... In recent years this progress has been seriously hampered. This retardation in growth has been due to a significant extent to the lack of adequate financial support from the authorities. Another major factor has been the heavy intake of students at the postgraduate level. Financial limitations have been responsible for the inadequacy of staff, space and equipment. The committee feels that in certain cases, it has resulted also in a lowering of the standard of teaching and research. The lack of adequate workshop facilities with provision for designing and repairs, has also impeded progress to a marked extent. The increasing bulk of the university, coupled with the time-consuming machinery of the administrative set-up, has contributed significantly to the deterioration of the different Science Departments..... Several factors have been taken into consideration while making recommendations for staff in different departments which at a casual glance may appear to be on the high side. It is apparent that most of the departments have suffered due to long years of neglect arising out of financial limitations. This has contributed to the extreme paucity of staff as compared with the similar departments in other established universities, such as Banaras, Delhi, Chandigarh, Madras and Bombay. For the same reason, in some of the departments, even though they have an adequate number of junior staff, lack of adequate senior posts has hindered initiative and progress in the departments, as a whole. So in a majority of cases, additional staff has been recommended for the consolidation of teaching and research in the existing disciplines; simultaneously maintaining a balance between the senior and junior posts. The development of new areas has been suggested mostly in the sixth plan period.

Finances of the University:

The maintenance expenses of the university departments and in many cases the development expenses as well have largely been funded till 1969-70 by the surpluses from examination fees..... There is need to exercise the utmost vigilance and discipline in financial administration, to be careful against unbalanced expansion and also to observe certain norms in expenditure. We need not emphasis too much that without strict financial management and control, there is always the risk of frequently running into large deficits..... The belief

that the university earns a considerable surplus from examinations also appears to be without any basis, when account is taken of all the expenses associated with examinations..... The University of Calcutta has been subsisting on an inadequate statutory grant supplemented by ad hoc grants which have varied from year to year.... These variable grants have been larger than the statutory grants. But they suffer from at least two drawbacks. In the first place, the precise amounts of such grants cannot be anticipated in advance; therefore, they do not provide a basis for planning without which sound development is not possible. Secondly, these ad hoc grants, although by no means small and also enhanced from year to year, still fall below the minimum requirements of the university with the result that the accumulated deficit in the university's budget has been mounting from year to year. What is required, therefore, is the fixation of the statutory grant at a level which corresponds to the university's minimum requirements for, say, the next five years, with a periodic review in order to refix this amount at the end of every five years..... The accumulated deficit in the General Fund of the university at the end of the financial year 1971-72 stood around Rs.54 lakhs. It cannot hope to get rid of it except with the help of the Government. If the deficit cannot be removed at one stroke, the Government can provide additional assistance spread over two, three or even five years with a view to wiping it out gradually. This deficit does not take into account whatever arrears of payment may have to be made on account of the merger of D.A. with pay with effect from the 1st April, 1970. This will also have to be kept in mind while making a calculation of the overall deficit..... Considerably larger allocation of funds spread over the next 5-10 years would be necessary to enable the university to fulfil its basic responsibilities....

The financial implications of the recommendations are summarised below:-

Fifth Plan: Rs.1,624.95 lakhs
Sixth Plan: Rs.1,125.70 lakhs

These figures include financial recommendations for the development programmes under Technology, Agriculture and Medicine. The total amount recommended for all these items put together are as follows:-

Fifth Plan: Rs.283.05 lakhs
Sixth Plan: Rs.259.30 lakhs

40

It will thus be seen that the financial recommendations for the Science Departments and the Departments of Humanities and Social Sciences together amount to:-

Fifth Plan: Rs.1,341.90 lakhs

Sixth Plan: Rs.836.40 lakhs

details are given in Annexure-III.

The maintenance of high standards at the Calcutta University and its future development should be regarded as a national responsibility. It is a major centre of higher education for not only West Bengal but also for other States in the country. Even today it has departments of study and research in disciplines which are available in few other universities. It takes care of nearly ten per cent of the total number of students in the country reading in colleges and universities. The Calcutta University is not, therefore, a State institution in the narrow sense of the term. It has always been national in outlook and its pioneering efforts in the field of higher learning have contributed to the progress of the nation. The University of Calcutta should, therefore, be regarded and recognised as an institution of national importance and the major responsibility for its finance should be undertaken by the Government of India.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.S.(D-5)

Kapai

Annexure-I to Item No.7

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | *Mr. Justice Arun K. Mukherjee,
Judge, High Court of Calcutta,
Calcutta. | Chairman |
| 2. | Professor M.M. Ghani,
Vice-Chancellor,
Calicut University. | Member |
| 3. | Dr. A.P. Mitra,
Deputy Director,
National Physical Laboratory,
New Delhi. | " |
| 4. | Dr. R.S. Sharma,
Professor of History,
Patna University,
(now Delhi University). | " |
| 5. | Dr. M.M. Chakrabarty,
Professor of Applied Chemistry,
Calcutta University. | " |
| 6. | Dr. S.K. Bhattacharyya,
Professor of Economics,
Calcutta University. | " |
| 7. | Dr. A.K. Sharma,
Professor of Botany,
Calcutta University. | " |
| 8. | Shri J.C. Sengupta,
Secretary,
Education Department,
Government of West Bengal. | " |
| 9. | Dr. R.C. Gupta
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission. | Secretary |

Shri D.K. Guha, Secretary, Education Department, Government of West Bengal was nominated member of the Committee in place of Shri J.C. Sengupta on his transfer from the Department of Education shortly after the appointment of the Committee.

* Afterwards Judge, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.
After the sad and sudden death of Justice A.K. Mukherjee
Professor M.M. Ghani was appointed Chairman of the Committee
from January, 1974.

.....

Kipahi

SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Size and Jurisdiction:

1. The dimension of Calcutta University in terms of student enrolment and the number of Colleges affiliated to it have to be reduced.
2. The jurisdiction of the Calcutta University over affiliating institutions should be limited to the municipal areas of Calcutta and Howrah. The Colleges outside this region may be transferred to the territorial jurisdiction of the neighbouring universities.
3. A new University may in future be set up at Midnapore. A beginning may be made by creating an Autonomous Regional Council for the District of Midnapore.
4. The present arrangement with regard to Colleges at Tripura may continue till a new University for the State is set up.

Organisation and Structure:

1. It is necessary to introduce a considerable measure of decentralisation to ensure the smooth functioning and proper growth of both the University Departments and the affiliated Colleges.
2. For efficient supervision of Undergraduate Education and closer liaison with Colleges, it would be necessary to make drastic changes in the existing structure and organisation of the University.
3. The administration of Undergraduate Education should be assigned to six Autonomous Councils of Undergraduate Studies; one each for the regions of Northern, Central Calcutta together with Howrah and Southern Calcutta (for Arts, Science and Commerce Studies) and one for Engineering and Technology; one for Medicine; and one for Professional Studies to look after studies in Law, Education, Museology, etc. The coordination between the Councils will be provided by the Council of Undergraduate and Professional Education. Its function would be to consider and make decisions on matters of common interest and policies.
4. The Council of Undergraduate and Professional Education will have no direct administrative responsibility for the Colleges; that responsibility will be in the hands of the Regional Councils or the Subject Councils.
5. The Councils for Postgraduate Studies and the Academic Council are superfluous and should be abolished. The University Departments should

43

be given sufficient autonomy and the Faculties ought to become effective forums of discussions of all important academic matters. The Faculties would exercise within their respective academic jurisdiction the powers and functions at present delegated to the Academic Councils.

6. The Faculties comprising related or cognate Departments should be able to ensure coordination of teaching and research activities and promote inter-disciplinary courses as well as joint projects of research.

7. The Departments of Teaching and Research should form the basis of the University organisation. They should have sufficient autonomy as well as internal democracy in actual functioning. For framing the budget estimates, there should be an inter-departmental Committee consisting of the Heads of the Departments within the Faculty concerned presided over by the Dean. Such a Committee would ensure the requisite coordination.

8. The Head of Department may be appointed for two years by the Vice-Chancellor from among the Professors and Readers, ordinarily by rotation.

9. The Board of Post-graduate Studies should consist of all teachers in the Department and 3 external experts not connected with the University. The decisions of the Board relating all matters concerning syllabi, improvement of standards of teaching and research etc. would go to the respective Faculties for consideration and thereafter to the Syndicate for final decision.

10. It is essential to set up Departmental Committees for considering administrative matters and problems related to teaching and research.

11. A joint teacher student Committee should be set up in each Department.

12. The composition of the Senate may be broadly as it is now subject to the provision of representation for students and other important sectors of society.

13. There need be only one post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be chosen by the Vice-Chancellor.

14. It would be necessary to have a Planning Board in the University with the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman and the Deans as Members.

15. There should be a statutory provision for recognising or treating Research Institutions outside the Calcutta University as Associate Institutions of the University.

16. The Administrative structure of the University would consist of Service Departments. Except the Section concerned with Audit & Accounts, all other Service Departments will be placed under the direct charge of

the Registrar. Matters relating to Audit & Accounts shall be under the Direct supervision of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

17. No provision is necessary for the Department of Inspector of Colleges. The Autonomous Councils would have their own staff for the inspection of Colleges.

18. It is essential to decentralise the system of examination for the sake of administrative convenience and effective supervision and management. The Councils will conduct their own examinations and will have the necessary administrative arrangements and infrastructure for the purpose.

19. The University Departments should conduct their own examinations.

Colleges & Universities:

1. The University should strengthen its affiliated colleges, to aid them to provide better instruction, to broaden the College programme, and to create an atmosphere conducive to an improvement of academic performance and standards.

2. Suitable arrangements are necessary to ensure that the University takes continuing interest in the development of Collegiate education and provides the requisite assistance and cooperation for this purpose.

3. It would be necessary for the Autonomous Councils to establish Expert Committee wherefrom advice and guidance would be available to the affiliated colleges in planning and implementing their development programmes. Experts from the University Departments should be involved in these Committees.

4. Periodical inspection of the affiliated colleges by teams of Experts and Educationists is essential in the interest of the development of Colleges and maintenance of standards.

5. Refresher courses and Orientation Programmes should be organised periodically or on a continuing basis by selected University Departments for the benefit of teachers in the affiliated Colleges.

6. Some selected University Departments may undertake a concerted programme for qualitative improvement of teaching in the Undergraduate Colleges.

7. Opportunities for advanced training in the University Departments for selected technical staff in the Colleges may be made available.

(45)

Autonomous Colleges:

1. The development of autonomous colleges is an experiment worth undertaking in view of its many advantages. Selected Colleges, which have the requisite facilities and resources, and have consistently maintained high standards, should be given an autonomous status by the Calcutta University to enable them to experiment with new courses of study, methods of teaching and evaluation, etc. In the first instance the experiment should be restricted to the field of Undergraduate Education, including Honours Courses.

2. The criteria for the selection of Colleges as autonomous institutions have to be carefully worked out. If Government Colleges are admitted to the privilege of autonomy, they must have proper Boards of Management. Besides, the staff of the institution concerned should have some continuity of tenure and not subject to frequent transfers.

Correspondence Courses & Part-time Education:

1. To meet the increasing demand for Higher Education without expending the intake capacity of existing Institutions, it is necessary to plan for non-formal kinds of education such as Correspondence Courses.

2. The Calcutta University should have a full-fledged Directorate of Correspondence Courses. The Directorate should have links with the Autonomous Councils, as well as the University Departments/Faculties.

3. The Directorate should have a considerable measure of autonomy in academic and administrative matters.

Vocational Courses:

1. The courses in general education need a change. It would be necessary to diversify these courses and to give them a distinctly vocational bias directly related to employment opportunities.

2. The Calcutta University should start such courses in the existing Colleges, and these may cover a wide field including science-based courses.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

1. All related or allied Departments should be brought together under the umbrella of one Faculty to ensure collaboration in teaching and research, and to promote inter-disciplinary studies. In addition, central ancillary facilities should be provided in each campus.

2. The University is at present functioning in a number of campuses separated from each other by long distance. It would be desirable for the University to have a single campus.

3. Considering the size of the Calcutta University and its growth and expansion, a campus of about 1000 acres would be needed. It would be an advantage if a plot of land of the requisite dimensions is found for the University in the Salt Lake area. However, if a plot of this size is not available immediately, it would still be essential to make a beginning with at least a 200 acre plot. This would be necessary to relieve the congestion in the existing campuses. Each Department has to be helped to develop the requisite physical and academic facilities for their programmes which it is conducting including those which it intends to take up.

4. There is a general need for modernising syllabi and courses of study, in the light of new developments in various fields of knowledge.

5. A number of Departments have increased their student enrolment inordinately. These Departments should limit admission to good honours students only. A determined effort should be made to control numbers, and a substantial proportion of the students seeking admissions should be diverted to Correspondence Courses, Part-time Courses, etc.

6. In determining the requirements of additional staff, the need for developing a limited number of special areas has been taken into consideration. A small, but viable group of staff is essential for each specialisation. For conducting the foundation course in each subject, the value and importance of ensuring the collaboration of specialist groups and of the staff of allied disciplines must not be lost sight of.

7. In view of the comparatively weak position of faculties in Humanities and Social Sciences in which Calcutta University occupied a leading position, it is suggested that the situation regarding staff strength be reviewed after three years. Meanwhile, energetic and expeditious steps should be taken by the University to fill up the vacant posts in these faculties.

8. Each Department must be given a suitable annual grant for working expenses to be utilised for contingencies, consumable articles, small items of equipment, and appropriate funds should be made available to the University for enabling its staff to participate in major international conferences, symposia, seminars, etc.

9. Efforts should be made to provide residential accommodation for teachers and students.

47

FINANCES

1. The University should exercise utmost vigilance and discipline in financial administration and should be careful about unplanned expansion and also observe certain norms in expenditure to avoid deficits.
2. The statutory grant which has been very inadequate ought to be raised substantially.
3. If accumulated deficits cannot be removed at one stroke, the Government may provide additional assistance spread over 3-5 years with a view to wiping them out gradually.
4. The Committee recommends Rs.1,624.94 lakhs in the Fifth Plan and Rs.1,125.70 lakhs in the Sixth Plan for implementing its recommendations.
5. The University of Calcutta should be regarded as an Institution of national importance and the major responsibility for its finances should be undertaken by the Government of India.

.....

Kapahi

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

(Rupees in lakhs)

	<u>Fifth Plan</u>	<u>Sixth Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
Non-Recurring:	1115.90 (795.65)	596.95	1712.85
Recurring:	509.05 (436.65)	528.75	1037.80
NR & R	1624.95 (1232.30)	1125.70	2750.65

Posts Recommended

Post	<u>Fifth Plan</u>	<u>Sixth Plan</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1. Professors	47 (33)	28	75 (33)
2. Readers	120 (79)	83	203 (79)
3. Lecturers	156 (95)	119	275 (95)
4. Technical	318 (290)	270	588 (290)
5. Others	33 (33)	18	51 (33)
	674 (530)	518	1192 (530)

p.t.o.

49

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD (1974-79)

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Non-Recurring: 1,115.90 (795.65)

Recurring: 509.05 (436.65)

Total NR + R 1,624.95 (1232.30)

Posts recommended

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Professor</u>	<u>Readers</u>	<u>Lecturers</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Other</u>
1.	Faculty of Science, Agriculture, Medicine & Technology.	24 (15)	59 (36)	68 (45)	137 (137)	-
2.	Central facilities Science, Agriculture, Medicine & Tech.	3 (2)	16 (11)	31 (16)	86 (66)	21 (21)
3.	Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences.	18 (16)	35 (32)	42 (34)	64 (64)	-
4.	Central facilities Humanities & Social Sciences.	-	-	-	18 (18)	10 (10)
5.	General Schemes.	-	-	-	5 (5)	-
6.	Departments under CAS/DSA.	2	10	15	8	-
<u>Total:</u>		47 (33)	120 (79)	156 (95)	318 (290)	31 (31)

p.t.o.

SUMMARY:

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD (1974-79)

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

(Rupees in lakhs)

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>N.R.</u>	<u>R.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1*	Development proposals (Science, Technology, Agriculture & Medicine).	349.00 (215.20)	221.05 (179.25)	570.05 (395.05)
2.	Central facilities (Science, Agriculture, Technology, Medicine)	281.00 (166.30)	118.20 (96.20)	399.20 (262.50)
3.	Development proposals of Humanities & Social Sciences.	190.90 (157.65)	117.80 (108.60)	308.70 (266.25)
4.	Central Facilities (Humanities & Social Sciences).	51.50 (40.00)	20.80 (20.80)	72.30 (60.80)
5.	General Schemes	33.50 (6.50)	3.25 (3.25)	36.75 (9.75)
6.	Other Schemes	190.00 (190.00)	- -	190.00 (190.00)
<u>Total:</u>		1095.90 (775.65)	481.10 (408.70)	1577.00 (1184.35)
7.	Departments under G.S./USA Schemes.	20.00 (20.00)	27.95 (27.95)	47.95 (47.95)
<u>Grand Total:</u>		1115.90 (795.65)	509.05 (436.65)	1624.95 (1232.30)

(51)

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD (1979-84)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Non-Recurring: 596.95

Recurring: 528.75

Total NR & R: 1125.70

Posts recommended

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Professor</u>	<u>Readers</u>	<u>Lecturers</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Others</u>
1.	Faculties of Science, Agriculture, Medicine, and Technology.	19	50	68	149	-
2.	Central facilities for faculties of Science, Agriculture, Medicine & Technology.	-	-	-	42	18
3.	Faculties of Humanities & Social Sciences.	9	23	34	66	-
4.	Central facility for faculties of Humanities & Social Sciences.	-	-	-	5	-
5.	Departments under CAs/DSAs.	-	10	17	8	-
Total:		28	83	119	270	18

p.t.o.

52

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD (1979-84):

S.N. Item	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
	(Rupees in Lakhs)		
1. Development proposals (Science, Technology, Agriculture & Medical).	308.20	264.75	572.95
2. Central facilities: (Science, Technology, etc.).	111.50	81.75	193.25
3. Development proposals: (Humanities & Social Sciences).	35.75	123.75	159.50
4. Central facilities: (Humanities & Social Sciences).	26.50	21.00	47.50
5. General Facilities:	9.50	3.50	13.00
6. Other Programmes:	80.00	- -	80.00
Total:	571.45	494.75	1066.20
7. Departments under C.S./DSI Schemes:	25.50	34.00	59.50
Total:	25.50	34.00	59.50
<u>Grand Total:</u>	596.95	528.75	1125.70

Kaphi

**
*
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
FOR THE RE-ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF
CALCUTTA

**
*
**

LIST OF MEMBERS

Professor M.M. Ghani Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University	Chairman
Professor R.S. Sharma, Department of History, Delhi University.	Member
Professor S.K. Bhattacharya Department of Economics, Calcutta University.	Member
Professor A.K. Sharma, Department of Botany, Calcutta University.	Member
Professor M.M. Chakravarty Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University.	Member
Shri D.K. Guha Education Commissioner, Government of West Bengal.	Member
Dr. A.P. Mitra, Deputy Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.	Member
Dr. R.C. Gupta, Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission.	Secretary

XXXXXXX

Calcutta University P.O.,
Dated: 16th July, 1974.

Dear Dr. George Jacob,

I have great pleasure in submitting this report of the Committee for the Reorganisation and Development of Calcutta University.

I should apologise for the long time the Committee has taken over its work. This has been due not merely to the seriousness and complexity of the problems involved but also to the misfortune the Committee suffered in the sudden and irreparable loss of its Chairman the late Mr. Justice A.K. Mukherjee. A substantial portion of the draft report had, however, been more or less finalised by him before his death and the Committee's views on some of the most important problems of the Calcutta University had also taken final shape while he was Chairman. The Committee would like to place on record its deep gratitude to the late Mr. Justice Mukherjee for his invaluable guidance and his remarkable insight into the problems of University Education in general and of Calcutta University in particular.

The Committee would consider its recommendations regarding the reorganisation of the Calcutta University as the core of its report. Indeed the chief reason for the setting up of the Committee was the staggering load the University had to bear and the urgent need to devise a pattern of organisation by which it could be helped to stand on its feet.

The Committee would also lay particular emphasis upon the financial support the Calcutta University needs to restore it to its previous high standard of achievement. Considering the University's past record and its present responsibility for nearly all postgraduate education and research in the State, the Committee would underline its recommendation that for financial support Calcutta University should be treated as an institution of national importance.

It is interesting to recall the words in which James William Colville referred to the future of Calcutta University while delivering its very first convocation address in 1858:

"The plant is young and tender, and obstructed by weeds and brambles. But it is healthy and if carefully tended will, by God's blessing, become a goodly tree and over-shadow the land".

The tree has indeed grown - grown bigger than William Colville could ever have imagined, and spread itself far wider than was good for its health; and today it is suffocated by other weeds and brambles. The task given to the Committee was to find out and show how it could be restored to its pristine vigour. The Committee has done so to the best of its light in the following report, sharing the faith of its founders in the future of the University.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/
(M.M. Ghani)

Dr. George Jacob,
Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

Encl: Report

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee's task could not have been accomplished except with the goodwill and cooperation of many individuals, groups and organisations. They include experts and educationists, teachers and students to all of whom we acknowledge our debt. We are particularly grateful to the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, the Registrar and the Development Officer of Calcutta University for their assistance and cooperation in providing all the materials the Committee needed. We are also grateful to all those who communicated their views to us and to those who spared their time for meeting the Committee personally. We would like to make special mention of the Vice-Chancellors of the other universities in West Bengal and the experts who visited the University Departments.

The Committee would like to place on record its deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by its Secretary, Dr. R.G. Gupta of the University Grants Commission. He had the difficult task of putting together in a coherent form the vast amount of materials collected, the varied views expressed by individuals and groups, and the results of the discussions in the Committee. The report is substantially in the form in which he drafted it. It was most unfortunate that his illness and premature retirement deprived the Committee of his able assistance in the final stages of its work. We are particularly grateful to him for making his assistance available even after his retirement.

We are equally grateful to Dr. M.L. Mehta who assisted the Committee with great ability as an associate of Dr. Gupta from the initial stages and later, after the retirement of Dr. Gupta, performed the functions of Secretary to the Committee. His long experience in the University Grants Commission especially with matters concerning Science Departments of Universities and his grasp of details were of great value to the Committee. The Committee very much appreciates the devotion, diligence and zeal he brought to bear on the work of completing the report in spite of many difficulties.

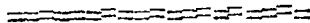
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

COMMITTEE FOR THE REORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

R E P O R T
C O N T E N T S

<u>Chapter:</u>		<u>Page:</u>
1. Appointment of the Committee	. . .	1
2. Basic Facts and Figures	. . .	6
3. Main Problems	. . .	11
4. Size and Jurisdiction	. . .	14
5. Organisation and Structure	. . .	19
6. Colleges and the University	. . .	35
7. Autonomous Colleges	. . .	43
8. Correspondence Courses & Part-time Education	. . .	49
9. Vocational Courses	. . .	57
10. Development Programmes:		
- Introduction	. . .	61
- Faculty of Physical Sciences	. . .	67
- Faculty of Technology	. . .	76
- Faculty of Life Sciences	. . .	82
- Faculty of Earth Sciences	. . .	93
- Faculty of Medicine	. . .	97
- Faculty of Humanities	. . .	106
- Faculty of Languages & Literature	. . .	116
- Faculty of Education & Psychology	. . .	128
- Faculty of Social Sciences	. . .	135
- Professional Studies	. . .	140
- University Library & Press	. . .	144
- Central Facilities	. . .	146
- Opening of New Departments	. . .	155
- Development of Departments under C.A.S./D.S.A. Schemes	. . .	159
- New Departments under C.A.S./D.S.A. Schemes	. . .	162

- Administrative Staff	. . .	162
- Miscellaneous	. . .	163
11. Finances of the University	. . .	163
12. Summary of Recommendations	. . .	169
13. <u>Annexures:</u>		
Annexure-I Press Note	. . .	1
Annexure-II List of Persons who met the Committee	. . .	2
Annexure-III List of Persons who communicated their views/suggestions	. . .	7
Annexure-IV List of Experts	. . .	11
Annexure-V Grants paid to the Calcutta University by the Government of West Bengal	. . .	12
Annexure-VI Income and Student enrolment of Indian Universities	. . .	13
Annexure-VII Financial implications of recommendations	. . .	15
Annexure-VIII Chart indicating the Reorganisation of the University.	. . .	43
Annexure-IX Map of West Bengal indicating number of Universities and Colleges.	. . .	44
Annexure-X Note of Dr. S.K. Bhattacharyya regarding staff for Humanities and Social Sciences.	. . .	45



CHAPTER-I - APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

The problems and difficulties faced by the University of Calcutta were the subject of a letter dated 3rd September, 1970 addressed by Dr. S.N. Sen, the Vice-Chancellor to the Minister for Education, Government of India. In his letter the Vice-Chancellor said:-

"Whatever its early glories, the University has now been facing great difficulties caused by its large size. The University has always suffered from extreme paucity of funds. The block grant *given to the University by the State Government was fixed at Rs.16 lakhs in 1951-52*. It has not been increased since then, though the University has long been trying to induce the State Government to raise the grant. We have the largest number of students among Indian Universities. But 10 other Universities (Panjab, Kerala, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Patna, Rajasthan, Gauhati, Mysore and Osmania) possessed larger revenue than we had in 1965-67. The University of Kerala had 1.40 lakh students - the second largest university - but had an income of Rs.180.25 lakhs, larger than ours by 64 per cent. The University of Panjab was the third in size - with an income which exceeded ours by 92 per cent. The Universities of Bombay and Madras - our sisters in age - had about 50 per cent of the number of students as compared to our University. But both of them possessed incomes which were 20 to 30 per cent higher than that of ours."

The Vice-Chancellor went on to say that taking into account the students of the affiliated colleges as well as the University Departments, Calcutta University had the lowest per capita income and the situation was getting worse with every passing year because of mounting pressure for admission both to Colleges and the University Departments. He emphasised the need for providing adequate accommodation for several of the existing Departments of the University as well as need for starting new Departments.

Referring to the extremely inadequate accommodation available in some of the University Departments the Vice-Chancellor stated:

"Any one who walks in the corridors of the Asutosh building which houses the Arts & Commerce Colleges

* This refers to the statutory grant received by the University from the State Government. Shri D.K. Gaha, Education Secretary and member of the Committee has pointed out that although the statutory grant has remained unchanged the State Government has in consideration of the expanding needs of the University substantially increased the total grants from year to year; for example in 1969-70 the total grants amounted to Rs.61.90 lakhs including the statutory grant. The details of the grants received by the university from State Government are given in Chapter-XI "Finances of the University." The State Government is also reported to have decided to raise the amount of statutory grant to Rs.60 lakhs per annum from 1974.

during the full session will find it difficult to move freely on account of the very large number of students including lady students proceeding from one class to another."

The Vice-Chancellor referred to the lack of facilities in the University and added:

"There is no doubt that a large amount of discomfort has been brought about by the lack of facilities for study available in this University crowded classes, inadequate lectures, insufficient laboratory and library facilities, very small student amenities etc. If the University were in a position to offer better facilities for higher study, research and amenities, it would serve to neutralise a large amount of student unrest."

The Vice-Chancellor further observed that the University had set up a Development Committee which was preparing plans for a new Science Campus, a Social Science campus and a separate Commerce College and also examining various projects for the development of the University both from the short-term and the long-term points of view.

Concluding his letter to the Minister, the Vice-Chancellor suggested that a review committee, consisting of representatives of the Union Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission, Education Department of the Government of West Bengal and Calcutta University be set up to examine the various schemes of development of the University.

U.G.C.
decision

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, forwarded the note of the Vice-Chancellor to the University Grants Commission for its consideration. The Commission at its meeting held on 4th November, 1970 noted that the Education Commission (1964-66) had reviewed the extraordinary difficulties faced by the Calcutta University, largely on account of its rapidly increasing and almost unmanageable undergraduate population, and had expressed the view that the university needed 'a major reorganisation'. The Education Commission had suggested that it would be advisable for the State Government in consultation with the University Grants Commission and the Government of India 'to have the affairs of the University closely examined by a small competent body with a view to finding a way out of the present impasse.' In view of the above, the University Grants Commission decided that a committee be appointed with wide terms of reference to examine the development problems of the Calcutta University in all their aspects including, if necessary the restructuring of the University and the setting up of autonomous colleges.

The
Committee

Accordingly, in consultation with the Ministry of Education and the Government of West Bengal, a committee consisting of the following persons was appointed by the Commission.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. | *Mr. Justice Arun K. Mukherjee,
Judge, High Court of Calcutta,
Calcutta. | Chairman |
| 2. | Professor M.M. Ghani,
Vice-Chancellor,
Calicut University. | Member |
| 3. | Dr. A.P. Mitra,
Deputy Director,
National Physical Laboratory,
New Delhi. | " |
| 4. | Dr. R.S. Sharma,
Professor of History,
Patna University,
(now Professor of History,
Delhi University). | " |
| 5. | Dr. M.M. Chakrabarty,
Professor of Applied Chemistry,
Calcutta University. | " |
| 6. | Dr. S.K. Bhattacharyya,
Professor of Economics,
Calcutta University. | " |
| 7. | Dr. A.K. Sharma,
Professor of Botany,
Calcutta University. | " |
| 8. | Shri J.C. Sengupta,
Secretary,
Education Department,
Government of West Bengal. | "
(until April,
1972) |
| ... | Shri D.K. Guha,
Education Commissioner,
Government of West Bengal. | "
(from April,
1972) |
| 9. | Dr. R.C. Gupta,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission. | Secretary |

Dr. Gupta was assisted by Dr. M.L. Mehta, Deputy Secretary. After the retirement of Dr. Gupta in December, 1973 the functions of the Secretary were performed by Dr. Mehta.

* Afterwards Judge, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi. After the sad and sudden death of Justice A.K. Mukherjee, Professor M.M. Ghani was appointed Chairman of the Committee in January, 1974.

The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission was asked to "assess broadly the needs for higher education and research which the university should be expected to meet over the next ten years or so, and in the light of this to recommend such changes in the structure and organisation of the university as would enable the university to fulfil its role and obligations effectively and adequately." The committee was also required to examine the question of establishing autonomous colleges on the lines recommended by the Education Commission, to assess the developmental needs of the university departments, and to indicate broadly the financial implications of its recommendations.

It may be recalled in this connection that in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Conference of Vice-Chancellors convened in April, 1969, the University Grants Commission had appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar to consider the problems of the governance of universities and colleges in their various aspects with particular ... reference to the following:-

- (i) Structure of universities, and composition and representation on various university bodies, i.e. syndicate/executive council, academic council, senate/court etc.
- (ii) Relationship of universities with affiliated colleges, including conditions of affiliation, constitution of governing bodies, university representation, etc.
- (iii) The question of student participation in statutory bodies of universities/colleges.

Part-I of the report of the committee on governance of universities and colleges, which deals with the structure of the universities, the functions, responsibilities and powers of statutory bodies, student participation, and related matters, was available to the present committee and has been referred to in this report.

Terms of Reference:

The Government of West Bengal had also appointed a committee in February 1971, under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.N. Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, "for going into the financial, administrative and other aspects of non-Government affiliated colleges, excluding sponsored colleges." Since problems relating to collegiate education in West Bengal were under the consideration of this committee, the Government of West Bengal was of the view that the terms of reference of the present committee appointed by the University Grants Commission might be limited to the 'development and associated problems of the Calcutta University including the question of giving autonomous status to some of the colleges affiliated to it'. In view of the above the precise terms of reference of the committee were formulated as follows:

- (i) to assess broadly the needs for higher education and research which the university would be expected to meet over the next ten years or so, and in particular

to examine the developmental needs of the university departments;

- (ii) to examine the question of conferring the status of "autonomous colleges" on selected institutions on the lines recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66) and to consider the relationship between the university and its colleges;
- (iii) in the light of the foregoing to recommend such changes in the structure and organisation of the university as would enable it to fulfil its role and obligations effectively and adequately; and
- (iv) to indicate the financial implications of its recommendations.

The inaugural session of the committee was held on April 14, 1972 in Calcutta and was attended by the members of the University Syndicate. The session was addressed by Shri Siddhartha Senkar Ray, Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Mrityunjay Banerjee, Minister of Education, West Bengal, Mr. Justice A.K. Mukherjee, Chairman of the Committee, Dr. S.N. Son, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission. Thereafter the committee held a number of meetings in Calcutta and Delhi.

Preliminary Steps:

The committee at its first meeting decided to request the Calcutta University to prepare its memoranda on the matters included in the terms of reference and to provide statistical and other data, financial estimates, etc. in support of its suggestions.

A press note was issued in the leading newspapers of West Bengal wherein the terms of reference of the committee were enumerated and memoranda and suggestions invited from individuals, institutions and organisations, particularly from teachers and students of the university.

The committee addressed all Principals and Heads of Departments inviting their suggestions and memoranda on the matters referred to it. Similar communications were sent to the members of the Syndicate, Academic Council and the Senate of the university, and a large number of distinguished educationists throughout the country. In response to these communications the committee received valuable comments and suggestions from a number of individuals and institutions.

The committee also decided to meet distinguished individuals and representatives of important organisations to obtain the benefit of their views on the development and reorganisation of the Calcutta University. The committee met the Chief Minister of West Bengal; the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellors of the Calcutta University; the Vice-Chancellors of the other universities in West Bengal; the Vice-Chairman and the Member (Education), State Planning Board, West Bengal; representatives of various organisations and associations of teachers and students and employees of the university; and the editors

and representatives of leading newspapers of West Bengal. The committee also met the Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Defence; Secretary, University Grants Commission; Secretary, Inter-University Board; the Senior Specialist (Education), Planning Commission; Director, Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration; and the Directors of correspondence courses in the Delhi, Panjab, Himachal Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan Universities. In the course of its deliberations the committee had the opportunity of discussing problems relating to the development and reorganisation of the university with Dr. D.S. Kotliar, Chairman, University Grants Commission, members of the University Syndicate, a number of Principals of colleges affiliated to the university, university professors, the Registrars and other officers of the University. A list of those who communicated their views to the committee as well as of those who personally discussed with the committee the problems facing the university is annexed. (Annexure-II & III).

The committee visited the university departments and discussed their proposals for development with the members of the faculty. Discussions were also held with the postgraduate students and research scholars in each of the Departments.

The committee agreed with the suggestion of the Chairman, University Grants Commission that the development plans drawn up by the university may be examined by a team of experts. In accordance with this suggestion the departments were visited by experts nominated by the committee (vide Annexure-II) and their comments and advice have been taken into consideration by the committee in making its recommendations regarding the development of the university departments.

CHAPTER II - BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

Pre-eminence of the University.

The pre-eminence of the Calcutta University remains unrivalled in the annals of higher education in India. The university has produced a galaxy of scholars and savants who have brought honour and distinction to the country. It had the privilege of being closely associated with the work and achievements of many distinguished men such as Anantosh Mukherji, Brojendra Nath Seal, Jagadish Chandra Bose, Chandrasekhara Venkataraman, Meghnad Saha, Satyendra Nath Bose, Sir Kumar Mitra, Surendra Nath Dasgupta, Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Ramesh Chandra Majumdar. It would not be easy to recount the names of all the eminent persons who by their scholarship and outstanding contributions in various fields of knowledge earned distinction and glory for themselves and the university.

Size and Jurisdiction

The Calcutta University at present has 16 faculties and 61 departments functioning in the university colleges, namely, College of Arts, College of Commerce, College of Law, College of Agriculture, College of Technology, College of Science and College of Medicine. The University's jurisdiction which at one time extended over the whole of northern and eastern India and Burma has now shrunk and extends only

over the city of Calcutta and four districts of the State of West Bengal. However, it still remains the largest university in the country, and in the words of the Vice-Chancellor, "in relation to its total student enrolment, the largest university in the World."

Student Enrolment:

The growth of student enrolment in the Calcutta University, including its affiliated colleges, has been rapid. It has risen from 1.17 lakhs in 1962-63 to 2.45 lakhs in 1971-72. The rise in enrolment during the last ten years is indicated in the following statement:

<u>GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT</u>			
(1962-63 to 1971-72)			
Year	Total Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage increase
1962-63	1,17,248		
1963-64	1,20,829	3,581	3.0
1964-65	1,36,243	15,414	12.8
1965-66	1,45,641	9,398	6.9
1966-67	1,61,973	16,332	11.2
1967-68	1,75,379	13,406	8.3
1968-69	1,91,539	16,160	9.2
1969-70	2,09,203	17,664	9.2
1970-71	2,34,840	25,637	12.2
1971-72	2,44,534	9,744	4.0
1972-73	2,40,872	(-) 3,712	(-) 1.5

The sharp decline in the rate of growth from 12.2 per cent in 1970-71 to 4.0 per cent in 1971-72 may be due to a variety of factors, including the delayed declaration of results, and fluctuations in the number of external students.

The faculty-wise student enrolment in 1971-72 in the various universities located in West Bengal is given below:-

Student Enrolment: Faculty-wise
(Universities in West Bengal)
(1971-72)

Faculty	Name of the University						
	Burdwan	Calcutta	Jadavpur	Kalyani	North Bengal	Rabindra Bharati	Visva Bharati
Arts	29,413	1,05,241	1,359	383	12,038	3,054	416
Science	17,599	58,701	806	621	4,987	-	324
Commerce	8,604	57,955	-	-	5,331	-	-
Education	1,219	4,878	9	187	422	-	205
Law	-	8,471	-	-	-	-	-
Engg./Tech.	685	3,292	1,923	-	433	-	-

: - 8 - :

Medicine	-	5,233	162	-	100	-	
Agriculture including vet. Science	-	571	-	689	-		100
Others	-	242	46	44	-	447	233
Total enrolment.	57,520	2,44,584	4,305	1,924	23,311	3,501	1,251

It will be seen that the student population under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University in 1971-72 was approximately three times the total student population of the other six universities of the State. In Arts and Science courses, the student enrolment in the Calcutta University and its colleges was 2½ times, in commerce almost four times and in education approximately double of that in all the other universities of the State put together. In medicine the enrolment in the Calcutta University was 5,233 as against 262 only in the other universities. Till recently instruction in law was given only in the Calcutta University.

The Faculty-wise growth of student enrolment within the Calcutta university from 1962-63 to 1971-72 is indicated below:-

Student Enrolment: Faculty-wise
Calcutta University - (1962-63 to 1971-72)

Year	Arts	Science	Comm- erce	Edu- cation	Engg/ Tech.	Medi- cine	Vet. Sc.	Agri. Law	Other ers	Total	
1962-63	52,822	30,639	21,580	1,428	2,582	4,267	200	32	3,645	44	1,17,248
1963-64	57,146	30,809	20,497	1,520	2,590	4,378	171	33	3,645	37	1,20,829
1964-65	67,082	31,459	25,212	1,575	2,741	4,149	153	46	3,778	48	1,36,243
1965-66	70,901	32,095	27,839	2,145	2,891	4,763	200	62	4,555	60	1,45,641
1966-67	77,624	33,813	31,890	2,521	2,981	4,889	162	59	4,994	40	1,61,973
1967-68	80,677	40,974	33,855	2,996	3,081	4,905	178	101	5,576	133	1,75,379
1968-69	83,988	43,973	41,257	3,891	3,104	4,385	171	127	6,400	45	1,91,539
1969-70	91,177	49,652	48,745	4,367	3,263	4,708	239	135	6,748	169	2,09,203
1970-71	99,007	56,811	54,661	4,843	3,060	4,898	452	133	9,920	159	2,34,840
1971-72	1,05,241	58,701	57,955	4,878	3,292	5,233	452	119	8,471	242	2,44,584
Percentage increase over the period	99.2	91.6	138.6	241.6	27.5	22.6	19.3	271.9	132.4	450.0	108.6

The enrolment in arts and science has almost doubled during this period; in commerce it has almost risen three-fold.

The stage-wise distribution of student enrolment in the Calcutta University and its colleges is shown in the statement

Student Enrolment: Stage-wise

(1964-65 to 1971-72)

(Figures within brackets indicate the percentages of the total enrolment)

Stage	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
PUC	31,550 (23.2)	30,888 (21.2)	29,307 (18.1)	30,831 (17.6)	24,912 (13.0)	24,652 (11.8)	26,096 (11.1)	28,559 (11.7)
Graduate	97,439 (71.5)	1,07,007 (73.5)	1,25,023 (77.2)	1,35,827 (77.4)	1,57,331 (82.1)	1,74,951 (83.6)	1,98,960 (84.7)	2,05,174 (83.9)
Post-graduate	5,095 (3.7)	5,233 (3.6)	5,186 (3.2)	5,951 (3.1)	7,243 (3.8)	7,390 (3.5)	7,583 (3.2)	8,842 (3.6)
Research	299 (0.2)	294 (0.2)	337 (0.2)	344 (0.2)	100 (0.1)	310 (0.1)	318 (0.1)	272 (0.1)
Diploma/ Certificate	1,450 (1.3)	1,527 (1.0)	1,415 (0.9)	1,650 (0.9)	1,433 (0.7)	1,628 (0.8)	1,475 (0.1)	1,608 (0.5)
P.P.	410 (0.1)	692 (0.5)	705 (0.4)	776 (0.4)	451 (0.2)	277 (0.1)	408 (0.2)	434 (0.2)
Total:	1,36,243 (100%)	1,45,641 (100%)	1,61,973 (100%)	1,75,379 (100%)	1,91,939 (100%)	2,09,203 (100%)	2,34,840 (100%)	2,44,584 (100%)

The percentage of students at the graduate level in 1971-72 was 83. At the postgraduate level, the percentage of students was 3.6 as against the all-India average of 5.5. At the research level also, the percentage was below the national average. It was only 0.1 per cent as against 0.5 for the entire country. The graduate, post-graduate and research enrolment of the Calcutta University vis-a-vis those of the other universities in West Bengal in 1971-72 is indicated in the following statement:-

University	Student Enrolment in 1971-72		
	Graduate	Postgraduate	Research
Burdwan	48,884	1,663	16
Calcutta	2,05,174	8,842	272
Jadavpur	2,620	1,536	79
Kalyani	1,060	733	77
North Bengal	19,183	494	15
Rabindra Bharati	224	3,054	33
Visva Bharati	715	265	75

This indicates that the postgraduate and research enrolment in the Calcutta University exceeds the total enrolment at these levels of all the other universities in the State put together.

Affiliated Colleges:

The University maintained six university colleges for post-graduate courses and had 209 affiliated colleges in 1971-72. The number of affiliated colleges of the Calcutta University rose from 124 in 1962-63 to 209 in 1971-72. As many as 85 new colleges came into existence during the period 1962 to 1971. In 1971-72, the number of colleges affiliated to the other universities of the State was as follows:

University	Number of affiliated colleges
Burdwan	48
Jadavpur	1
Kalyani	1
North Bengal	28
Rabindra Bharati	33*

* These are colleges of Music & Fine Arts.

The course-wise distribution of colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University during 1962-63 and 1971-72 is given below:-

Category	Number of colleges	
	1962-63	1971-72
Arts, Science & Commerce.	102	172
Engineering/Technology.	4	6
Medicine & Dentistry	10	10
Agriculture & Vet. Science.	1	2
Teachers' Training	5	14*
Law	1	3
Physical Education & Music	1	2
Total:	124	209

(* The figure does not include multi-faculty colleges offering B.Ed. Courses also).

The facts and figures given above are indicative of the extraordinary upsurge witnessed in various fields of higher education within the jurisdiction of the university.

It was inevitable that such an explosion in the number of colleges and students should impose a terrific strain upon the administrative machinery of the university and create serious academic problems. The more important of these problems are identified in the next chapter.

CHAPTER-III - MAIN PROBLEMS

Structure
Organisation
& Admin-
istration:

Nearly all the problems of the University stem from its extraordinary size and the inadequacy of its present structure and organisation as well as financial resources to cope with it. The severest handicap of the university has been its structural organisation which has remained static and failed to keep pace with the requirements of rapid expansion and development. The phenomenal upsurge in the field of higher education, and the rapid increase in the volume and diversity of educational effort at various levels, have imposed a heavy strain on the existing administrative structure and machinery of the university. In 1963, in a study of the university organisation undertaken by a team of consultants provided by the Ford Foundation, it was stated that the university was seriously handicapped by lengthy, complicated and even conflicting procedures, and a confusing array of statutes, ordinances and regulations. The report described the university procedures as generally slow, cumbersome and involved, and stated that the confusion and delays were rooted in a reluctance to delegate powers and to respect the planned spheres of activity. Too many authorities, boards, councils, and committees were used in the university administration. Academic matters were not resolved by academic persons and not at the proper academic level.

The difficulties and handicaps mentioned above have continued to exist despite efforts made to overcome them. It could even be stated that the situation has become worse on account of the increasing burden carried by the university. In view of the hierarchic structure and over-centralisation of authority, the administrative and academic machinery moves very slowly. There appears to be an unnecessary and undesirable orientation towards uniformity and centralisation at the cost of autonomy and initiative. No serious attempt has been made to introduce a measure of decentralisation in the administrative and academic functioning of the university. Rules and procedures, once adopted, have tended to continue unchanged, and very little effort has been made to evolve policies and machinery consistent with the changing needs and circumstances.

Some opinions, communicated to the committee, regarding the

the functioning of the university are given below:-

Much of the work of the university is unnecessarily long, time-consuming, and neither properly organised nor carried out efficiently. Another problem of the university is the multiplicity of the authorities dealing with the same problem. For example, there is a faculty of science, a postgraduate council of science, an undergraduate council of science, and the academic council whose authority and work overlap and sometimes contrary decisions are arrived at in two bodies on the same subject. The monolithic nature of the departments and the autonomy of the departments have been to a large extent responsible for preventing inter-departmental activity of various sorts.

It is impossible for the university to deal with the undergraduate students in a large number of colleges affiliated to the university, over which it has hardly any control. Drastic change in the structural organisation of the university is necessary to fulfil its role and objectives effectively and adequately.

No tinkering with the problem, no patch work, no short-time solution would be possible today. Things have reached such a pass that only a drastic and total re-organisation can salvage something out of the impending chaos.

In the present age of fast changing technology, the universities and technological institutions should be able to move fast enough to keep pace with the changes. This is only possible if the institutions do not exceed an optimum size and are relatively unfettered by a bureaucratic chain of procedures. This can be achieved only through decentralisation of university activities. Too much centralisation, as in the existing set-up of the Calcutta University, leads to concentration of too much power in different bodies.

The most pressing problem for the Calcutta University at the present moment which accounts for all the ills is the colleges, their student population and their examinations. The responsibility of undergraduate education is providing too much of a burden to the universities in general and the Calcutta University in particular... In the present circumstances, an immediate measure may be adopted to relieve the university of its overwhelming burden of the colleges.

The structure and organisation of the university should be more dynamic so that academic, financial and administrative decisions are arrived at quickly. The present

structure of senate, academic council, syndicate, college councils, boards of studies and their powers should be diversified. In academic matters, faculties and boards of studies should be made more effective than the Academic Council.

Attempts have been made from time to time to reorganise the university by changing the Acts but no serious attempt has been made to revitalise the administrative machinery which remains more or less static as before. The university administration should immediately be streamlined and strengthened so that it may work effectively.

Both by tradition and as ordained by the 1966 Act, the university administration has become excessively over-centralised, so much so that even the most minor decision slips up to the syndicate and the Vice-Chancellor thereby creating the image of uncoordinated ponderousness. In many matters, the university is simply badly managed... Excessive centralisation, rigid but arbitrary and haphazard control, loose and ineffective budgeting and various other features have been on all accounts a part of the system for quite some time.

Examinations:

One crucial area where there has been a serious breakdown is the conduct of examinations with all its attendant consequences. Referring to this the Vice-Chancellor in his letter dated 3rd September, 1970 addressed to the Union Minister for Education said:-

"This University has now to conduct 150 examinations, and this year at the B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. Part-I Examinations we have to find accommodation for more than 95,000 students. This has become a serious problem. A large number of colleges are now functioning in three shifts, morning, day and evening, and the University has been called upon to find accommodation for the examinees."

The centralised system of examinations in the Calcutta University has now assumed colossal dimensions. The whole system is put out of gear if there are disturbances in any one sector. It was stated in the Annual Report of the University for 1969-70:

"The present system is at the point of breakdown and something quick has to be done to remedy its defects and to find a better substitute for the present system of examinations."

Affiliated
Colleges:

Another serious problem for the University relates to the discharge of its responsibilities towards affiliated colleges. As stated in Chapter-II there has been a rapid increase in the number of colleges affiliated to the university. Some of them are overgrown and bursting at the seams like the university itself. For a variety of reasons the university has not been able to give adequate attention to

the development of education in the affiliated colleges or even to supervise them effectively. There is at present no adequate machinery for ensuring academic liaison between the university departments and the affiliated colleges. An administrative arrangement has to be devised by which the colleges can be adequately supervised and assisted, and their problems attended to promptly and effectively.

University
Depts.

Consequent on the overgrown base at the undergraduate level and the preoccupation of the university with the problems created by it, postgraduate education in the university departments has suffered serious neglect. The Vice-Chancellor in his letter mentioned above referred to the mounting pressure of admission to the various courses in the university departments and the inadequacy of physical accommodation, library and laboratory facilities and the extreme paucity of funds and resources to support adequately the teaching and research programme of the university departments. This coupled with large enrolments has generally resulted in insufficient facilities and has been a drag on improvement in the standards of teaching and learning.

Finances:

Lastly there is the all-embracing problem of acute insufficiency of resources which has affected the university's activities. Since 1964-65 the university has not been able to square its budget on account of its income falling far short of its requirements. Year after year deficits have been accumulating and but for the timely ad-hoc grants provided by the State Government, the university would have found it extremely difficult to function. The worst sufferer from the paucity and uncertainty of resources has been the university departments in respect of both maintenance and development. It is of the utmost importance for the future of the university that it should be saved from this distressing situation and its finances placed on a firm basis.

These problems are discussed in the ensuing chapters.

CHAPTER-IV - SIZE AND JURISDICTION

The opinions and suggestions communicated to the committee are almost unanimous that the present size of the university has to be drastically reduced. The University Education Commission (1948-49) was of the view that 'most Indian universities have become too large for efficient working', and that 'even under the best circumstances, no university can properly control conditions with a group of colleges numbering 50 or more'. The remedy proposed by the University Education Commission was that 'new universities be established in towns possessing either one college of adequate strength to stand on its own feet as a university, or a group of such colleges which could form a teaching university of the federative type.'

The Education Commission (1964-66) also expressed the opinion that in view of the rapid expansion in the field of higher education

at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, it would become necessary to establish some new universities as well as to reduce the size of the existing ones. The Commission observed that the problem had already become acute in the big metropolitan cities, and was likely to become so in several other universities within a few years. The Commission felt that administrative regrouping of existing colleges through the establishment of new universities would be necessary in certain cases. In this connection, the Commission referred to the rapidly increasing and almost unmanageable undergraduate population being looked after by the Calcutta University, and emphasised the need for 'a major reorganisation.'

The UGC Committee on governance of universities emphasised the 'importance and need of promoting and strengthening a sense of belonging and involvement among the constituents of a university, whether these be colleges, teachers, students or administrative staff'. It is essential, in the opinion of the Committee, that the constituent units should have a sense of participation in the problems of policy, planning and decision-making. This, of course, cannot be realised if the number and size of the constituent units become excessively large. 'The University then ceases to be a complex with an essential unity of purpose and coherence'. The Committee expressed the view that the number of colleges affiliated to a university should not ordinarily exceed about 30, and certainly not beyond twice this number, and observed as follows:-

"We regard this as a most important principle that the head of every college should have a seat in the university court and on the academic council, but this is not practicable if the number of colleges is more than 30 or so; or otherwise the size of the university court and the council would become so large as to defeat the very purpose for which these are constituted. We are aware that this recommendation would require setting up of new universities, but we see no other way of meeting the present situation. For instance, no 'reorganisation' of the Calcutta University, however, radical or ingenious, can be of any avail unless its size is reduced drastically."

The Committee was convinced that "the number of colleges affects qualitatively the character of a university and its organisation. Where, for example, a university has a very large number, say over 100 affiliated colleges it is obvious that there can be no effective participation and involvement of the colleges in policy making and governance of the university."

The idea of
university

In dealing with the problem of unwieldy size and numbers, the conventional approach of carving new universities out of existing ones is not the only and perhaps not the best solution. The establishment of new universities has to be considered in relation to the availability of competent staff, physical facilities and adequate financial resources and the contribution they are likely to make in raising the quality of education. It would perhaps be wrong to create a situation

in which there will be an undue dispersal of available talents, funds and administrative ability, all of which are in short supply. Apart from this, the proliferation of universities would lead to the unnecessary and wasteful duplication of the administrative paraphernalia inseparable from university organisation as it exists today. While we agree with the suggestion that the dimensions of Calcutta University in terms of student enrolment and the number of colleges affiliated to it have to be reduced appropriately we are unable to subscribe to view that three or four additional universities should be set up in the West Bengal. The present Committee, therefore, considered alternatives to the splitting up of Calcutta University into several small universities.

Alternative Solutions:

As stated in Chapter-III, the main problem of the Calcutta University arises from the colossal size of its undergraduate population which is now growing at the rate of about 12% annually. In order to reduce the numbers enrolled for institutional studies, the question of providing correspondence courses and other channels of part-time education through broadcasting and television has to be seriously considered. This is discussed in detail in Chapter-VIII.

Correspondence courses however are not going to solve the entire problem of numbers. In view of the enormous burden cast on the university by its undergraduate enrolment, it is essential to review and modify the territorial jurisdiction of the university as well as its internal structure and organisation. It may be stated that there were a number of occasions in the past when curtailment of the sprawling jurisdiction of the university become inevitable. Under the present Act, the jurisdiction of the university extends to the whole of West Bengal excluding the areas within the jurisdiction of the other universities in the State. The distribution of colleges within the jurisdiction of the universities is shown in the map annexed. (Annexure-IX). The Committee is of the view that the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University over the affiliated institutions should be limited to the municipal areas of Calcutta and Howrah, which form an integrated unit, and the colleges outside this region should be transferred to the territorial jurisdiction of the neighbouring universities on the basis of geographic contiguity. The Universities of Kalyani and Jadavpur do not at present undertake any significant responsibility of supervising undergraduate colleges, though there are a number of such colleges which, would naturally fall within their jurisdiction. The University of Burdwan also has a lighter burden as compared with the Calcutta University.

Redistribution of colleges:

It is, therefore, suggested that the colleges in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and northern parts of the 24 Parganas be affiliated to the Kalyani University; the colleges in the southern parts of the 24 Parganas be handed over to the Jadavpur University; and the colleges West of the Bhagirathi excluding those in Howrah Municipal area to the Burdwan University. The possibility of affiliating some colleges, particularly those of Music and Fine Arts, to the Rabindra Bharati may also be explored.

Midnapore
Colleges:

There still remains the district of Midnapore which has 28 colleges with a student enrolment of about 28,000. One could have thought of transferring these colleges to the University of Burdwan. But with the redistribution suggested above, the University of Burdwan would already have a sufficiently large number of colleges affiliated to it. It is, therefore, not desirable to add to its load further. Also there are difficulties of direct communication between Midnapore and Burdwan. If a new university is at all to be set up in the State, Midnapore would have a strong claim to it. In addition to having a compact area and a manageable number of colleges and enrolment it would have the great advantage of cooperation with the I.I.T., Kharagpur. It should then be able to develop on lines suited to the needs of this backward area. A beginning may be made by creating a new Regional Council for the area similar to those recommended for Calcutta (See Chapter-V) which will have full administrative responsibility for the colleges in that region.

Tripura
Colleges:

There are 8 colleges at Tripura affiliated to Calcutta University. Some arrangement exists there for postgraduate teaching in a few subjects. The area is cut off from Calcutta and communication is difficult and round-about. The Committee is, therefore, of the view that until a new university for the State is set up, a Regional Council as suggested for Midnapore should be established with full administrative responsibility for these colleges.

At present the Calcutta University has 209 affiliated colleges spread over 9 districts as indicated below:

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of affiliated colleges</u>
Bankura	1
Calcutta	98
Koghly	5
Howrah	14
Midnapore	28
Murshidabad	12
Nadia	9
24 Parganas	54
Tripura	8

Total: 209

As a result of the proposed reorganisation, the Calcutta University will have 90 colleges situated within the municipal limits of Calcutta and Howrah with a total student enrolment of about 1,12,000. The broad distribution of this enrolment over

faculties/subjects is as follows:-

Faculty-wise - student enrolment in Calcutta and Howrah in 1971-72:

Faculty/Disciplines	Student Enrolment
Arts	41,875
Fine Arts & Music	27
Science	25,772
Commerce	33,320
Social Welfare & Business Management	451
Education	1,890
Home Science	1,058
Law	5,317
Engineering	1,691
Technology	94
Medicine	4,131
Dental Science	209
Agriculture	10
Veterinary Science	100
Total:	1,15,946

The reorganisation suggested and the consequent redistribution of affiliated colleges among the universities will have obvious advantages, apart from relieving the Calcutta University of a part of its burden. Under the existing arrangement, the colleges are by and large left to themselves, without any assistance or guidance from the university. Since the academic standards and quality of achievement at the postgraduate level would largely depend on the state of undergraduate education, it is desirable that there should be an equitable distribution of colleges among the several universities in order to make a closer academic liaison possible with the university departments.

Colleges in Metropolitan areas:

As a solution to the problem of large numbers even within the metropolitan areas of Calcutta and Howrah, the committee considered the suggestion, strongly put forward by a section of the opinions received by it, that the university should concern itself only with postgraduate education, transferring the undergraduate colleges to some other authority similar to the board of secondary education. This was not acceptable to the committee for a variety of reasons. The awarding of degrees is the function of the university; and furthermore it would be academically unsound to divorce postgraduate studies from undergraduate education. Higher education is a continuous process and there is a close inter-relation between undergraduate courses and postgraduate studies and research.

The Committee, therefore, is in favour of preserving and strengthening academic liaison between the university and its affiliated colleges while at the same time it recognises the need for freeing the

university from its oppressive burden of administrative responsibility for an unmanageable number of affiliated colleges. How this two-fold objective can be achieved is discussed in the next Chapter.

CHAPTER-V -- ORGANISATION & STRUCTURE

Part-I:

The UGC Committee on the Governance of Universities and Colleges has expressed the view that 'the essential dynamism of higher education requires suitable changes in the existing administrative and academic machinery in the universities.' The Education Commission (1964-66) also complained that administrative arrangements, once devised, generally tend to continue indefinitely, even though changing conditions render them obsolete or incompatible with the real needs and interests of the universities. The Commission, therefore recommended that techniques and procedures which hamper achievement of the real purposes of a university should be modified or scrapped, and 'they should not be allowed to become straight-jackets within which all university activities must be fitted'.

The Calcutta University has been burdened with a rigid structure and organisation that have considerably hampered the fulfilment of its tasks and responsibilities. The Committee is of the opinion that it is necessary to streamline the existing procedures and machinery and to introduce a considerable measure of decentralisation to ensure the smooth functioning and proper growth of both the university departments and the affiliated colleges.

In earlier chapters a reference has been made to the need for restricting the size and jurisdiction of the Calcutta University. It has already been suggested that the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University may be limited to the colleges situated within the municipal limits of Calcutta and Howrah. Even when the jurisdiction is thus limited, Calcutta University will still continue to be too large for effective administration and control. For efficient supervision of undergraduate education and closer liaison with the colleges, it would be necessary to make drastic changes in the existing structure and organisation of the university.

The Committee considered two alternative patterns of restructuring the university organisation, mainly relating to undergraduate education in the affiliated colleges. These are discussed below.

(1) Autonomous Subject Councils:

The first pattern considered was the setting up of six autonomous Councils of undergraduate studies, one each for science, arts, Commerce, Engineering & Technology and Medicine; and an Autonomous Council of Professional studies which will look after

professional studies in Law, Journalism, Library Science, and B.Ed., and M.Com. Courses. It may be noted that the Calcutta University Act and the first regulations framed under the Act provide for councils for undergraduate studies in arts, science, commerce, medicine, engineering and technology, dental science, fine arts and music, home science and veterinary science. The suggestion now made is that the six Councils which roughly correspond to those provided in the Act, should be autonomous as regards administrative matters, including examinations. Only as regards curricula and syllabi, decisions will be taken by the Boards of Studies and the Faculties constituted by the University, and thereafter by the Syndicate.

Each discipline within the purview of the councils would have a board of studies and its recommendations regarding curricula syllabi and standards of teaching will go to the faculty concerned and thereafter to the Syndicate. Decisions regarding administrative matters and matters connected with examinations will rest entirely with the councils.

The councils will have their own separate administrative set up. Each will inter-alia have an Inspectorate of Colleges with the necessary supporting staff as well as an examination wing. Each council will also have its own Secretary.

The advantages of the arrangement described above are as follows:

- (i) It would relieve the Syndicate of the responsibility of looking after the administrative affairs of the affiliated colleges and enable it to give time and attention to pressing academic matters and the all round development of the University. The decisions of the councils except those relating to curricula, pattern of instruction, etc. would be final, and not subject to approval by the Syndicate. In purely administrative matters, the Syndicate will not even have the right to hear appeals. The only privilege that the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate should have is that generally given to the Visitor, namely, the right to suspend those bodies and to appoint administrators in case of an emergency or gross abuse of power. Such an arrangement, the committee felt would be conducive to expeditious disposal of all administrative business. The division of the existing highly centralised administrative apparatus into several autonomous units is a pressing need for efficient functioning and management.
- (ii) The affairs of the affiliated colleges will be more efficiently attended to since each of the councils will carry the responsibility only for a fraction of the total student population of the University whereas now the University is loaded with all the Colleges and all the students enrolled in them. For example, the council

of arts will have about 42,000 students under its jurisdiction. The other councils will have even less; Science 25,772, Commerce 33,520, Engineering and Technology 1,785, Medicine 4,340. The Council of professional studies would take care of about 8,000 students. This would substantially reduce the number of students directly administered by the Syndicate.

- (iii) While the decentralisation of responsibility described above and its distribution among the autonomous councils will be conducive to administrative convenience and efficiency the Colleges will not be delinked from the University in academic matters. The courses of studies, syllabuses, schemes of examination, etc. will still be subject to the final approval of the faculties set up by the university and the syndicate. This will ensure that proper academic standards are maintained and that the courses of studies are kept continuously under review and modernised according to requirements.
- (iv) On account of the more compact student population dealt with by each of the councils it will be possible to respond speedily to student needs and problems and to carry out periodical inspections of the colleges in time.
- (v) The existing unwieldy examination system which is breaking down under its own weight will be decentralised and distributed among the councils.

It would be essential for the councils to consult each other on matters of common interest and policy and to coordinate their activities to the extent necessary, as for instance in fixing dates of examinations. A machinery for these purposes would have to be provided by a coordinating body.

Although the pattern of reorganisation suggested above has so many advantages the committee while examining the practical functioning of the councils became aware of some difficulties in respect of the councils of arts, science and commerce. Unlike the colleges of medicine and engineering, the arts and science colleges are composite ones, offering arts, science and commerce subjects. This means that each of these three councils (arts, science and commerce) will have administrative dealings with and control of all the colleges other than those of medicine and engineering and professional colleges such as law and library sciences. To this extent, the object of decentralising and reducing the administrative load and distributing it among the councils is not fully served.

Secondly, the councils will be responsible for varying number of students, Some of them will still have to carry comparatively

large numbers while others considerably less. As stated above the arts council will have the largest number of students, viz., 42,000; whereas science will have 25,772; and commerce 33,320.

The most serious disadvantage of this arrangement is that the colleges offering arts, science and commerce courses - which account for the largest number among the affiliated colleges - will have three different administrative authorities dealing with their affairs. The same college will have to communicate with and take instructions from the council of arts in respect of its arts courses, the council of science in respect of science courses and the council of commerce regarding commerce courses. Administratively this would prove an untidy as well as repetitive arrangement, creating unnecessary multiplication of administrative work for the colleges as well as the councils.

Alternative
Pattern:

Autonomous Regional Councils:

Faced with these difficulties the committee considered an alternative pattern which would combine the virtues of the autonomous subject councils with a more convenient and less complicated administrative arrangements for the arts and science colleges. Under this pattern there would still be the autonomous councils for medical studies, engineering and technological studies, and professional studies. Since these councils have a small number of colleges offering a single discipline and the number of students involved is manageable they can function effectively in regard to their administrative responsibilities for the colleges and the students concerned. The multi-discipline colleges offering arts, science and commerce courses would need a different organisation in order to avoid the difficulties referred to in the previous paragraphs. For these colleges it is proposed that autonomous regional councils be set up on a territorial basis taking into account the fact that the councils should have more or less equal number of colleges and students to look after. Three such regional councils are recommended, one each for North Calcutta, Central Calcutta together with Howrah and South Calcutta.

/to deal

The regional councils will be autonomous in the same way and to the same degree as the subject councils and will be entirely responsible for the supervision of the affiliated colleges within their jurisdiction and the conduct of the examinations. This arrangement would effectively achieve the object of decentralisation and reduction in the administrative load of the university, while enabling the colleges with a single authority. Each of the regional councils will have its own administrative set up and its own Inspectorate of Colleges which will now have a manageable number of colleges to inspect and report on. The colleges will have quicker access to their respective administrative authorities and will have a greater sense of participation in their own administration.

The Committee realised that the regional councils also in their functioning would face certain difficulties unless safeguards are provided. If the regional councils were to be completely autonomous and independent of each other, the colleges under one council would have little in common with those under another. Each of the regions would have its own syllabus, its own examination, its own standards for the colleges, etc. Such a state would naturally invite invidious comparisons and lead to disparities and practical difficulties.

In order to offset such possibilities it will be necessary under this alternative pattern also to provide for (a) a common Board of Studies in each subject comprised within the regional councils with representation for teachers from all the three regions, (b) a co-ordinating body like the one mentioned under the first alternative.

Pattern recommended:

Having considered both the alternatives, the implications and the other safeguards necessary, the Committee recommends that the administration of undergraduate and professional education be organised as below under.

Six Autonomous Councils:

1. Council of Medical Studies.
 2. Council of Engineering and Technological Studies.
 3. Council of Professional Studies.
 4. Regional Council, North Calcutta.
 5. Regional Council, Central Calcutta together with Howrah.
 6. Regional Council, South Calcutta.
- | For Studies in
Arts, Science
& Commerce.

The coordination between the above six Councils will be provided by

The Council of Undergraduate and Professional Education:

Its functions would be to consider and take decisions on matters of common interest and policies such as

- Conduct of Examinations;
- Co-ordination to ensure uniformity in standards of examinations;
- Qualification of college teachers and their service conditions; conduct and disciplinary rules;
- Constituting managing bodies of colleges and related problems;
- Inspection of colleges;
- Migration and registration of students.

It would be obligatory for the regional and subject councils

to carry out the policy decision taken by the council of undergraduate and professional education.

It should be emphasised that apart from the decision on common policy matters such as those mentioned above, the council of undergraduate and professional education will have no direct administrative responsibility for the colleges; that responsibility will be in the hands of the regional councils or the subject councils.

Composition
of the
Regional &
Subject
Councils:

A Regional or Subject Council may consist of:-

- Two Principals to be elected by the Principals from among themselves;
- Two Heads of the Departments of Colleges to be elected by the Heads of the Departments from among themselves; and
- Three other teachers to be elected by the teachers from among themselves.

The seats may be allocated among the important subject groups. The term of the Council may be four years.

The Chairman of the Council may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor from a panel of three names suggested by a Selection Committee consisting of one member elected by the Council and one member each to be nominated by the Chancellor and the Syndicate. The Chairman will have the status of a Professor of the University and the tenure of the Chairman may be for a period of four years.

The Council of professional studies will have a similar composition. Specific representation will have to be provided for commercial law, teacher education, journalism, musicology etc. There may be two elected teachers each for commerce, law and teacher education, and one each for journalism and library science. The Chairman of the Council of professional studies may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor in the same manner as in the case of the other councils.

The council of Undergraduate and Professional Education may consist of:

Composition
of the
Council of
Undergrad-
uate and
Professional
Education:

The six Chairman of the Regional and Subject Councils; six teachers, one each to represent Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Technology and Professional Studies; One nominee to be elected by the regional and subject councils; One nominee of Government to represent Higher Secondary Education. The term of the Council should be four years.

The Chairman of the Council will be one of the Chairman of the Regional and Subject Councils by Rotation. He will hold office for two years in addition to his duties as Chairman of his autonomous Council.

The Council will have a Secretary

Composition
of the
Boards
Studies:

Each subject within the purview of the Councils would have a board of studies. Each of the boards of studies should comprise:

The Head of the postgraduate department concerned as the ex-officio Chairman;

Three postgraduate teachers nominated by the relevant Board of Postgraduate Studies;

Four undergraduate teachers of the subject nominated by the relevant board of postgraduate studies; and

Three external experts to be co-opted by the members.

In the case of the Boards of Studies in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects, the number of undergraduate teachers may be six instead of four - two each from the three regional council areas.

In some cases, where there are no postgraduate departments, the members would be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Committee believes that the reorganisation suggested above offers an effective solution to the twin problems of unwieldy numbers and overburdened administration that now afflict the Calcutta University. It is a better alternative than splitting up the metropolitan area of the University into several smaller universities. By this re-organisation the University is enabled to concentrate on the crucial area of post-graduate education while at the same time retaining its responsibility for the academic standards of undergraduate education as well, and ensuring co-ordination between the two levels. Administratively both the affiliated colleges and the University departments will stand to gain greatly by this arrangement.

It may also be noted that this pattern of organisation provides an inbuilt mechanism for dealing with possible future expansion in undergraduate education. The councils of Medical, Engineering and Professional studies can easily absorb any additional enrolment. As for Arts, Science and Commerce it would only be necessary to constitute one or more Regional Councils depending on the size of the expansion.

CHAPTER.V - ORGANISATION & STRUCTURE:

Part II:

Councils for Postgraduate Studies and Academic Council:

Apart from the reorganisation, suggested above, the Committee is of the view that it is necessary to ensure that the university teaching departments have a considerable measure of autonomy in academic and administrative matters. The U.G.C. Committee on governance of universities was of the view that the primary academic unit, namely, the department, "should have sufficient autonomy as well as

internal democracy in the functioning. Autonomy can be ensured if the basic academic decisions are initiated at the departmental level, and some administrative authority is delegated to the department." For a proper and healthy development of the university, it is essential to allow sufficient freedom and initiative to the university departments as well as to activate the faculties. Important administrative matters and academic issues would be referred for decision by the teaching departments to the Vice-Chancellor or Syndicate through the appropriate administrative sections of the university (concerned with accounts, establishment, library, examinations, engineering services, etc.) and the faculties concerned respectively. In the new set-up, there will be one processing agency between the primary units i.e. the university departments and the apex body i.e. the Vice-Chancellor or the Syndicate, in all administrative and academic matters. This is in conformity with the principle of healthy management. The university administration need not be over-loaded with other bodies or agencies which merely delay administrative and academic decisions. It would thus be possible to remove bottlenecks and accelerate decision-making procedures.

The present Calcutta University Act provides for the faculties, the postgraduate councils and the academic council. The functions of these bodies vary often overlap. The faculties, under the present set-up, meet once or twice in the academic year and have the following functions and duties:

- (a) to consider the annual reports of the relevant councils for postgraduate and undergraduate studies and to make recommendations pertaining thereto to the academic council;
- (b) to consider, and advise on, any matter that may be referred to it by the Vice-Chancellor or by any authority or body of the university;
- (c) to perform functions required under the terms of any endowment made to the university;
- (d) to consider and make recommendations, if any, on the views of any member of the faculty on any subject involving instruction or research.

In actual practice, the faculties do not seem to be performing any of these functions; they elect the Deans and thereafter become defunct. The councils for postgraduate studies, particularly those of arts and science, comprising respectively 19 and 14 disciplines, are unwieldy agglomerations. The office of the secretary of a postgraduate council, which is an administrative link between the university departments and the university administration and other agencies now serves only as another rung in the hierarchical ladder. It would become an unnecessary appendage, if the university departments become organisationally autonomous.

/an
/Assembly

The academic council, at present constituted, consists of about 135 members. All the deans, university professors, and readers and lecturers who are heads of departments of teaching are members of the council. The academic council is/unyielding/where useful discussions regarding curricula and other academic matters relating to individual disciplines are difficult. The innovations proposed to be attempted by a particular department may not receive adequate appreciation and support from such a body. Non-conformity with the established methods and procedures may even be frowned upon. On numerous occasions, important academic decisions are postponed for months since the academic council cannot meet often or does not find time to take up the issues for consideration or because of the opposition of persons not directly concerned with them.

Faculties:

The committee is of the opinion that the council for post-graduate studies and the academic council would be superfluous bodies* if the university departments are given sufficient autonomy and the faculties become effective forums of discussions of all important academic matters. The faculties would generally exercise within their respective academic jurisdiction the powers and functions at present delegated to the academic council. They would function as the 'brain' and consider educational needs and problems, and issues related to teaching and research. It may also be emphasised that the faculties, comprising related or cognate departments, should be able to ensure coordination of teaching and research activities, and promote inter-disciplinary courses as well as joint projects of research. The committee observed that under the existing set-up, departmental barriers very often make academic collaboration difficult. The faculties should have the special responsibility of promoting such collaboration, and if necessary, to set up coordination committees with representation from the departments concerned to promote collaborative programmes of teaching and research. Such committees could cut across the faculty barriers also. Moreover, there should be provision for inter-faculty consultation whenever questions of general academic interest have to be considered.

The grouping of departments and faculties has to be rationalised. There are some faculties which consist of a very large number of departments. The growing sophistication in the field of advanced studies requires that the existing groupings be changed. For example, instead of the usual single faculty of science, it would be

* Dr. M.M. Ghakrabarty, member of the Committee, however, expressed the opinion that the academic council should be retained as the principal academic body of the university, with powers to coordinate and exercise general supervision over the academic policies of the university, as envisaged by the UGC Committee on governance of universities.

desirable to have a faculty of physical or basic sciences and another of biological or life sciences. The committee recommends that there should be nine faculties with the following subject groupings:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Physical Sciences: | Physics
Chemistry
Mathematics
Applied Mathematics
Statistics |
| (2) Technology: | Engineering
Applied Physics
Applied Chemistry
Radio Physics & Electronics |
| (3) Life Sciences: | Agriculture
Biochemistry
Botany
Physiology
Zoology..... Microbiology
Veterinary science |
| (4) Earth Sciences | Geography
Geology
Environmental Sciences |
| (5) Social Sciences: | Economics
Political Science
Sociology
Management Studies
Anthropology |
| (6) Humanities: | Philosophy
History
Islamic History & Culture
Ancient Indian History & Culture
Archaeology
Museology |
| (7) Language &
Literature | Bengali
English
Sanskrit
Pali
Hindi
Arabic & Persian
Urdu
Comparative Philology
French
Department of Languages* |

* This is concerned with language at the certificate and diploma level.

(8) Education &
Psychology:

Psychology
Applied Psychology
Education

(9) Medicine & Dental
Science:

Each Faculty will comprise all university professors in the relevant subjects, all heads of university departments in their subjects who are not professors, one teacher who is not a professor or head of the department from each department to be nominated by its board of studies, three undergraduate teachers (representing different subjects, comprised in the Faculty) to be nominated by the undergraduate boards of studies of the subjects concerned, one external expert to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and three to five persons representing the relevant professional or specialised interests to be co-opted by the rest. It would be desirable to associate one junior teacher or lecturer from each department with the faculty. The faculty will elect its dean for two years from among the university professors. A dean should be eligible for re-election. During his tenure as dean, it may not be desirable for him to continue concurrently as head of the department, though he may carry on his teaching and research work. This is suggested in view of the special importance of the faculties in the proposed reorganisation and the responsibilities entrusted to the faculties. The deans should have adequate office assistance and other facilities for carrying on their work.

University Departments:

The departments of teaching and research form the base of the university organisation. As stated earlier they should have sufficient autonomy as well as internal democracy in actual functioning. The basic academic decisions should be initiated at the departmental level, and some administrative authority delegated to the departments. The departments ought to have financial powers as regards working expenses and contingent items of expenditure. This is essential for ensuring the normal and smooth functioning of the teaching and research programmes of the departments. When budgetary provisions for such expenditure have been made and approved, the departments should have the freedom to make use of them, subject to the normal accounting procedures. For framing the budget estimates, there should be an inter-departmental committee consisting of the heads of the departments within the faculty concerned, presided over by the dean. Such a Committee would be able to ensure the requisite co-ordination.

The head of Department may be appointed for two years by the Vice-Chancellor from among the professors and readers, ordinarily by rotation. The Committee is not in favour of appointing the senior-most professor in the department as head of the department automatically or as a matter of course. An individual should not be the head of the department for more than two consecutive terms. This, it is expected, would eliminate factionalism and promote team spirit. The

head of the department would perform his duties in close consultation with the departmental committee. He should ordinarily distribute administrative duties among his colleagues. This will allow him time for teaching and research and also promote a sense of participation among the members of the department.

Board of Postgraduate Studies:

The Board should consist of all teachers in the department and three external experts, not connected with the university, of whom one is to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, one by the faculty and the third by the board itself. The head of the department should be the ex-officio chairman of the board. The decisions of the board regarding all matters concerning syllabi, improvement of standards of teaching and research, etc., would go to the faculty concerned for consideration and thereafter to the syndicate for a final decision. Matters connected with the conduct of examinations may be routed directly to the syndicate without the intervention of the faculty concerned.

Departmental Committee:

It is essential to set up departmental committee for considering all administrative matters and problems related to teaching and research. The teachers in the department should have a full sense of participation in the academic programmes and the functioning of the department. The departmental committee may consist of all professors, two readers and two lecturers, and it may be ensured that the major areas in the discipline are represented. The readers and lecturers may be nominated to the Committee by rotation according to seniority for a period of two years. All decisions of the committee regarding administrative matters, including those relating to examinations, would be referred directly to the respective administrative sections of the university.

Joint teacher-student committees:

Under the present Act and statutes of the Calcutta University, there is no provision for student participation in academic and administrative matters. The university is handicapped by the absence of any institutional machinery for consultation with students. Some time ago, the syndicate of the university recommended that joint staff-student councils should be set up for an exchange of views between the students and teachers. Action on this has been slow and hesitant, and the proposed councils are yet to come into existence in many university departments and colleges. The committee agrees generally with the recommendations made by the UGC Committee on governance of universities in this regard. A joint teacher-student committee should be set up in each department. This committee should consist of the Departmental Committee and, two representatives of research scholars and four representatives of postgraduate students to be elected from among themselves. The functions of the committee will be to discuss matters relating to the academic work of the

students in the department, or any other matter which affects them in so far as it relates to the functioning of the department.

Senate and Syndicate:

The committee is of the view that the composition of the senate may be broadly continued as it is now subject to the provision of representation for students and other important sectors of society, as suggested by the UGC Committee on governance of universities. An opportunity should be provided to student representatives to present their point of view effectively on the policies and programmes of the university. It is suggested that representation to students on the senate should be 5 to 10 per cent of the total strength; one-third of the student members of the senate may represent the university students' union, one-third may be elected by an electoral college consisting of students who have demonstrated their academic merit, and the rest may be elected from among those who have enriched the corporate life of the university through participation in co-curricular programmes such as games, sports, cultural activities etc. It would be desirable to give some representation to the university employees also on the senate.

As regards the composition of the Syndicate, besides the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, all the Deans should be the members of the University Syndicate, in view of the importance proposed to be given to the faculties in the academic affairs of the university. Representation should also be given on the Syndicate to the Secretary, Education Department, Government of West Bengal. Two persons may be nominated to the Syndicate by the Chancellor. The Senate may elect six members of whom three should be teachers and three other than teachers. Three of the Chairmen of the proposed autonomous councils, including the Chairman of the Council of undergraduate and professional education may sit on the syndicate by turns for a period of two years. The syndicate would benefit from their advice and experience, and the undergraduate colleges would thus have a close association with the university administration. However, since the administrative matters, including examinations, relating to the colleges would be dealt with by the respective autonomous councils, the syndicate would be more concerned with the development of the university departments.

Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor:

The Committee is of the view that as suggested by the Committee on Governance of universities and colleges, the best system of appointment of Vice-Chancellor would be for the Chancellor to appoint the Vice-Chancellor from amongst the panel of names submitted to him by a committee. We are of the view that the pattern II suggested by the Gajendragadkar Committee may be adopted for the purpose. The Committee will, therefore, (a) a nominee of Chancellor; (b) a nominee of the Chairman of the UGC and (c) nominee of the syndicate.

Regarding the appointment of Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Committee on 'Model Act for Universities' observed as follows:

"It may happen that if the pro-vice-chancellor, or

rector, or any other officer intended to provide relief to the Vice-Chancellor is chosen in the same manner as the Vice-Chancellor, it may not be possible to ensure that there is between them the complete understanding that is essential if the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is to be of real help to the Vice-Chancellor. One of the simplest ways in which the pro-vice-chancellor can be chosen is for the executive council to fix the salary and other conditions of service, and leave it entirely to the Vice-Chancellor to choose the pro-Vice-Chancellor for the duration of his own term or for a shorter period, if he desires. It will work most satisfactorily if the person so chosen is one of the professors with some flair for administration. The next Vice-Chancellor may re-appoint the same person, but if he prefers some body else; the last pro-Vice-Chancellor can revert to his department."

The UGC Committee on the governance of universities agreed with these recommendations. It will be desirable to introduce this practice in the Calcutta University and to make the necessary changes in the Act and statutes for this purpose.

In view of the fact that the Vice-Chancellor will have the advice and guidance of the deans and the work relating to undergraduate education and professional studies will be delegated to autonomous councils, the committee is of the opinion that it may not be necessary to have two pro-vice-chancellors in the Calcutta University. It may suffice if there is one pro-vice-chancellor to look after administration and to assist the Vice-Chancellor generally. If the Vice-Chancellor and the pro-Vice-Chancellor are appointed from among the university staff, it would be necessary to preserve their lien on their existing posts. However, in such cases, a visiting fellow could be appointed for a specified period or the services of a teacher could be obtained on deputation or under a contract appointment so that academic work may not suffer.

Dean of
Student
Welfare:

In view of the large student population of the university and the problems relating to them which need co-ordinated and continuous attention, the committee strongly recommends the appointment of a full-time Dean of Student Welfare.

Planning Board:

It would be necessary to have a planning board in the university with the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman and the deans as members. The pro-vice-chancellor could work as the Vice-Chairman of the board. The functions of the board would be to continually think of measures for the improvement of teaching and research and also to look after the implementation of the on-going development programmes. Dr. D.S. Kothari, the then Chairman, University Grants Commission, in his address to the conference of vice-chancellors held in September, 1967 recommended the setting up of development

panels in universities and colleges and stated:

"Their main function would be to assist in the promotion of a climate conducive to improvement in education; to identify such development measures as are to be undertaken in the near future with available resources, and which are likely to yield demonstrable results (e.g. the improvement of libraries, provision of reading seats, modernisation of courses, evaluation of student performance."

Associate

Institutions:

Under the present Acts and Statutes of the University, there is no provision for collaboration with institutions of advanced study and research located in Calcutta, such as the Bose Research Institute, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Indian Institute of Management, Indian Statistical Institute, etc. Some university departments have informal arrangements under which some members of the staff of these institutions are invited to supervise research or participate in seminars, etc. The committee is of the view that it will be useful to have formal institutional arrangements with a number of such institutions for closer academic collaboration. There should be a statutory provision for recognising or treating these institutions as associate institutions of the university. This would be helpful in securing the participation of selected members of their staff in the teaching and research programmes of the university departments, and also in making the facilities for advanced study in these institutions available to the staff and students of the university departments.

Appointment
of Staff:

The University has a number of sanctioned posts of professors and readers which have been lying vacant for long periods. This has adversely affected the progress of teaching and research of the departments concerned. It was stated that in some cases getting the names of the Chancellor's nominees on the selection committees took some time. It was also alleged by a number of persons who met the committee that in many cases the vacancies had not been filled up due to inaction. It was also stated that appointments were sometimes delayed because the requisite funds or persons with the requisite qualification were not available.

The Committee feels concerned about these matters and suggests that the faculties and departmental committees should periodically review the position about posts lying vacant, and send a report to the Vice-Chancellor. It should be the specific responsibility of the head of the department and the dean of the faculty to ensure that the sanctioned posts are filled up as soon as possible.

The Committee feels that there is need for streamlining the procedures for selection in order to eliminate delays and to ensure that the best available talent is recruited.

Selection
Committees:

For making appointments of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in the University Departments selection committees may be

constituted as under:

The Vice-Chancellor, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee; the Dean of the Faculty concerned; the Head of the Department if he is a Professor; one Professor of the Department in the specialisation in which the appointment is to be made to be nominated by the Syndicate; and three external experts not in the service of the university, one to be nominated by the Syndicate, one by the faculty and one to be nominated by the Chancellor out of the lists of experts which may be obtained from the U.G.C. Ad-hoc appointments should not be made unless absolutely necessary, and in any case they should not ordinarily be for a period exceeding six months. For visiting fellows, and persons appointed on deputation it should not be necessary to constitute selection committees and appointments may be made by the syndicate.

Service
Departments: The administrative structure of the university would consist of service departments concerned with the following:

1. Audit and Accounts
2. Academic Affairs
3. Examinations
4. Library
5. Personnel
6. Engineering and Caretaking and
7. University Press

The Committee is of the opinion that except the section concerned with audit and accounts, all other service departments should be placed under the direct charge of the Registrar, who shall function under the supervision of the pro-vice-chancellor. Matters relating to audit and accounts shall be under the direct supervision of the pro-Vice-Chancellor.

The Committee is of the view that contrary to the prevailing practice, administrative decisions should be taken by the officers of the University at the appropriate level, and there should be greater delegation of authority in administrative matters to the officers concerned. This would considerably reduce the need for a number of Standing Committees for deciding administrative matters.

No provision appears to be necessary for the department of the inspector of colleges, since in the proposed reorganisation the controlling authority in administrative matters in respect of the affiliated colleges will not be the syndicate. The autonomous council would have their own staff for the inspection of colleges.

Examinations: The University is at present burdened with the responsibility of conducting a large number of examinations which have often led to various disturbances and paralysed the university administration for long periods. It is essential to decentralise the system for the sake of administrative convenience and effective supervision and management.

Under the proposed reorganised pattern the Subject and Regional Councils will conduct their own examinations and will have

the necessary administrative arrangements and infra-structure for the purpose. Needless to say the degrees will be awarded by the Calcutta University although the examinations will be conducted by the Autonomous Councils.

The decentralisation of the present system of examination would help localise troubles or grievances within small sectors instead of throwing the whole system out of gear. It would also be helpful in staggering the schedule of examinations to overcome the problems of over-crowding and lack of accommodation.

Most of the university departments would also conduct their own examinations. A beginning has already been made in this direction by teaching departments having their own offices. It would be desirable to continue and extend such arrangements as they are administratively convenient and are conducive to better management. The necessary assistance for the new responsibility undertaken by the department has, of course, to be provided..

CHAPTER-VI - COLLEGES AND THE UNIVERSITY

Growth in number & size of Colleges:

Needless to say colleges form the basis and foundation of higher studies in the university, and the quality of postgraduate education and research in the university largely depends on the standards maintained by the colleges. As observed earlier there has been a rapid expansion in recent years in the number of colleges and their student enrolment. The number of colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University rose from 124 in 1962-63 to 209 in 1971-72. The student population in these colleges rose from 1.17 lakhs in 1962-63 to about 2.45 lakhs in 1971-72. The course-wise distribution of colleges during the period is indicated in the following statement:

Year	Number of Colleges							Total
	Arts, Science & Commerce.	Engg./ Tech.	Medicine & Dentistry	Agri. & Vet. Sc.	Teacher Training	Law	Phy. Edn. & Music.	
1962-63	102	4	10	1	5	1	1	124
1963-64	110	4	10	1	6	1	1	133
1964-65	127	4	10	2	6	1	1	151
1965-66	136	5	10	2	7	1	1	162
1966-67	143	6	10	2	7	1	1	173
1967-68	150	5	10	2	9	1	1	179
1968-69	162	6	10	2	14	1	1	196
1969-70	166	6	10	2	14	1	2	201
1970-71	168	6	10	2	14	3	2	205
1971-72	172	6	10	2	14	3	2	209

As many as 94 colleges came into existence during 1961-70 as compared with 33 in the preceding decade i.e. 1951-60. The increase in the number of colleges over the years since 1800 and their course-wise distribution are indicated below:

Period	Number of Colleges set up		
	Arts, Science & Commerce.	Professional	Total
1800-1849	5	1	6
1850-1899	10	3	13
1900-1920	4	4	8
1921-1930	3	1	4
1931-1940	6	3	9
1941-1950	35	3	38
1951-1960	26	7	33
1961-1970	79	15	94
	168	37	205

University's powers and responsibilities in respect of Colleges:

The Calcutta University Act, 1966, and the statutes, ordinances and regulations framed thereunder, have given wide powers to the University for supervision over its colleges. The Calcutta University Act, inter-alia, authorises the University:-

- (i) to affiliate to itself or to recognise colleges or institutions;
- (ii) to recognise affiliated colleges as constituent colleges or professional colleges and withdraw such recognition from any such college;
- (iii) to prescribe for colleges other than Government colleges and Government-sponsored colleges,
 - (a) the constitution, powers and functions of their governing bodies,
 - (b) the terms and conditions of service and emoluments for posts of principals, teachers, and such other employees as it may deem fit, and
 - (c) the rules for teachers' councils and provident fund;
- (iv) to provide for the inspection, or investigation into the affairs, of colleges or institutions recognised by it or affiliated to it, and to exercise general supervision and control over them;
- (v) to disaffiliate a college or an institution in any subject or subjects or to withdraw affiliation or recognition from colleges or institutions, if necessary;

- (vi) to take over temporarily the management of any college or institution, affiliated to, or recognised by, the university, other than Government college or a Government sponsored college or institution, in order to ensure that proper standards of teaching, training or instruction are maintained therein; and
- (vii) to dissolve the governing body of any affiliated, constituent or professional college or institution, other than a Government college or a Government - sponsored college, and, pending the reconstitution of the governing body thereof in such a manner as may be prescribed, to appoint an administrator or an ad-hoc governing body.

The ordinances framed under the Calcutta University Act, 1963, have laid down that it shall be the responsibility of the Syndicate, acting through the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for academic affairs, to exercise control and supervision over every college, and to ensure that:

- (a) the provisions of the Act, the statutes, the ordinances and the regulations are regularly and faithfully implemented by the college;
- (b) nothing is done by the college either in the administrative or in the academic sphere affecting or tending to affect adversely and functioning of the college as an educational institution;
- (c) the resources of the college, including library resources and laboratory equipment, are made available to the students for their instruction; and
- (d) the financial stability of the college is maintained.

According to the present ordinances, the syndicate may give such directions to a college regarding its administration and academic or financial affairs, as the Syndicate may, from time to time, consider necessary and proper. It has been specifically provided under the ordinances that every college shall be inspected on behalf of the university ordinarily once a year and more often when so directed by the Syndicate. Such inspection shall be carried out by the Inspector of Colleges or the Deputy Inspector of Colleges and such other person or persons as may be appointed by the Syndicate for the purpose.

The first statutes of the university provide for the appointment of an Inspector of Colleges "who shall be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the terms and conditions for affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges, for recommending recognition or withdrawal of recognition from colleges as

constituent or professional colleges, for inspection of colleges, for preparation of other reports and maintenance of records in relation thereto."

Views on
relations
between
colleges &
university:

Some opinions communicated to the committee regarding the functioning of the colleges and their relationship with the university are as follows:

With its number of affiliated colleges now being over 200 and the corresponding increase in student enrolment, it is no more possible for the university to supervise the work of its affiliated colleges, differing widely in physical and academic resources.

Regarding affiliated colleges, the university should bear greater responsibility. The idea of de-linking colleges from the university should be given up. If the university has the requisite authority in allocating necessary funds, better planning would be possible and the university would be in a better position to ensure the functioning of its affiliated colleges on sound academic principles which are at present observed more in the breach. The university will have to arrange for regular inspection, to obtain periodic progress reports from colleges, to organise refresher courses in different subjects for teachers, etc.

The most pressing problem for the Calcutta University at the present moment which accounts for most of the ills from which it suffers is the colleges, their student population and their examinations. For a university with a large number of colleges to maintain and preserve, the ideal relationship between the university and the colleges through the channel of an Inspector of Colleges has failed. It is really difficult for all the affiliating universities at the present moment to build up ties of relationship and links. The responsibilities of undergraduate education are proving too much of a burden to the universities in general and the Calcutta University in particular.

The Calcutta University Act, 1966, envisaged decentralisation of undergraduate studies through the introduction of ten undergraduate councils and 42 boards of studies, in order to effectively deal with all academic affairs concerning admissions, examinations, student discipline, athletics, instructions, curricula, libraries, etc. Unfortunately, the scheme was not given even a trial during the last four years leaving the undergraduate colleges, their teaching and examination, almost in the lurch. The university authority almost entirely engrossed itself in the conduct of examinations only without giving adequate attention to teaching, planning

and development, revision of syllabus and curriculum, and examination reform at the undergraduate level. The inspection of colleges, a very important function of the university, has been completely neglected.

The number of undergraduate colleges under the Calcutta University is at present so large that it is not physically possible for the inspector and the Deputy Inspector of Colleges to undertake annually the work of inspecting all colleges. Under such circumstances, conditions laid down by the university before affiliation is granted to colleges are not maintained and academic efficiency falls to the minimum level.

In the first phase of development, all efforts should be made to bring the affiliated colleges closer to the university headquarters, so that a more experienced functional guidance by the parent body is available to the affiliated colleges at this crucial hour. Any organic separation of the undergraduate teaching from the main mass of the university postgraduate teaching will be absolutely suicidal. One factor for the degeneration of standard and quality of the Calcutta University is the stepmotherly behaviour of the parent body to its affiliates. The functional relation between the two organs, the post-graduate and the undergraduate training is far from satisfactory.

Affiliated colleges are a very important component of the academic life of the university. The undergraduate and postgraduate studies have an organic link. It would be injurious for both if the link is snapped.

The undergraduate colleges should be taken proper care of, otherwise the postgraduate super-structure must at one time crumble down. For the undergraduate colleges, the present University Act provides for an ill-equipped inspectorate, nearly powerless undergraduate councils and ineffective boards of undergraduate studies. The proper functioning of the inspectorate is vital for the whole of the university.

The role of the university should not only be of a supervisory nature but also of an advisory one. Inspection should be more frequent to see that academic standards are maintained. Nothing should stand in the way, even in the case of sponsored colleges, of having strict academic vigilance over affiliated colleges.

The progress and development of a university are related in a major way to the progress of its affiliated colleges. There is hardly any academic understanding between the university and the colleges at present.

The university has been greatly handicapped in exercising its powers and fulfilling its functions with respect to its affiliated colleges. The number of colleges and their student enrolment have increased rapidly, but the administrative machinery set up for looking after this important sector has been extremely inadequate and ineffective.

The Calcutta University Act, 1966, attempted to grapple with the problem for the first time, by providing that undergraduate education should be managed separately; and for this purpose ten undergraduate councils were set up. But during the last four years under the new Act, these councils have not been able to function effectively.

The university has to strengthen its affiliated colleges, to aid them to provide better instruction, to broaden the college programme, and to create an atmosphere conducive to an improvement of academic performance and standards. In spite of the many authorities in the university sharing responsibility for relationship with affiliated colleges, no one person other than the Inspector of Colleges has this responsibility as a major task, and the Inspector finds his resources stretched to the limit. Even the statutory provision regarding the annual inspection of colleges could not be honoured.

Autonomous
Councils:

/education

Keeping the various factors and circumstances in view, the committee has suggested restructuring of the university to provide for six autonomous councils of undergraduate studies— one each for the regions of Northern, Central & Southern Calcutta; and one each in the subjects of medicine, engineering and technology, and one for professional studies to look after studies in law, museology, etc. As already indicated, the student population under the jurisdiction of each of these undergraduate councils would be within manageable limits. The institutional machinery suggested would be conducive to administrative efficiency and would also provide opportunities for strengthening academic liaison between the university and the colleges. Suitable arrangements are necessary to ensure that the university takes continuing interest in the development of collegiate education and provides the requisite leadership, assistance and cooperation for this purpose. This has been discussed in details in Chapter V on organisation and structure. It would be necessary for the autonomous councils to establish expert committees wherefrom advice and guidance would be available to the affiliated colleges in planning and implementing their development programmes. Experts from the university departments should be involved in these committees. Periodical inspection of the affiliated colleges by teams of experts and educationists is essential in the interest of the development of colleges and maintenance of standards. Affiliation is a privilege which is to be continually earned and deserved by the institutions concerned.

University
Department
role in
improvement
of colleges:

The Committee would further like to make the following recommendations for strengthening liaison between the university departments and the affiliated colleges.

1. Refresher courses and orientation programmes should be organised periodically or on a continuing basis by selected university departments for the benefit of teachers in the affiliated colleges. These courses or programmes should include discussions on new developments in the various fields of knowledge and better methods and techniques of instruction. In the first instance, selected teachers from colleges conducting honours courses may be invited to these programmes on a planned basis. There should also be special orientation courses for fresh or junior teachers of affiliated colleges. These would be intended to acquaint the participants with:

- (i) the psychology of learning and motivation;
- (ii) curriculum construction;
- (iii) improved methods of teaching, with special emphasis on group methods, through demonstration lessons and films;
- (iv) setting question papers on modern lines and using recent techniques in examination reform and evaluation procedures; and
- (v) extra-curricular obligations of teachers including the promotion of healthy relations between the teachers and the taught.

Financial assistance should be available to the university so that such courses and programmes may be planned by the university on a continuing basis to enable college teachers to improve their professional competence and effectiveness. In view of the rapid advances in all fields of knowledge, a competent teacher has to be a continuing student.

2. Some selected university departments may undertake a concerted programme for qualitative improvement of teaching in the undergraduate colleges. Some of the important activities these departments could undertake would be as follows:-

- (i) an assessment of the existing syllabi, methods of instruction and evaluation, and the physical facilities available;
- (ii) preparation of model courses of study, revised lists of experiments and the equipment required for conducting these experiments, and the library services needed for the new academic programmes to be introduced;
- (iii) preparation of suitable books and laboratory manuals;
- (iv) development of workshop facilities and making a substantial part of the practicals workshop-based, and the designing and fabrication of kits and equipment;

- (v) training of college teachers and increasing their effectiveness so that they could adopt new methods of teaching, demonstration, discussions etc.
- (vi) establishment of fruitful channels of communication between the university departments and the college departments concerned; and
- (vii) extension of the facilities available in the university departments to the college teachers. These may include short-term visits as well as accepting a few selected college teachers for an academic year at the university departments to enable them to improve their competence as teachers.

It is suggested that these programmes may be undertaken by a few selected university departments in science subjects as well as in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

3. Some university departments may publish a periodical newsletter for the benefit of the colleges giving them information about new reading materials, specialised equipment, programmes of research, improved methods of instruction and evaluation etc. Contributions to the newsletter could be invited from university and college teachers.

4. Visits by university teachers to selected colleges, particularly those conducting honours courses, may be encouraged. Such teachers could be invited to deliver lectures or conduct seminars in the colleges.

5. Selected teachers from the colleges may be closely associated with the programme of teaching and research in the university departments.

6. Opportunities for advanced training in the university for selected technical staff in the colleges may be made available. The benefit of central facilities, such as those relating to workshop instrumentation etc. may be shared by the university with its colleges.

It would be necessary to make adequate provision for implementing the above programmes. The university should evolve a phased and coordinated programme for this purpose. A selective approach would be necessary to deploy the available funds to the best advantage.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs, for the Fifth Five Year Plan has been included in the financial estimates (Chapter-XI). A provision of at least Rs.15 lakhs would be needed for this purpose in the Sixth Plan.

CHAPTER-VII - AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

No progress or improvement of standards in university education is possible under a system which insists on a drab uniformity in academic courses and programmes. A measure of freedom or autonomy should be given to some institutions for innovations and new experiments. While a large number of colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University ought to be helped to provide at least the minimum facilities for the courses conducted by them, it is equally necessary to encourage and support some institutions, carefully selected on the basis of their facilities, their performance and achievements, and potentialities for further development, to attain higher academic standards.

Views on
Autonomous
Colleges:

Academic opinion regarding the above recommendation of the Education Commission (1964-66) has not been unanimous. Some views communicated to the committee regarding autonomous colleges are given below:-

It is essential now to recognise some autonomous colleges on a selective basis, which may concentrate on organising training facilities for technological, industrial, and other academic work. This will be specially applicable to the professional institutions for higher education.

In general, it is considered that for functional convenience, rapid growth and development, colleges having good organisation, adequate number of qualified staff, good library and laboratory facilities, and outstanding record of performance, should be granted autonomous status. This kind of academic freedom would be particularly necessary and useful in the case of engineering colleges for the greater cooperation between the institution and industry, for the development of new projects in the courses offered; and for ensuring that the engineering faculty keeps pace with the development of industry and technology.

As recommended by the Education Commission, the autonomous colleges should be free to devise and plan their own programmes of studies, their methods of teaching, evaluation and assessment. The control by the university should be limited to general supervision. This should be done through a body consisting of university representatives and the representatives of the autonomous college on a 50:50 basis.

The question of conferring the status of autonomous colleges on selected institutions should not arise in respect of professional colleges; on the contrary, the university should have full control of all the professional colleges in the best interest of medical teaching.

The university may immediately delegate the powers of conferring degrees to the faculties of professional education,

and the status of autonomous colleges may be conferred on some of the selected institutions entrusted with professional instruction, i.e., medicine, law, technology and engineering, teacher training, journalism, arts and crafts, home science, music etc. The Senate and the Syndicate of the university may maintain liaison with these autonomous institutions through the deans of the respective faculties.

What will be the basis for making some colleges autonomous to the exclusion of others? This suggestion, if accepted, will make some colleges brahmins and the rest sudras in the hierarchy of colleges. Is it desirable? In the prevailing situation, when even principals and professors are not spared from physical assaults by examinees, for objecting to mass copying by the latter, will it be wise to create some autonomous colleges with power of conferring degrees? Will the principals of autonomous colleges be able to resist the pressure by students who would not pass the examinations to confer degrees on them also? Besides, will the degrees conferred by such colleges be treated at par with those conferred by the university?

It may not be possible right now for many of the affiliated colleges under the Calcutta University with their existing physical facilities, academic resources and financial set up to take over the responsibilities implicit in their recognition as autonomous colleges. But such of the colleges as have been teaching up to the honours standard for many years with distinction, have competent teachers, well-equipped laboratory and library facilities, besides other required resources, and have maintained an unbroken record of academic excellence and integrity, would certainly merit this recognition. Needless to say such colleges would cater to the needs of the most talented students and serve as model institutions. In this respect autonomous colleges can play a very important role as pace-setting institutions, serving as models for others to emulate.

The idea of autonomous colleges does not seem acceptable in as much as it will lead to no general improvement in standard. To us, the problem is one of under-nourished colleges. We cannot accept the idea that a few show-piece colleges at a huge cost can be of any good to education in general. Rather, by attracting a substantial portion of financial allocation such colleges could only lead to the further impoverishment of the already under-nourished colleges. What prevents an institution from attaining excellence under the overall discipline of the university?

The concept of
Autonomous
Colleges:

The committee feels that the development of autonomous colleges is an experiment worth undertaking in view of its many advantages. The concept of an autonomous college, as defined

by the Education Commission (1964-66) can be used for raising standards and encouraging the pursuit of excellence in carefully selected institutions. It would be easier to make improvements in the courses of study and methods of teaching and evaluation in a few selected colleges, than in the entire university as a whole with a large number of disparate colleges. Autonomous colleges would help in breaking fresh ground in the field of collegiate education, and such institutions, if properly developed and conducted, could function as pace-setting institutions. They could offer challenging academic programmes and play a special role in catering to outstanding students.

Position in
other
Universities

The universities of Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, Meerut and Himachal Pradesh have already a specific provision in their respective acts for the recognition of institutions as autonomous colleges. The question of giving a measure of freedom or autonomy to selected colleges to enable them to improve their academic programmes has been engaging the attention of several other universities. The Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, affiliated to the Ranchi University, has recently been given the status of an autonomous institution. It is learnt that Sri Venkateswara and Calicut Universities are contemplating measures to give autonomy to some of their affiliated institutions.

Autonomy at
Undergraduate
level to
start with:

Keeping the above in view the committee recommends that selected colleges, which have the requisite facilities and resources, and have consistently maintained high standards, be given an autonomous status by the Calcutta University to enable them to experiment with new courses of study, methods of teaching and evaluation, etc. Institutions which are in a position to introduce advanced or up-to-date courses in fields beyond the competence of other institutions ought to be permitted by the university to do so. Again selected colleges should be allowed to adopt their own methods of teaching and assessment even though other colleges may not find this practicable. The committee is of the opinion that, in the first instance, the experiment of autonomous colleges should be restricted to the field of undergraduate education, including honours courses. The question of conferring autonomy at the postgraduate level may be deferred for the present, until the functioning and performance of institutions given autonomy in the field of undergraduate education have been carefully reviewed and evaluated.

Criteria:

The criteria for the selection of colleges as autonomous institutions have to be carefully worked out. The basic pre-requisites are: good students, good staff, good facilities, and good management. A number of considerations like past record and performance, the existing staff, the physical facilities available in the college, and the potential for further growth have to be taken into account. Ordinarily well established colleges of at least 10 years standing which recruit teachers and admit students purely on merit, and which have shown outstanding results, qualitatively and quantitatively, over the preceding period of five years may be considered for the

privilege. It is necessary to ensure that such colleges do not levy any capitation fees and have an efficient, progressive and broad-based management. The board of governors and other academic bodies in an autonomous college should be properly constituted with suitable external representation. It is suggested that the board of governors may consist of 10 to 15 members. It may include two eminent educationists, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and the Deans of the Faculties in which the college functions as an autonomous institution. The board should also include two representatives of the teaching staff. The board of studies established by the autonomous colleges in each discipline should give representation to the head of the university department concerned and also include two external experts in each subject, not connected with the university or any of its colleges.

If Government colleges are admitted to the privilege of autonomy, they must have proper boards of management as suggested above, besides fulfilling other essential criteria. In the case of such colleges, it will be necessary to ensure that the staff of the institution concerned have some continuity of tenure and are not subject to frequent transfers.

It would be desirable to make a provision for two or more autonomous colleges in close proximity to coordinate their efforts and pool their resources and talents.

The autonomous colleges will prescribe their own admission policy and conduct their own examinations. The results will be declared by the college on the basis of which degrees will be awarded by the parent university. In the degrees or diplomas given to the students the name of the college should be specifically mentioned.

Autonomous
College & the
University:

An autonomous college will not be de-linked from the University. As a matter of fact no college can be given an autonomous status unless the university has had an opportunity of carefully considering all relevant factors. When the privilege of autonomy is sought by a college a screening committee should be set up by the Syndicate. The Syndicate may consult the faculties and the Regional or subject council of undergraduate education concerned. Provision has to be made for a periodical review of the functioning of an autonomous college. It should be open to the university to revoke the autonomous status of a college, if at any stage, it begins to deteriorate.

Provision in
University Act

There is at present no provision in the Calcutta University Act, 1966, and the statutes and ordinances framed thereunder, for the admission of selected colleges or institutions to the privilege of autonomy. The U.G.C. Committee on Governance of Universities noted that it had not been possible to make any headway regarding the recognition of outstanding colleges as autonomous institutions since in the legislative enactments governing most of the universities, no provision has been made

for such colleges or institutions.

It may be stated that the Act of the Delhi University has been recently amended to empower the university to declare colleges conducting courses of study in the faculties of medicine, technology, music or fine arts as autonomous colleges. The relevant statutes regarding the conferment of autonomous status are as follows:-

- (1) A college or institution established or maintained by or admitted to the privileges of the university, imparting instruction for courses of studies in the faculties of medical sciences, technology, music or fine arts, may be declared as an autonomous college by the Academic Council within the framework of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances of the University and subject to the overall supervision of the University and subject to the concurrence of the University Grants Commission.
- (2) No college shall be declared as an autonomous college except on the recommendation of a screening committee constituted by the Academic Council for the purpose. The screening committee shall, among others, include at least two external experts not connected with the university or any of its colleges. While recommending a college to be declared as an autonomous college, the screening committee shall take into account considerations such as past record and performance, the existing staff, the physical facilities available in the college and the potential for further growth etc.
- (3) The Academic Council while declaring a college as an autonomous college shall specify the period for which such status is accorded, the extent of the autonomy which the college may have and the matters in relation to which such autonomy may be exercised. Provided that it shall be open to the Academic Council, after careful scrutiny of the position, to revoke the autonomous status if at any stage the college begins to deteriorate in its standards.
- (4) The functioning of an autonomous college or institution shall be periodically reviewed by the college council concerned and reported to the Academic Council.
- (5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the other statutes, the ordinances and the regulations, a college declared as an autonomous college shall have autonomy to the extent and in respect of matters in relation to which it may exercise such autonomy on any or all of the matters specified below in respect of the various courses for which it has been admitted to the privilege

of the University:

- (i) to frame its own rules of admission to the various courses;
- (ii) to prescribe the courses of studies;
- (iii) to publish lists of prescribed or recommended text-books and to publish syllabuses of the prescribed courses of studies;
- (iv) to appoint examiners and moderators and, if necessary, to remove and to fix their fees, emoluments, travelling and other expenses in consultation with and with the approval of the faculties concerned;
- (v) to prescribe the fees, including examination and other fees to be charged from the students after consulting the university;
- (vi) to make arrangements for the instruction and examinations for the students admitted to the various courses;
- (vii) to declare the results of the various examinations or to appoint committees of experts to do so and to make recommendations to the university regarding the conferment of degrees and diplomas on the successful candidates in respect of the various courses;
- (viii) to undertake and arrange its own academic programmes; and
- (ix) such other matters as may be prescribed by the statutes, the ordinances and the regulations.

The Committee recommends that similar powers may be vested in the Calcutta University but these need not be restricted to institutions conducting courses in special fields or faculties. The proposals for the development of education in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), as accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its 38th session held in September, 1972, include a specific recommendation that the programme of autonomous colleges should be implemented vigorously and by the end of the plan period, at least 5% of the college should be given the privilege of autonomy. The Board recommended that at the collegiate level, the autonomous colleges ought to function as 'pace-setting institutions.'

The committee had before it specific proposals from the Presidency College, Calcutta and the Bengal Engineering College, Howrah, for recognition as autonomous institutions. The Presidency College has sought the privilege of autonomy for all the undergraduate courses it is conducting at the honours level, and has suggested a phased programme extending over the next

three years for autonomy as regards postgraduate studies. The college proposes to revise and improve the syllabi, and devise its own procedures of assessing student performance.

The Bengal Engineering College, Howrah, is conducting undergraduate and postgraduate courses in various branches of engineering and technology. The institution, it is stated has the requisite equipment, staff and other facilities for advanced studies and research in several specialised fields.

The Principal of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta also sought an autonomous status for the college at the honours level in arts and science subjects. He also desired that autonomy be given to the college to take up postgraduate teaching in two or three subjects. The Ram Krishna Mission Residential College, Narendrapur, desired that autonomy be given to it for honours courses, and provision be also made for postgraduate studies in English and Mathematics.

If the recommendation made by the Committee regarding autonomous colleges is accepted, and a provision made in the act and statutes of the Calcutta University for the recognition of outstanding colleges as autonomous institutions, the proposals of the colleges listed above and others which satisfy the prescribed criteria may be carefully examined by screening committees to be appointed by the university and the Regional or subject Councils concerned. The privilege and responsibility of functioning as autonomous institutions may, in the first instance, be restricted to pass and honours courses at the undergraduate level.

The status of autonomy would involve the college concerned in considerable additional expenditure, for which financial assistance will have to be provided. The question of assistance will have to be separately taken up with the U.G.C. and the Government of West Bengal. No provision has been made for the purpose in the financial estimates.

CHAPTER VIII - CORRESPONDENCE COURSES & PART-TIME EDUCATION

The growth and expansion of student enrolment in the Calcutta University, including its affiliated colleges, has been extremely rapid. As stated earlier, the enrolment rose from 1,17,248 in 1962-63 to 2,44,584 in 1971-72 i.e. it doubled over a period of eight years. In some sectors the increase was phenomenal. Treating 1962-63 as base, the enrolment increased by 99% in arts courses, 91% in science, 169% in Commerce, 132% in Law and 241% in education. At the undergraduate level the enrolment went up from 97,439 in 1964-65 to 2,05,174 in 1971-72. At the postgraduate stage the enrolment rose from 5,095 to 8,842 during

the same period. There has thus been a mounting pressure on the existing facilities.

Pressure for Admission:

The Vice-Chancellor has repeatedly referred to the irresistible demand for admission to various courses and the dearth of facilities and resources. Some of his observations are reproduced below:-

The number of students has risen by large percentages. As more and more students come out of the higher secondary schools, they are clamouring for admission to the various courses in colleges. The resulting pressure on colleges has forced the university to accept the demands of the colleges for the grant of affiliation in a large number of courses. The university in its turn has been forced to admit larger number of students to the different postgraduate courses without being in a position to provide adequate facilities in accommodation, libraries, laboratories, etc.

(Letter to the Education Minister dated the 3rd September, 1970)

The question of expansion of educational facilities at the postgraduate level has assumed great importance in view of the large numbers of students coming out successful at the undergraduate courses. During the year (1969-70), affiliation in various honours subjects has been granted to about 44 colleges and the demand for the opening of honours courses is being faced continuously by almost every principal. As a result, within the next two or three years, large number of students would be passing the undergraduate courses with honours in different subjects. Already in almost all science departments, we have come to a state when we have been forced to restrict admission only to those honours students who have secured very high marks. We are already over-crowded and it would not be possible to increase the number of admissions even in arts subjects.

(Address at the University Convocation, October 1, 1970)

In the successive annual reports of the Calcutta University, there are similar references to the difficulty of admitting a larger number of students.

In his inaugural address to the Conference of Vice-Chancellors, convened by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services, and the University Grants Commission in April, 1969, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, the then Minister for Education & Youth Services, observed: "Enrolments in higher education are increasing very rapidly; and,

as the available resources are distressingly inadequate, this is leading to a deterioration in the level of facilities provided for students in the existing institutions and to the establishment of large numbers of new institutions which are sub-standard. An obvious solution would be to limit admissions to available facilities but this is more easily said than done." The upsurge in the field of higher education, which has been a characteristic feature of the educational system in recent years, is the result of a complex of factors and causes, including the increasing recognition of the important role of education in the national economy and the growing aspiration for the prestige and advantage accruing from higher education.

Even when the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University is delimited as recommended in Chapter-IV, the enrolment is likely to double over the next 10 years if the present trends hold. Under the present conditions it would not be feasible to increase appreciably the intake capacity of the existing institutions. A number of colleges are already running in 'shifts'. A single building sometimes accommodates 2 or 3 institutions, running in the morning, day and evening, each having separate management and staff. Some university departments have also been compelled to resort to double shift and to conduct morning classes to accommodate a large number of students.

Need for
Correspondence
Courses:

To meet this increasing demand for higher education without expanding the intake capacity of existing institutions, it is necessary to plan for non-formal kinds of education such as Correspondence Courses. Without correspondence courses and other channels of part-time education, in one form or other, it would be difficult for the Calcutta University to meet the large-scale educational needs of the people within its jurisdiction. The correspondence system would help the university in widening educational opportunities and economising on costs. This would not suffer from limitations of class-room accommodation and other physical facilities, and would help, to some extent, to overcome the shortage of competent teachers. An expert committee on correspondence courses and evening classes appointed by the Ministry of Education, Government of India in August, 1961 was convinced that 'if the scheme is conscientiously operated by exacting and skilled teachers and educational administrators, standards need not and will not suffer.' The Committee was of the view that 'under the correspondence method, it is possible for persons with concentration and discipline to become better instructed and educated graduates than those at present produced by some affiliated colleges.' As regards costs, the committee agreed with the view that it should be possible to organise correspondence courses on a 'self-paying basis' but 'in the early stages of the scheme when enrolment is not likely to be very high, it will be difficult to make the course self-paying', and 'it may be necessary for capital and recurring expenditure to be incurred in order to run the scheme effectively. Even so, per capita expenditure for correspondence courses should be substantially lower than the per capita expenditure at regular colleges.'

The Education Commission (1964-66) observed that correspondence courses were 'a well-tried and tested technique' and should be extended as widely as possible. This will reduce the pressure for admissions on the existing institutions and to some extent arrest the progressive deterioration in standards on account of growing numbers. The Education Commission felt that there need be no apprehension that the provision of facilities for part-time education through correspondence courses would lead to a deterioration of standards, and was of the view that correspondence courses would help reduce the capital costs of expanding higher education and cut down even the recurring costs to a substantial extent. Such courses would bring carefully prepared learning material of high quality to the individual in his own home, and a relatively small body of staff could be deployed to provide these courses for a very large number of students.

Position in
other
countries:

The experience of correspondence courses in other countries of the world, such as the U.S.A., Sweden, the U.S.S.R., Japan and Australia, where they have been extensively used for a long time, confirms the value and efficacy of such courses, and there is hardly any ground for the fear that the correspondence courses are an inferior form of education to that given in regular schools and colleges. Such courses are playing a dynamic and constructive role in the Soviet Union by providing educational opportunities and continuing education to a large number of people. Of about five million students enrolled for higher education in the Soviet Union, about 40 per cent study through correspondence courses. There are 16 autonomous institutes of correspondence studies and about 500 correspondence faculties or departments attached to various universities or institutes offering a wide range of courses.

The 'open university' in the United Kingdom which supplements correspondence instruction with radio and television programmes, contact classes, taped lessons, programmed learning, etc. provides another interesting example of non-formal part-time education. The aim of the university is to provide the opportunity of higher education, and of obtaining a degree comparable in standard to degrees awarded at other universities in Britain, to adults who can undertake systematic part-time study. The Chancellor of the University described the object of the open university in these words: "The first, and most urgent, task before us is to cater for the many thousands of people, fully capable of higher education, who for one reason or another, do not get it. To them we offer a further opportunity. Wherever there is an unprovided need for higher education supplementing the existing provision, there is our constituency." The most significant feature of the open university system is a co-ordinated use of various methods of communication and instruction. It involves the use of the new educational technology, and an integrated system of instruction consisting of correspondence lessons, radio and television programmes, short-term orientation courses, seminars, personal counselling etc. One essential aspect is that the students and tutors meet occasionally and participate in specially devised programmes which include

lectures, seminars and group discussions. Those studying science or technical subjects are given access to laboratories or workshops during week-ends or in vacation time.

Recommendations of Central Advisory Board: The conference of Education Secretaries and Directors of Education convened by the Union Ministry of Education in September, 1972, referred to the pressing need for relieving the pressure on institutional facilities for higher education by providing opportunities for continuing education through correspondence courses, evening colleges, and also through facilities for appearing for the examinations privately. The Central Advisory Board of Education also at its 36th session held in September 1972 considered proposals for the development of education and culture in the Fifth Five Year Plan and stressed the development of programmes of internal education and emphasised the value and importance of correspondence education, including the establishment of an 'open university' system. The Board anticipated an additional student enrolment of 16 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period and expected that about a third of the students enrolled in higher education would be in correspondence courses and in programmes of private study. In his address to the Board, Shri L.K. Gujral, Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting, mentioned that the open university appears to provide an excellent opportunity for making university education available, particularly in the field of humanities, social sciences, general science, etc. to the widest cross section of the Indian people. Many intelligent persons who are employed and are, therefore, unable to undergo full time instruction have derived considerable benefit from the correspondence courses duly backed by lectures broadcast by the A.I.R. The open university experiment has tremendous sociological significance in the context of the nation's progress towards a classless society of equal opportunity for all.

Position in other Universities: A number of universities in India have already introduced correspondence courses at various levels as indicated below:-

Name of the University	Correspondence courses offered
Delhi University	B.A. (Pass), B.Sc. (Hon), Group-A, B.Com. (Pass).
Rajasthan University	B.Com (Pass), M.A.
Punjabi University	Pre-University, M.A.
Mysore University	Pre-University, B.A., M.A.
Meerut University	B.A.
Madurai University	B.A.
Bombay University	I.A., I.Com
Punjab University	P.U.C.
Andhra University	B.A., B.Com
Uttar Pradesh University	P.U.C., B.A., M.A., B.Ed., M.Ed.
Sri Venkateswara University	B.A.

The Committee discussed various problems relating to correspondence courses with the Directors of such courses in the Delhi, Punjabi, Rajasthan, and Mysore Universities. The Directors were of the unanimous opinion that quality does not necessarily suffer in the correspondence system. On the contrary, the system offers considerable scope for improving the quality of work and standards of academic achievement. The Director of Correspondence Courses, Delhi University, stated that correspondence courses had relieved the university of a large burden of student enrolment, and that a student of correspondence courses was required to incur an expenditure of Rs.200 per annum only as against an expenditure of Rs.700/- by a regular student (including tuition fee, transport and incidental expenses). The Director, Correspondence Courses, Punjabi University, Patiala, mentioned that the cost per student to the university in the correspondence courses was only Rs.207/- per annum. He stated that the correspondence courses were started to meet the challenge of a rapid rise in enrolment for higher education and that "apart from being the most economical method of imparting education, correspondence system has certain advantages over the age-old conventional method of class-room teaching in that it instills in the students self-reliance, confidence, initiative and dignity of labour. The students can earn and learn simultaneously under this system."

Some of the distinguished educationists who offered to the committee the benefit of their advice and guidance strongly supported the introduction of correspondence courses by the Calcutta University. The Committee is of the view that it is desirable for the university to undertake a large-scale programme of correspondence courses at various levels. Such a programme, to begin with, may be introduced in arts and commerce at the undergraduate level. Further extension of the correspondence system to postgraduate courses and to other disciplines may be planned in the light of the experience and results achieved.

Advantages of
Correspondence
Courses:

Some of the obvious advantages of introducing the correspondence courses would be as follows:-

- (i) They would, to some extent, relieve the university departments and colleges of the burden of continually increasing enrolment in various courses.
- (ii) Such courses would help to arrest the proliferation of sub-standard institutions and the indiscriminate and unplanned expansion of existing colleges.
- (iii) It would be possible to obtain the services of highly competent and reputed teachers in various institutions to prepare the course materials. This will greatly benefit the student community and incidentally help in improving standards.
- (iv) Students would be able to carry on their studies at their leisure and convenience, in their own homes.

They will have to rely on systematic hard work and self-help and also receive individual attention through response sheets and personal contact programmes.

- (v) The regular system of education is heavily subsidized by the State but correspondence courses would help to achieve better results without any subsidy. Several directorates of correspondence courses have been able to accumulate sizable surplus funds which are available for further development.

Even now the University permits a large number of students to appear as external candidates for the examinations conducted by it. In 1970, the number of external students in various disciplines and at the postgraduate level was 6,300. The popular disciplines number of such students attracted by them were as follows: Bengali-1147, English-1045, History-1066, Islamic History and Culture-628, Political Science-632, Philosophy-145, Pure Mathematics-209, Sanskrit-113, and M.Com-1064. At the undergraduate level also the university admits a large number of external candidates to its examinations. At the B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. examinations of 1971, the number of such students was 17,495 and 3,790 respectively (both for Part-I and Part-II students). The University does not provide any guidance or help to the external students and leaves them to fend for themselves. This leads to a dilution of standards and encourages the mushroom growth of teaching shops. A committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of facilities for students to appear privately for the examination as external students felt that it would be necessary and desirable to introduce correspondence course for the benefit of such students.

Directorate
of Correspondence
Courses:

The Calcutta University should have a full-fledged Directorate of Correspondence Courses with the requisite academic and administrative staff, library facilities, office accommodation etc. The Directorate should have links with the regional councils, as well as the university departments and faculties concerned. It may have a governing board consisting of 2 or 3 nominees of the Regional Councils concerned and 2 or 3 from the faculties. The Deans of faculties concerned could be associated with the board. The Chairman of the board may be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. The Director of Correspondence Courses would be the secretary of the governing board. The directorate would conduct correspondence courses in selected disciplines and courses, and if necessary, have sub-divisions to look after the academic programmes faculty-wise or course-wise. It would be an advantage if the Directorate could make use of some of the instructional methods of the 'open university' system.

The committee is of the view that the proposed directorate of correspondence courses should have a considerable measure of autonomy in academic and administrative matters. However, it has

to function under the aegis of the university since the courses conducted by it would lead to degrees awarded by the university.

The Committee recommends that a total building accommodation of 25,000 sq.ft. should be provided for the Directorate. Funds amounting to rupees five lakhs for books and journals and rupees one lakh for equipment (including reprographic and duplicating equipment) should also be made available. The directorate should have a library of taped lessons, film strips, etc. The full-time academic staff should consist of the Director in the Professor's grade, and a Reader and four Lecturers for each discipline in which correspondence courses are to be conducted. If the courses is conducted only at the under-graduate level to begin with as recommended, the staff strength may be one Reader and two lecturers per discipline. In addition the directorate would have the requisite part-time staff for preparing lessons, correcting response sheets, conducting contact programmes etc. For the administrative wing, the directorate would need a Registrar, two Assistant Registrars, two office Superintendents and the usual infra-structure of secretarial staff, including a cyclostyling section.

Study Centres: For running the correspondence courses efficiently, it would be necessary to establish at least ten study centres within the territorial jurisdiction of the Calcutta University. These centres have to be equipped with adequate library facilities. When television and radio programmes are evolved for students under the correspondence system, it would be necessary to equip these centres with television and radio sets. Taped lessons and lectures and tape recorders should also be provided. A library of recordings of useful radio programmes should be made available at each study centre. For lessons in science, when introduced, small experiment kits should also be provided. These study centres should be located in areas having a large population of students under the correspondence system. The centres could be housed in the existing colleges willing to provide rent-free accommodation and would function outside the normal working hours. Non-recurring funds for books and equipment (say Rs.50,000/-) and furniture (Rs.10,000/-) should be provided for each centre. The recurring expenditure per annum would be approximately Rs.10,000/- for the assistant librarian and other staff and Rs.5,000/- for contingencies, including electricity charges.

Expenditure
Estimates:

The non-recurring expenditure on the Directorate of Correspondence Courses would thus be as follows:-

1. Building including furniture	Rs.20.00 lakhs
2. Books	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
3. Equipment	Rs. 1.00 lakh
4. Study Centres -10	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Books and equipment	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Furniture	Rs. 1.00 lakh

In addition to the non-recurring expenditure indicated above, recurring expenditure will have to be incurred on the appointment of academic and administrative staff as well as the staff needed for the study centres. As indicated above,

correspondence courses which have an optimum enrolment, say 2,000 in each subject at the undergraduate level, can become self-supporting. If the enrolments are larger, then some financial surplus will be available for the further development of these courses. It is learnt that a number of universities conducting correspondence courses have been able to accumulate such surpluses. However, since the full-time staff will have to be appointed well before students are registered and the correspondence courses start functioning, an initial expenditure of Rs.2.5 lakhs will have to be provided for this purpose. In addition, provision will have to be made for a recurring expenditure of Rs.15,000/- per annum for each study centre for expenditure on library and other staff and contingencies.

CHAPTER IX - VOCATIONAL COURSES

Present Courses:

In 1917, the Calcutta University Commission pointed out that the great majority of university students—about 22,000 out of 26,000 pursue purely literary courses which do not fit them for any but administrative, clerical, teaching and legal careers¹.# The situation is not very much different today; only the numbers have multiplied. The courses offered in the field of general education have little relation to actual life and needs, and are not conducive to gainful employment. They do not even effectively prepare the students for the so-called 'white-collar professions'.

Unemployment among Graduates:

With the rapid growth of unemployment among the educated youth, in recent years, it has become necessary to consider suitable changes and modifications in the existing pattern of studies. On the basis of the census data for April, 1971, the figures of unemployed youth holding graduate or postgraduate qualifications in various sectors of higher education were as follows:—

Estimated Unemployment (All-India) April, 1971

Subject	Number Unemployed	
Arts	Graduates:	2,70,669
	Postgraduates:	62,747
Science	Graduates:	1,03,866
	Postgraduates:	18,041
Commerce	Graduates:	48,525
	Postgraduates:	2,504
Engineering & Technology:	Diploma holders:	33,000
	Graduates &	
	Postgraduates:	20,950

* Report of the Calcutta University Commission, 1917. Vol. I, p.21

Subject	Number Unemployed	
Medicine	Diploma holders:	1,515
	Graduates & Postgraduates:	5,291
Agriculture	Graduates:	6,882
	Postgraduates:	1,074
Veterinary Science:	Graduates & Postgraduates:	794
Total:		5,79,858

Source: Technical Manpower (bulletin of the CSIR), April, 1970.

West Bengal had, on the whole, a higher percentage of unemployment than the All-India averages. These are compared in the following table:

Comparative Unemployment in West Bengal

(April 1971)

Field	Level	Percentage of the total of each			Category		
		West Bengal		Total unemployed	All-India		
		Total unemployed	Seeking employment	Not seeking employment.	Total unemployed	Seeking employment.	Not seeking employment.
Science	P.G.	13.0	10.8	2.2	13.0	10.1	2.9
	G.	34.1	32.4	1.7	24.7	19.2	5.5
Engineering & Technology.	P.G.	9.3	9.2	- -	5.1	4.6	0.5
	G.	14.8	14.4	0.4	12.2	11.5	0.7
	Diploma	37.5	36.8	0.7	14.8	14.0	0.8
Medicine	P.G.	4.0	3.5	0.5	2.5	2.0	0.5
	G.	5.1	4.2	0.9	6.3	5.3	1.0
Agriculture	P.G.	23.6	23.0	0.6	8.0	7.5	0.7
	G.	18.4	17.7	0.7	14.6	13.3	1.3
Arts	P.G.	15.4	11.7	3.7	13.1	10.4	5.7
	G.	32.3	34.0	5.3	23.3	15.1	8.7
Commerce	P.G.	10.2	10.0	0.2	8.0	7.1	0.9
	G.	33.3	32.6	0.7	18.1	16.4	1.7

Note: P.G. - Postgraduate including Ph.D. - G. - Graduate

Source: Shri Kamalash Roy, Scientist-in-charge, National Register for Scientific Personnel, C.S.I.R., New Delhi.

The data given above is fairly indicative of the extent of prevailing unemployment among the educated youth in West Bengal vis-a-vis the country as a whole. As regards skilled personnel, the solution to unemployment would perhaps be found in rapid industrial and agricultural growth, and a vigorous expansion of the productive and developmental activities, including programmes of social services and general amenities. So far as general education is concerned, i.e. arts, science and commerce, the committee thinks that it would be necessary to restructure and diversify the courses, particularly at the undergraduate level, so that they conform increasingly to the quantum and pattern of employment opportunities for the educated youth.

Need for
diversifi-
cation:

The need for a transformation of the educational system so as to relate it to the actual life and needs of the people has often been stressed. The Education Commission (1964-66) strongly urged that education must be related to productivity, and recommended that 'work experience', i.e. actual participation in productive processes, may be in a workshop or a factory or on a farm, should be an integral part of education. This, the Commission felt, would bridge the gulf between the 'world of work,' and the 'world of study,' and make it easier for the educated youth to find employment or seek avenues of independent work.

The working paper on the development of education in the Fifth Plan, which was approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held in September, 1972, lays stress on diverting 50 per cent of the students at the higher secondary stage into 'suitable vocational courses', so as to relieve the pressure on the university system. The Board suggested the restructuring of the courses at the undergraduate stage and recommended as follows:-

"The first degree should provide a broad general education with three components. The first component is an awareness of the world around, a sense of values, and a commitment to the ideals and practical goals which the country has placed before itself. This implies a knowledge of human affairs at the level of individual, of society and of history, the main elements of the social and economic struggle, our Constitution and our plans, field work and social service, and elements of philosophy, fine arts and literature. The second component is the promotion of communication skills which implies training in language, speech and writing; and the third component is an academically-oriented study of some selected subjects.

At the postgraduate stage, greater emphasis will have to be placed on promotion of research and on a symbiotic combination of teaching and research."

The Committee is of the opinion that the courses in general education need a far greater change or modification than that suggested above. It would be necessary to diversify these courses and to give them a distinctly vocational bias directly related to employment opportunities. The existing pass courses, which account for a large bulk of the student population, are academically oriented, and are generally irrelevant to the present needs. These traditional courses have continued without much change for a long time. They do not adequately prepare students for advanced studies at the postgraduate level nor do they equip them with the skills that they need in actual life. One of the major drawbacks of the present educational system is the frustration that such courses lead to.

Specific
Vocational
Courses:

The Committee is of the opinion that students offering the B.Sc. (Pass) course would welcome the introduction of training in specific vocations related to the needs of modern life. There is a growing need for trained persons in fields like electronics and tele-communication. Similarly, students who have taken up arts and commerce courses would welcome an opportunity for specialised training in vocational courses such as secretarial practice, insurance, banking, tourism, etc. All this would require restructuring and diversification of the existing syllabi. Specialised courses for the vocational skills needed in well-defined sectors could be introduced as elective subjects within the framework of the existing courses.

Reliable data regarding the needs of trained manpower in various sectors are not easily available. However, keeping in view the present socio-economic trends, it may be possible broadly to determine the areas wherein employment opportunities are available and would grow. Vocational courses for such areas could be specially devised after close consultation with the employment agencies. If necessary, rapid surveys could be undertaken to determine the needs and requirements. The advice and guidance of the departments or agencies which are to utilise the products of the system would have to be taken so that the proposed courses are suitably tailored to needs.

The Committee is convinced that the introduction of vocational courses as suggested above would inject a healthy leaven in general education, and give meaning and significance to undergraduate studies. An illustrative list of vocational subjects suggested by the Principal, College of Vocational Studies, Delhi University is as follows:-

- (i) Tourism
- (ii) Office Management and Secretarial assistance
- (iii) Personal Secretaryship
- (iv) Store-keeping and stores accounting
- (v) Retailing and trade
- (vi) Insurance
- (vii) Book publishing
- (viii) Foreign trade
- (ix) Child care services and pre-school training

- (x) Hotel management and food services
- (xi) Textile and clothing
- (xii) Polymer technology
- (xiii) Instrument technology
- (xiv) Computer science
- (xv) Electronics
- (xvi) Pharmacy
- (xvii) Microbiology
- (xviii) Library science

The list may be modified in the light of the prevailing needs of Calcutta and adjoining areas.

It may be stated that the Delhi University has already started with the experiment of vocational courses and established a college of professional studies under its own management. This college, which started functioning in July 1972, provides facilities for the B.A. (Pass) course with one of the following vocational subjects as an elective: tourism, book-keeping, insurance, retailing and trade, store keeping and store's accounting, office management and secretaryship. The college follows the general pattern of B.A. (Pass) course but the students have the option of offering one of the vocational courses.

The Committee strongly recommends that the Calcutta University should start such courses in the existing colleges, and these may cover a wide field, including science-based courses. Many such courses would need intensive training facilities. Suitable laboratory or workshop facilities would have to be provided. In many cases, it would be useful to arrange practical training under actual working conditions in offices, workshops, farms and factories. For instruction, it would be necessary to invite suitable working personnel from various vocations on a part-time basis. The experiment of vocational courses may be restricted to the pass course only, since the honours course is expected to prepare students for advanced studies and has to be academically oriented.

No firm estimates of expenditure for introducing such courses can be given as this would depend on the number and kind of courses to be introduced. It is suggested that to begin with a limited number of colleges may be assisted to provide facilities for such courses. The academic and administrative details of the proposed scheme may be worked out by the Calcutta University. It is necessary to make a beginning in this direction as soon as possible. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is included in the financial estimates for this purpose.

CHAPTER X - DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Apart from organisational difficulties, which have already been referred to and discussed, the development and progress of the Calcutta University have been seriously retarded and hampered by the

inadequacy of essential facilities for advanced studies and research. Some of the major problems facing the University are: acute shortage of space, poor library and laboratory facilities, meagre budgetary provisions for working expenses and research, paucity of staff and technical services, including workshop and instrumentation facilities, and dearth of scholarships and fellowships. There has been an increasing gap between the available facilities and the needs arising from the growing sophistication and introduction of new specialisations in the field of advanced studies and research.

Coordination
among
Departments:

The Committee observed that there had been a lack of coordination even among related Departments, resulting in a waste of time and resources in carrying out programmes of teaching and research. The need for regrouping the Departments and Faculties has already been emphasised. If related or allied Departments are brought together under the umbrella of one Faculty, it becomes easier to ensure collaboration in teaching and research, and to promote inter-disciplinary studies. Apart from this such an arrangement makes it possible to provide the ancillary facilities at the Faculty level which can be shared by all the Departments in the Faculty. This is conducive to economy as well as administrative convenience.

Need for a
Single
Campus:

The University is at present functioning in a number of campuses separated from each other by long distances. The Committee is strongly of the view that it would be desirable for the University to have a single campus for all its Faculties and Departments and for the administrative and technical infrastructure. Most of the universities in the country, including some of the new universities like the Jawaharlal Nehru University, have large campuses for locating their Faculties and Departments in close proximity. A single campus makes inter-departmental and inter-faculty communication and cooperation relatively easier and makes it possible to provide common services and facilities. It also helps in building up a healthy corporate life and promoting co-curricular programmes like games and sports, and cultural activities. Considering the size of the Calcutta University and its growth and expansion, the Committee is of the view that there should be a campus of about 1000 acres. It would be an advantage if a plot of land of this size is found for the University in the Salt Lake area. However, if a plot of this size is not available immediately, it would still be essential to make a beginning with at least a 200 acre plot in order to relieve the congestion in the existing campuses. This could be extended further to meet the pressing needs for development and expansion.

Re-location of
Faculties:

The Committee is strongly of the view that it is essential to shift the Faculties of Technology and Social Sciences as well as the central administrative office to this new campus. The Faculties of Physical Sciences including Mathematics and Earth Sciences could be conveniently housed in the University College at 92, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road. The Faculty of Life Sciences may be located in the Science College at 35, Ballygunge Circular Road. The Faculty of Education and Psychology could be located at the campus on Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Road, if it is not possible to shift it to the

central campus. The Faculty of Humanities may function at the campus on Hazra Road. The Faculty of Languages and Literature, and the Departments of Commerce and Law may be located at the College Street Campus. The Faculty of Medicine has to be located in the University College of Medicine at 244, Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Road.

The transfers and adjustments necessary for bringing about the change mentioned above would require a detailed examination by the University, keeping in view the availability of land and the funds for fresh construction.

General recommendations:

The development programmes of the Departments have been carefully scrutinised by the Committee with the help of experts who visited the Departments and had discussions with the members of the Faculty and students. The observations of the Committee regarding the development plans of the Departments have been given in the following pages. Each Department has to be helped to develop the requisite physical and academic facilities for their programmes which it is conducting including those which it intends to take up. Apart from this, common facilities and services have to be provided for the use of all the Departments. Research fellowships are also necessary for students for doing research work. Provision for this has been made in each Faculty.

While considering the development programmes of several Departments, the Committee recognised the general need for modernising syllabi and courses of study, in the light of new developments in various fields of knowledge.

It was observed that a number of Departments have increased their student enrolment inordinately. These Departments should limit admission to good honours students only. A determined effort has to be made to control numbers, and a substantial proportion of the students seeking admissions have to be directed to correspondence courses, part-time courses etc.

In determining the requirements of additional staff, the need for developing a limited number of special areas has been taken into consideration. The Committee feels that a small, but viable group of staff is essential for each specialisation, particularly in the field of Science & Technology. However, it has been recognised that indiscriminate diversification of courses leads to dissipation of effort and resources and is not likely to produce worthwhile results. For conducting the foundation course in each subject, the value and importance of ensuring the collaboration of specialist groups and of the staff of allied disciplines must not be lost sight of.

The Committee is strongly of the view that each Department must be given an adequate annual grant for working expenses including organisation of seminars and meetings, travel within India for academic activities, invitation to guests speakers etc. The Head of the Departments should have the financial power to use the grants

within the budgetary allocation. Provision should also be made for office assistance for each department.

The Committee is also of the view that appropriate funds should be made available to the University for enabling its staff to participate in major international conferences, symposia, seminars etc.

The Committee recommends that each Faculty should have a central office with adequate administrative staff and with facilities for cyclostyling etc. It should have a photo-copying machine and an operator. In addition provision may also be made for fellowships to be awarded to research students of each of the Departments of the Faculty. A lump sum grant per annum should be made to each Faculty for publications, for promoting joint programmes of teaching and research, for inter-departmental collaboration, etc. These have been discussed in detail under each Faculty later.

The Committee noted that some Departments and sections of some other Departments have been recognised by the UGC under the programmes of centres of advanced study and of special assistance to selected Departments. The Committee has not assessed the requirements of these Departments or sections of the Department. The Committee understands that separate Committees are appointed by the UGC for assessing the requirements of Departments recognised as centres of advanced study or sections of Departments receiving assistance under the programme of special assistance.

Central
Facilities:

The Committee is strongly of the view that central facilities as detailed below would be necessary for the teaching and research programmes of the various Departments located at different campuses of the University. The responsibility for running each service may be assigned to a particular Department, and coordination committees consisting of the Heads of the Departments concerned may also be appointed to look after the utilisation of common services.

Some common facilities that would be required at various campuses are enumerated below:-

92-Acharyya Prafulla Chandra Road:

1. Central Instrumentation Centre.
2. Central Workshop.
3. Campus Library.
4. Campus Transport Unit.
5. Computer Centre.
6. Electron microscope Centre.
7. Statistical Unit.
8. Analytical Servicing Laboratory.
9. Cryogenic Laboratory.

35-Ballygunge Circular Road and Hazra Road Campus:

1. Instrumentation Centre.
2. Campus Workshop.

3. Campus Library.
4. Campus Transport Unit.
5. Animal house.
6. Photographic Unit.
7. Tissue Culture and Electron Microscope Centre.

B.C. Roy Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences

1. Campus Instrumentation Centre.
2. Campus Workshop.
3. Campus Library.
4. Campus Transport Unit.
5. Animal House.

College Street Campus, 51/2, Hazra Road, 161-Shyama Prasad
Mukherjee Road, 56-A, Barrackpore Trunk Road;

The facilities located at each of these campuses should have a small faculty office, campus library, facilities for statistical laboratories for the various Departments and other technical services which have to be shared. The Campus at Hazra Road may have common surveying and photographic units for the use of History Departments. (The details of these central facilities are given later at the end of the Chapter).

It is also suggested that efforts should be made to provide residential accommodation for teachers and students in close proximity of the campus wherever possible. The problem of accommodation has become formidable and a beginning has to be made to provide suitable accommodation for staff and students. The Committee is of the opinion that at least 3 teachers' hostels each to accommodate 24 teachers (each unit with built-up area of 720 sq.ft.), and 3 students' hostels each accommodating 100 students (each with a total built-up area of 25,000 sq.ft.) should be provided. Depending on the availability of funds, 2 hostels each for students and teachers may be provided during the Fifth Plan, the rest during the Sixth Plan.

The recommendations of the Committee Faculty-wise are given below:-

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AGRICULTURE

The Begin-
nings:

Teaching and research in Science at the Postgraduate level was initiated for the first time in India at the University of Calcutta. The magnificent grants of Sir Tanelnath Palit and Sir Rajbehari Ghosh, under the leadership of Sir Agutosh Mookerjee in 1917 were responsible for this venture. Several Chairs were created out of these grants and others as well, which, aided by the meagre resources of the University attracted outstanding personalities from all over India including Dr. Ganes Prasad in Mathematics; Dr. S.P. Agharkar in Botany; Dr. M.N. Saha; Dr. S.N. Bose, Dr. S.K. Mitra, Sir C.V. Raman, the Nobel Laureate, in Physics; and Acharya P.C. Ray in Chemistry. From such a modest beginning, the

present stature of the University has been attained gradually with the establishment of several Faculties - those of Science, Technology, Medicine and Agriculture. Expansion of activities in the older Departments resulted in the creation of new ones, like Applied Physics and Radio-physics from Pure Physics; Applied Chemistry and Biochemistry from Pure Chemistry; Agriculture from Botany; and Applied Mathematics and Statistics from Pure Mathematics. The origin of these new disciplines was the direct effect of the change in the socio-economic pattern of the country, with increased emphasis on job-oriented programmes, while maintaining a balance between fundamental and applied lines of research.

Past

Achievements: The contributions of this University to teaching and research in Science at the National and International levels have been very remarkable, as reflected in the award of Fellowships of the Royal Society of London and other distinctions as well, to a number of its teachers. Till the early sixties, this pace was maintained, though not to the extent expected in terms of the advancement in Science as a whole.

Present

Conditions:

The Committee feels, however, that in recent years this progress has been seriously hampered. This retardation in growth has been due to a significant extent to the lack of adequate financial support from the authorities. Another major factor has been the heavy intake of students at the Postgraduate level - a corollary to the establishment of a large number of Undergraduate Colleges under the University. Financial limitations have been responsible for the inadequacy of staff, space and equipment. The Committee feels that in certain cases, it has resulted also in a lowering of the standard of teaching and research. The lack of adequate workshop facilities with provision for designing and repairs has also impeded progress to a marked extent. The increasing bulk of the University, coupled with the time-consuming machinery of the administrative set-up, has contributed significantly to the deterioration of the different Science Departments. Though it is a general problem, its impact is much greater in Science since any delay in decision-making, has far-reaching implications for teaching and research, which must keep pace with the current advances at the international level.

Co-ordination of teaching and research and sharing of available resources, including sophisticated equipment, has not been possible due to the lack of effective faculties of allied disciplines at the Postgraduate level. However, the Committee finds that the progress and standard of work exhibited by certain Departments, even under these severe limitations are commendable.

The Committee has kept in mind all these facts while assessing the developmental needs of the departments.

Basis for
Recommendation regarding staff:

Several factors have been taken into consideration while making recommendations for staff in different Departments which at a casual glance may appear to be on the high side. It is apparent that most of the Departments have suffered due to long years of neglect

arising out of financial limitations. This has contributed to the extreme paucity of staff as compared with similar Departments in other established universities, such as Banaras, Delhi, Chandigarh, Madras and Bombay. For the same reason, in some of the Departments, even though they have an adequate number of junior staff, lack of adequate senior posts has hindered initiative and progress in the Department as a whole. So in a majority of cases additional staff has been recommended for the consolidation of teaching and research in the existing disciplines, simultaneously maintaining a balance between the senior and junior posts. The development of new areas has been suggested mostly in the Sixth Plan period. New areas in the Fifth Plan have been recommended only in a few cases where the Department otherwise has adequate staff and facilities to look after the existing disciplines.

I. FACULTY OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES

The Faculty of Physical Sciences will comprise the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics and Statistics. The Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Applied Mathematics are located in the University College of Science at 92-Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road and the Departments of Mathematics and Statistics are in the University College of Science at 35, Ballygunge Circular Road.

The Committee suggests that the Departments of Mathematics and Statistics should be shifted from 35, Ballygunge Circular Road to 92-Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road.

Department of Physics

The Department of Pure Physics was started in the year, 1916. It had the privilege of having Sir C.V. Raman, Dr. D.M. Bose, Professor S.N. Bose, Professor Meghnad Saha and Professor S.K. Mitra on its staff. The Department has produced one Nobel Laureate, four Fellows of the Royal Society of London, and one National Professor. At present it has on its staff two Professors, five Readers, ten Lecturers and nearly 180 students in both the years including 52 in the Presidency College.

The Department offers special papers in Solid State Physics, Nuclear Physics, Biophysics, Spectroscopy, X-rays, Crystallography, Geophysics and Electronics. The research activities of the Department are generally concentrated on the various special topics mentioned above as also in Theoretical Physics. The theoretical group is working on different problems of Solid State Physics, Nuclear Physics and Particle Physics. Besides strengthening of the existing teaching and research programmes, it is proposed to increase the student enrolment to 140 during the next 10 years.

The Expert's view was:

"About 80% of the resources provided to this Department for research should be concentrated in the fields of Atomic, Molecular and Solid State Physics, and Bio-Physics. The section on Biophysics should work in close collaboration with the Department of Physiology. The Department might retain facilities wherever they exist and might marginally improve them in other areas such as Nuclear Physics."

The Committee suggests that funds may be provided to the Department for strengthening its teaching and research programmes in the fields of Atomic, Molecular and Solid State Physics and Biophysics. The section of Biophysics should work in close collaboration with the Faculty of Life Sciences.

The Committee feels that the existing staff pattern of the Department is somewhat unbalanced in view of a proportionately few senior posts as compared to the staff pattern in Physics Departments followed in comparable universities such as Delhi, Banaras etc. and institutions such as IITs in India. The existing number of senior posts is inadequate to develop the different lines of specialisation as recommended by experts. Of the specialisations recommended, a post of Professor of Biophysics has already been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission. The Committee makes the following recommendations during the Fifth and Sixth Plans periods. In the recruitment of the post of Professor, the areas recommended by the experts may be kept in view. Of the posts recommended for the Fifth Plan, at least one Reader and one Lecturer must be in Biophysics.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Buildings: 20,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.5.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakh; Workshop Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 4; Lecturers - 3; Technical Assistants - 3; Technicians - 3; Working Expenses: Rs.50,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 15,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Workshop Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 3; Lecturers - 2; Technical Assistants - 2; Technicians - 2; Working Expenses: Rs.60,000 p.a.

Department of Chemistry

The Department was established in 1916 under the guidance of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, the Father of Indian Chemical Research as the first Palit Professor and Head of the Department. Since its creation, research works in the various fields of Chemistry were initiated through the able leadership of Acharya P.C. Ray. Subsequent years have witnessed a number of internationally reputed Scientists like Professors J.N. Mukherjee, P. Ray, P.C. Mitter, J.C. Bardhan, P.K. Bose, D. Chakrabarti, P.B. Sarkar, J.C. Ghosh, B.N. Ghosh and others making valuable contributions in their respective fields. Their combined efforts have helped much in the growth and development of this department to its present stature and dimension.

There are 4 Professors, 6 Readers and 10 Lecturers in the Department. More than 50 students are carrying out Fundamental and Applied research. Each of the first and second year postgraduate classes contain about 110 students.

The section of Organic Chemistry is receiving assistance from the U.G.C. under its Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments.

The research interests of the Department are in the fields of Organic, Inorganic, Physical and Analytical Chemistry, specially in the branches of Natural Products, Co-ordination Chemistry, Quantum Chemistry and Chemistry of Rare Earths. This Department is one of the oldest Departments of the University with a long record of pioneering work in different branches of Chemistry. The number of senior posts have remained almost the same since the inception of the Department. This has resulted in the Department having a very large number of Lecturers and only a few Readers and Professors as compared with Chemistry Departments of many other universities. The Committee noted that amongst the Lecturers there are quite a few who are very senior and have distinguished themselves in research. Because of the lack of promotional opportunities, a few have left the University while others are also feeling frustrated.

The Expert's view was:

"The Development Plan submitted by the Head of the Department is a modest one, and deserves full financial support. However, there are some points on which comments are as follows:

1. The costly instruments should be centralised.
2. The number of sets for students' practicals should be appropriately increased.
3. The analytical section should be so organised that it can act as a Servicing Unit.

4. The Stores may be centralised on as many items as possible; and
5. The Library facilities should also be centralised as far as practicable."

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 25,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.5.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.1.00 lakh; Workshop Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 7; Lecturers - 3; Glass Blower - 1; Microanalyst - 1; Technical Assistants - 2; Technicians - 2; Working Expenses: Rs.50,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 15,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.2.50 lakhs; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 4; Lecturers - 5; Technical Assistants - 2; Working expenses: Rs.60,000 p.a.

The proposal for establishing a section of Mineral Chemistry has not been recommended by the Experts at this stage.

The University Grants Commission has provided assistance for the Organic section under the Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments. It is hoped that a separate committee will be appointed by the U.G.C. for assessing the requirements of this section.

The areas of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, Colloid and Soil Chemistry, in which the Department had strong schools of research and made pioneering contributions at one stage are not being pursued adequately at present. The Department may keep this in view, while recruiting the staff.

Department of Mathematics

Master's degree in Mathematics was first instituted at this University in 1865 and the Postgraduate classes were held in the Presidency College and General Assembly College. In 1896 two groups were created: Group A included Pure Mathematics as the Principal subject and Applied Mathematics as a subsidiary subject, while in Group B this arrangement was reversed. New regulations framed in 1906 provided for Pure and Applied Mathematics as separate and

independent subjects for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations. In 1912 the University made its own arrangements for postgraduate studies in Pure Mathematics.

The newly created Postgraduate Department in Pure Mathematics was placed under the guidance of Professor W.H. Young, F.R.S. He was in the Department till 1916. Among the eminent mathematicians who occupied the Chair of this Department, mention may be made of Professors C.E. Cullidge, Ganesh Prasad, and F.W. Levi. The syllabus was revised from time to time to make it up-to-date. During the time of Professor Levi, major changes in the syllabus of Pure Mathematics were made. Another major change has been made recently.

At present, there are eight compulsory papers and two optional papers covering the following subjects; in Group A, General Algebra, Real Analysis, Complex Analysis, Linear Geometry, Topology, General Algebra, Real Differential Equation, Logic; and in Group-B, Linear algebra, Measure Theory, Complex Differential Equation, Differential Geometry, Functional Analysis, Algebraic Geometry, Application to Mechanics Foundation. In addition the elective subjects are: Elementary Number Theory and Algebraic Number Theory; Geometric Number theory and Analytic Number theory; Advanced Algebra; Advanced Complex analysis; Advanced Real Analysis; Advanced Topology and Functional analysis; Algebraic Topology; Advanced Geometry.

At present, the Department specialises in the advanced study of Algebra, Topology, Functional analysis, Geometry and Real and Complex analysis.

The Department has two Professors, two Readers and seven Lecturers. The student enrolment is about 500 in both years.

The Expert's view was:

"The Department admits 250 students each year in the Postgraduate classes. This is a very big number and the Department cannot do any justice even to bright students. I would strongly suggest that the number be curtailed. If this cannot be done, some other courses, like an integrated course in Mathematics be also started. Some of the students may be transferred to Statistics and Applied Mathematics Departments, where the intake is increased and new courses are also started.

"Because of the big classes and lack of personal contact with the students, problem of discipline also arises. I would therefore suggest that more staff be provided to the Department so that the classes are small and seminars are also held.

"A large number of private candidates who cannot get regular admission attend classes regularly and unauthorised. The practice of private candidates should be stopped, if it exists.

"Many things which are taught in Postgraduate classes in this Department are taught in undergraduate classes of other universities. It is recommended that the syllabus be thoroughly revised.

"The Department has only 2 research scholars on rolls. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

"A large number of students have been obtaining first divisions in the Department. The examinations are conducted in the Department. The Head informed that it is due to mass copying. Some methods should be evolved to check mass copying. Though it is a highly unacademic suggestion, I am inclined to suggest that for a few years till the conditions improve, the paper setters and moderators should all be external. However, the teachers concerned should supply to the paper setters all the details of what they teach."

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

- The Department admits about 250 students each year in the Postgraduate classes. This is a very large number, and must be reduced for the proper maintenance of standards.
- There are only two research scholars in the Department and research publications are also very few. The research activities of the Department should be considerably enlarged and improved.
- The syllabus needs to be thoroughly revised. An Expert Committee of Mathematician may be appointed to modernise the syllabi.
- The Department may not introduce M.Phil. courses as proposed at this stage. However, tutorial and practical classes should be introduced at the earliest.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Furniture: Rs.10,000/- (including computer time).

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 4; Programmer - 1; Working expenses: Rs.10,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh (including computer time); Books & Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturer - 3; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

Department of Applied Mathematics

The Department was established in 1916 and late Dr. Ganesh Prasad was the first Professor of Applied Mathematics. It had on its staff scientists like Professors S.N. Bose, M.N. Sinha and S.K. Banerjee.

There are 2 Professors, 3 Readers, 8 Lecturers including 4 part-time Lecturers and a few research scholars in the Department at present.

The teachers and research workers of the Department have made significant contributions to the different branches of Applied Mathematics, particularly Mathematical Theory of Elasticity, Fluid Mechanics, Astrophysics, Quantum Mechanics, Magneto, Fluid Dynamics, Plasma Physics, Statistical Mechanics, Relativity, Cosmic Ray Physics, Geophysics, Numerical Analysis, Functional Analysis, Graph Theory and Automation Theory, and Mathematical Methods of Applied Mathematics and Technology. Contributions have also been made to number theory and Information Theory. The Mathematical Society which was established in 1908 is located in the Department. The Department has a good library for teaching and research purposes. The Department was recognised as a Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Mathematics in 1963.

The Department proposes to develop research facilities in the areas of: Operations Research, Automatic Control, Cybernetics, Computer Design and Operations, Plasma Physics and Space Research.

The Expert's view is:

"The Department admits only 36 students per year. It was agreed that the intake could be raised to 50 per year. In my opinion the intake should be doubled but there should be corresponding decrease in intake in Pure Mathematics Department.

The syllabus seems to be satisfactory. But there is lot of scope for improvement, the syllabus should be periodically revised.

It is also suggested that the following full courses be started in the Department:

1. Operations research
2. Space research
3. Computer Science.

These additional courses would relieve the pressure on **Pure Mathematics.**

The post of a Professor has been lying vacant in the Department for more than 10 years. Similarly a readership is also vacant. This is an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The posts should be **immediately filled up.**

I am sorry to note that there is no research scholar in the Department. There are 10 research scholars attached to the Centre. These 10 research scholars are being guided by only 2 Readers. I would suggest that Professors and Readers should all engage themselves in research guidance and should form active research groups in the Department and at the Centre. The standards of teaching and research should be so raised that the researchers are attracted even without scholarships.

The research scholars have to go to Ballyganj Science College to consult library, which is very inconvenient to them. A part of the Library is in the room of the Head of the Department with the result that neither the Head can use the library nor the students and teachers. It is suggested that the complete Library should be housed at one place near the library of Calcutta Mathematical Society.

If possible, I would suggest that there should be a Central Library for Applied Mathematics and Physics and allied subjects. This will avoid unnecessary duplication in journals and books.

Space is a great problem for the Department. It should have more space and teaching and research should be consolidated at one place."

The Committee observed that the senior posts sanctioned under the Centre's scheme had not been filled so far. It was understood that they were likely to be filled up soon. There is an acute shortage of space in the Department which has adversely affected the activities of the Department. The Committee has not assessed the developmental needs of the Department, as the same will be assessed by a separate Committee under the programme of Centres & Advanced Study.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

The Department of Statistics was started in 1941 under Professor P.C. Mahalanobis F.R.S.

The Department has a staff strength of 2 Professors, 3 Readers, 4 Lecturers. The student enrolment is 20 in each year.

Teaching facilities are provided for special subjects like Multi-Variate Analysis, Design and Analysis of Experiments, Sample Surveys, Operations Research and Quality Control. The Department desires to include special papers on Advanced Probability, Inference, Programming and Time Series in the next ten years.

The research interests of the staff numbers in the areas of Statistical Quality Control, Statistical Inference, Univariate and Multivariate Analysis, Decision Theory, Design and Analysis of Experiments, Estimations and Testing of Hypotheses etc. It is proposed to set up an Applied Research Unit in the Department to cater to the needs of the Sister Departments regarding collection and statistical analysis of the data for their research work.

The Committee observed that the Department had introduced new Applied Courses and has revised the syllabus. In addition to teaching and research, the Department had also undertaken a number of Statistical Investigations into Problems of Education and Industry.

The Expert who visited the Department was of the view:

"Department of Statistics seems to be quite well organised. The demands of the Department are moderate.

"The Department started a few special papers this year. It proposes to start a few more in successive years. Provision of senior staff will facilitate this.

"The Department admits about 20-25 students each year the number may be increased to at least 30.

"The Department may consider the possibility of opening a course in Operations Research with 20 students admitted each year. The facilities for starting such a course exist in the Department.

"28 research papers have been published during the last five year. The research activity should be increased in the Department.

"The library seems to be well organised and it subscribes to a number of journals and has almost all the important books."

In view of the facilities existing in the Department, the Department may introduce a course on Operations Research. Assistance may be provided to the Department for strengthening and expanding its teaching and research programmes and also for the Applied Research Unit which will serve as a Central Facility for all the Departments.

The Committee makes the following recommendations:-

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh; Books and Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Furniture: Rs.15,000/-.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Computing Assistants - 2; Technical Assistant - 1; Operators - 2; Working Expenses: Rs.10,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Books and Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Furniture: Rs.20,000/-.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technical Assistant - 1; Computing Assistant - 1; Operators - 2; Working Expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

Faculty Facilities:

FIFTH PLAN: Office Equipment: Rs.0.30 lakh; 10 Fellowships; Working Expenses: Rs.10,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN: Office Equipment: Rs.0.10 lakh; 15 Fellowships; Working Expenses: Rs.15,000/-p.a.

II. Faculty of Technology:

The Faculty of Technology includes the Departments of Applied Physics, Applied Chemistry and Radio Physics and Electronics. These Departments are now located in the University College of Technology at 92-Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road. It has already been suggested that a new Campus be found for housing the Departments in the Faculty of Technology. This is one of the top priority recommendations of the Committee.

Department of Applied Physics

In 1925, the University of Calcutta initiated a Postgraduate course in Applied Physics under the Faculty of Science. The course was the first of its kind in India. The separate Department of Applied Physics was created in 1931. Originally, the course in Applied Physics was a two-year M.Sc. Course. In 1951 it was converted to a three-year M.Sc.(Tech) course. A modified course for 3-year B.Tech. and 2-year M.Tech. with revised syllabi was introduced in 1969.

At present there are 2 Professors, 5 Readers and 12 Lecturers. The total number of students in each class is about 30 for B.Tech. and about 20 for M.Tech.

The students can specialise in any of the subjects of:

1. Electrical Measurements and Instrument Technology.
2. Electrical Machine Design and Power Supply Technology;
and
3. Applied Optics and Illumination Technology.

Besides these, the Department has recently introduced a one-year Postgraduate diploma course in:

1. Electrical Machine Design; and
2. Optical Design.

At present the major fields of research in the Department are in:

1. Control Theory;
2. Electrical Machines;
3. Insulation and Dielectrics;
4. Instrument Design and Development;
5. Modern Optics; and
6. Heat Transfer.

The Department has contributed extensively towards the development of industries specialising in Electrical Machines. Instruments and Optical apparatus in this part of the country by providing necessary expertise and solving problems in the laboratories.

The Expert's view is:

"This Department is presently taking up a lot of subjects which fall in the area of Electrical Engineering and which are handled far more effectively by highly qualified group of Engineers and Engineering and Scientists teaching undergraduate and postgraduate classes in the Engineering Colleges. But there are two areas in which this Department has been interested in the past and it could strengthen and improve the facilities in these areas. These are the areas of Instrumentation and Measurement (including Optical, Acoustical and Biological Instrumentation) and the area of Material Science, which should work in close collaboration with the Department of Physics as far as Solid State Studies are concerned. The Department may be advised to slowly shed the teaching and research section on Heavy Current Electrical Engineering."

During the next 10 years the Department intends to introduce two new specialities and increase the student intake.

The Committee agrees with the views of the Expert and suggests that the Department may strengthen and improve its teaching and research programmes in these areas. It should also work in close collaboration with the Department of Physics in the Solid State Studies. The Committee also feels that in view of the facilities available in the Department for other specialised areas of studies for which it is better organised it would be desirable not to place too much emphasis on the teaching and research section on Heavy Current Electrical Engineering.

The Committee suggests that the Department may introduce certain programmes of Vocational Training in Workshop Engineering and Instrumentation Engineering. In view of the diversification of the subjects and the heavy teaching programme, the Committee feels that the staff strength is inadequate. In view of this fact, as well as the suggested areas of development and normal process of development, the Committee recommends:-

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 20,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.1.00 lakh (including air-conditioning); Workshop Equipment: Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Professors - 2; Readers - 3; Lecturers - 3; Technicians - 6; Senior Technical Assistants - 4; Working Expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 15,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Books and Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.1.00 lakh; Workshop Equipment: Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 5; Lecturers - 3; Technicians - 4; Senior Technical Assistant - 4; Working Expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

Department of Applied Chemistry

The Department of Applied Chemistry was established in 1920. Professor H. K. Sen, the Founder-Professor, was an eminent scientist having contributions in such diverse fields as carbonisation of coal, industrial fermentation and applied electro-chemistry. Professor B. C. Guha and later Professor M. H. Goswami strengthened the Department through their outstanding researches on applied bio-chemistry, oil and plastics technology. It offers a three-year B.Tech. course in Chemical Technology and also in Plastics and Rubber Technology. For advanced students the Department offers a two-year advanced M.Tech. course in Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology. The syllabus has been geared to meet the demands of the industrial advances of the country. The Department admits each year 40 students in Chemical

Engineering and Chemical Technology, and 20 students in Plastic and Rubber Technology in the B.Tech. course. In addition, 20 students are admitted in 2-year M.Tech. and 10 students in a 1-year Postgraduate diploma courses.

Advanced researches are being conducted in the fields of Chemical Engineering, Pharmaceutics and fine organic chemicals, Oil Technology, Applied Nutrition, Applied Physical Chemistry, Plastic and Rubber Technology and Ceramic Technology.

At present there are 6 Professors, 12 Readers and 14 Lecturers in the Department. Industrial organisations in the public and in the private sectors have been utilising the expert advice of the Faculty members of the Department. During the next 10 years, it has been proposed by the Department to develop the Department into an Institute of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology to enable the Department to fulfil its role and obligation effectively and adequately. It would be for the University to consider the feasibility of such a proposal. According to this plan, the Institute would comprise separate divisions of: (1) Chemical Engineering (2) Ceramic Engineering (3) Petroleum Refining Engineering (4) Plastics and Rubber Technology, (5) Oil Refinery Technology and (6) Pharmaceutical Technology. The Institute should have its own governing body for all administrative, financial and academic functions.

In the development plan, the Department proposes to run overall streams at the B.Tech. level leading to degrees like B.Tech. (Chemical Engineering), B.Tech. (Oil Technology), B.Tech. (Ceramic Technology) etc. B.Tech. in Chemical Engineering will be equivalent to Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering of other universities and institutes. Whether the Department of Applied Chemistry should also turn out graduates in Chemical Engineering has to be determined from the point of view of country's requirement of chemical engineers. Two universities in West Bengal and I.I.T., Kharagpur are now turning out Chemical Engineers with Bachelor and higher degrees. Need for a larger number of graduates in Chemical Engineering is doubtful.

The Department has proposed to give B.Tech. degree in specialised fields such as Oil Technology, Ceramics Technology etc. instead of B.Tech. degree in Applied Chemistry. Keeping in view the jobs in which graduates from this Department are engaged, it appears that the present system in which all the students for B.Tech. degrees have a common course with option for elective subjects in the third year is more useful. There is, however, ample scope for re-examination of the course content to make the course suitable to modern requirements. At the M.Tech. level, however, specialised study is essential and the degree should indicate the field of specialisation.

The Department proposes to introduce a separate course on Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Food and Biochemical Engineering. A course in Pharmacy and another in Food Technology & Biochemical Engineering are being offered by another University in West Bengal.

Further expansion of training facilities in these courses may be considered later.

The Department has made substantial contributions in the field of fat research both in the fundamental and the applied aspects. The Committee strongly recommends the proposal submitted by the Department for the ~~creation~~ of a Centre of special assistance on fat research.

The Committee feels that for a centre of higher studies in Technology it is necessary that the number of senior teachers (Professors and Readers) should be sufficiently large to provide for specialisation. The Department should have good workshop facilities. The present workshop is very ill-equipped. Industrial consultancy may be considered to be one of the essential activities of the Department. While individual teachers should be encouraged to take up consultancy work subject to certain restrictions so that teaching and research work in the Department do not suffer, the Department as a whole should take up coordinated inter-disciplinary projects which will help in industrial development. It is also suggested that the sections of ceramic technology, fat technology and chemical engineering be strengthened.

The Expert's opinion is:

- (a) It is a general experience that the practical training of students is much below the standard of theoretical courses. There must be a deliberate attempt to upgrade the practical training, which is almost restricted to simple laboratory practices as in a pure science department. The technological aspects are in most cases lost sight of.
- (b) I doubt if the consideration of a proposal to create a "Centre of special studies in Fat Research" is possible under the existing terms of reference of the Committee. But the approach is a laudable one and deserves consideration by the appropriate body in the U.G.C.

The Committee makes the following recommendations:-

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building 20,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Workshop: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professors - 3; Readers - 4; Lecturers - 5; Workshop Superintendent - 1; Technicians - 2; Technical Assistants - 4; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 20,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.10.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.2.50 lakhs; Special fittings & furniture: Rs.2.50 lakhs; Workshop: Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 4; Lecturers - 5; Technical Assistants - 2; Technicians - 4; Working Expenses: Rs.75,000/-p.a.

Department of Radio-Physics & Electronics

The Department of Radio Physics and Electronics had its origin in the Wireless Laboratory of the Department of Physics of the University started in 1925. In 1946 a separate Postgraduate Department for Radio Physics and Electronics was created by pooling the resources of the wireless section of the Pure Physics Department and the Communication Engineering Section of the Applied Physics Department. The Institute was recognised as a Centre of Advanced Study by the U.G.C. in February, 1963. The research activities of the Institute covers the field of Ionosphere and Upper Atmosphere, Radio Wave Propagation, Solar Radio Astronomy, Solid State and Microwave Electronics, Plasma and Quantum Electronics, Networks, Digital Techniques and Computers, Control Systems, and Communication Theory and Systems. The Institute offers a three-year B.Tech. course in Radio Physics and Electronics which is followed by a two-year postgraduate course leading to the M.Tech. degree in the subject. In the M.Tech. course there is provision for specialisation in any one of the following four branches: (I) Radio Communication and Microwave Electronics, (II) Quantum and Solid State Electronics, (III) Control systems and Digital Techniques and (IV) Physics of the Upper Atmosphere and Space Communication. Besides, a one-year Postgraduate Diploma Course is offered in Computer and Control Engineering. The annual enrolment figures of students in the Department are:

B.Tech.	30
M.Tech.	20
Diploma Course	10

The present staff of the Department consists of 6 Professors, 4 Readers, 5 Research Associates and a number of research scholars. The Centre has well-equipped laboratories in the various fields of study mentioned above. It also owns an Ionosphere field station at Haringhat 50 kilometers from Calcutta, where facilities exist for round the clock measurements of various data on solar and galactic radio noise.

The Expert's view is:

This Department is actually an Advanced Centre and its requirements should be considered as part of CAS. However, it is suggested that it may specialise in the areas of (i) Solid State Electronics (in close

collaboration with the Department of Physics), (ii) propagation of electromagnetic waves (including ionosphere and plasma physics), (iii) communication systems, and (iv) control feedback systems, analog computers.

The Department of Radio Physics and Electronics is a Centre for Advanced Study. The Committee understands that separate assessment committee will be appointed by the U.G.C. shortly to consider the development proposals of the Institute in the Fifth Plan. In view of this, no recommendations are made by the Committee in respect of this Department.

Faculty Facilities:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.30,000/-.

Recurring: Fellowships - 8; Working expenses: Rs.10,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.10,000/-.

Recurring: Fellowships - 12; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/-p.a.

III. Faculty of Life Sciences

This will include the Departments of Biochemistry, Botany, Physiology, Zoology and Agriculture. The Departments of Agriculture, Biochemistry, Botany and Zoology are located in the University College of Science at 35-Ballygunge Circular Road. The Physiology Department is in the University Science College at 92-Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road. The Committee has earlier suggested the shifting of the Department of Physiology from 92-Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road to 35-Ballygunge Circular Road.

Department of Botany

The Department of Botany, located at 35-Ballygunge Circular Road was established in the year 1918 with Professor P. Buhl as University Professor of Botany. At a later period, the efforts of Professors F.C. Sarbadhikari, I. Banerjee, S.M. Sircar and S.N. Banerjee contributed significantly to the development of the Department. It has, at present 2 Professors, 3 Readers and 8 Lecturers. 60 students are admitted each year in the postgraduate class including 20 through the Presidency College. The Department works in two shifts. The number of research workers in the Department is over 75 engaged in the different sections of the Department. The Department also houses the Botanical Society of West Bengal and has been publishing the journal "Bulletin of the Botanical Society of Bengal" since 1946 and the International Journal

of Cytology, "The Nucleus" since 1958. The research interests of the Department are in the areas of cytogenetics and cytochemistry; Plant Physiology, Mycology and Plant Pathology, Palaeobotany, Anatomy and Pharmacognesy, Taxonomy and Ecology and Microbiology. The Department is the first in India to initiate studies and research on the chemical nature of plant chromosomes. Valuable contributions to the Physiology of rice plants emanated from the Plant Physiology laboratory. In recognition of the researches carried out in the Department on chromosome research, the U.G.C. has been providing special assistance to it under the programme of special assistance to selected Departments. The Department proposes to open more lines of specialisation during the next 10 years.

The Expert's view is:

The Department is one of the oldest in India and is an active centre for specialised teaching and research in Chromosome Cytology, Physiology, Mycology & Pathology. In addition, sections of Palaeobotany, Economic Botany and Anatomy are also fairly developed.

The Committee observed that the Department is an active Centre for specialised teaching and research in Chromosome Cytology and Cytochemistry. In addition, sections of Physiology, Mycology and Pathology, Palaeobotany, Economic Botany and Anatomy are also fairly well developed. Cytogenetics is the strongest section. Plant Physiology and Mycology which have been very active disciplines in this University for a long time, are at present depleted in staff. There are no senior teachers in these sections, even though the laboratories are fairly well equipped. Lately the sections of Pharmacognosy and Ecology have made considerable progress, and these should be strengthened. In general, the staff strength of the Department is very meagre not only in view of the several areas of specialisation but also as compared with similar other Universities in India and also the large number of students and research workers working in this Department.

The Committee is therefore of the view that the existing sections should be suitably strengthened in the first phase, and Radiation Biology, Experimental Ecology, Cytogenetic Botany and Experimental Taxonomy should be strengthened in the later phase.

The U.G.C. has already provided assistance to the Department for the Cytogenetics Laboratory under its programme of special assistance to neglected Departments. The Committee hopes that a separate Committee will be appointed for the assessment of the requirements of this section of the Department.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Special Fittings and

furniture: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Museum Fittings and Growth Room Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professors - 2; Readers - 3; Lecturers - 3; Technical Assistants - 2; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,000 sq. ft.; Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Any other: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 3; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a. Museum Assistants - 3; Media Man - 1; Herbarium Assistant - 1.

Department of Zoology

The Department of Zoology was established in 1919. At present there are 13 full-time faculty members including 2 Professors, 3 Readers and 8 Lecturers, 6 part-time and 8 honorary members in the teaching staff. The student enrolment is 55 in each year. The Zoological Society of Calcutta is also housed in the Department. The U.G.C. has already agreed to the introduction of a Post-M.Sc. diploma course in Animal Genetics. The present research interests of the Department are in the areas of Fisheries, Genetics, Histophysiology, Entomology, Malacology, Microbiology, Protozoology and Comparative Anatomy. The proposed development schemes include the strengthening of the existing teaching and research programmes and the introduction of new lines of specialisation. The Committee observed that the development plans submitted by the Department relate to the strengthening of four sections, Cytogenetics, Fisheries, Entomology, and Enderinology. The Department is well known for its work on Comparative Endocrinology, Entomology and Cytogenetics. The sections of Fisheries, and Malacology have also made substantial contributions in teaching and research.

The Expert's view is:

The Department of Zoology, University of Calcutta is known for its work on Comparative Endocrinology and Cytogenetics. These are the strong sections in the Department.

The floor space now being occupied by the Department is inadequate even for the existing laboratories, not to talk of any further expansion.

In addition to the laboratory space, the Department needs badly an animal house to maintain live animals for teaching and research.

The existing staff is too inadequate to meet even the demand of teaching of the large number of students at present admitted to it

postgraduate class. The Committee is of the view that the sections of Endocrinology, Entomology and Cytogenetics should be strengthened in the first phase and Marine Biology, along with Fisheries and Malacology should be strengthened in the second phase. In the recruitment of staff, these needs and priorities should be kept in view.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Any other Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 3; Lecturers - 3; Technical Assistants: 2; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a. Technicians - 2; Animal Keeper - 1.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.5.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 3; Technical Assistants - 2; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

Department of Biochemistry

Teaching and research in Biochemistry were first started in 1936 when Professor B.C. Guha joined as the Rash Behari Ghosh Professor of Applied Chemistry at the University College of Science. It was mainly due to Professor Guha's single handed effort that the Calcutta University started a separate Department of Biochemistry, in 1956. Since then the Department has expanded considerably and has ultimately been shifted to the Eallygunge Road campus in 1965.

The Department has a staff of 2 Professors, 3 Readers and 8 Lecturers. About 40 research workers are doing research work in the Department.

The research activities of the Department cover a wide area in Biochemistry. In general the research problems having both fundamental and applied importance, are being investigated at the cellular, subcellular and molecular levels. Among the important research programmes conducted by the Department, special mention may be made of the following:- (1) Brain Biochemistry, (2) Biochemical studies of vitamin C, (3) Isolation and characterisation of antifungal enzymes and antibiotics, (4) Nutritional and Biochemical studies on Indian sea, (5) Nutritional and Biochemical studies on water hyacinth and leaf proteins.

The Committee observed that there was a shortage of both space and equipments in the Department. There is no inoculation

room for Microbiology students and a tissue culture room. Similar to the other two Departments in Life Sciences, Botany and Zoology, this Department also does not have staff adequate for teaching and research. The sections of Enzymology and Vitamin Metabolism, though very well developed, yet do not have any senior posts and should be strengthened.

The Committee has not assessed the requirements of the Guha Institute. It is understood that the Guha Institute will be an Institute of Calcutta University functioning on an all India level and separate proposals for its development are being submitted to the U.G.C.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Additions and alterations: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professors - 2; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 4; Technical Assistants - 4; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.5.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Additions and alterations: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technical Assistants - 2; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.; Technicians - 2.

Department of Physiology

In 1912 the University of Calcutta started the new Post-graduate Department of Physiology. Late Professor G.C. Mahalanobis was appointed the first Professor of Physiology at the Presidency College. It has a staff strength of 1 Professor, 3 Readers, 5 Lecturers.

The Department has introduced special courses in Biochemistry, Hormones, Nutrition and Dietetics, Biophysics, Ergonomics and Comparative Physiology. The Department also provides facilities for Honours teaching in the subject. The research interests are in the areas of Cardiovascular and Respiratory Physiology, Work Physiology and Ergonomics, Nutrition and Metabolism, Pharmacology and Brain functions, Reproductive Physiology and Endocrinology, Histochemistry, Environmental Physiology, Venoms, Immunology and Microbiology.

The proposals made by the Department for the next 10 years include the strengthening of the existing research facilities and the initiation of work on high altitude Physiology and Bio-technology.

The Expert's view is:

This Department is doing very useful work and has a devoted band of teachers and researchers. It is surprising that the Department has not received the care and attention it deserves for its development. Its demands for staff, space, equipments, books and journals are moderate and they should be considered sympathetically.

The Committee noted that this was the only Postgraduate Department in India in this subject under the Faculty of Science. In view of the large number of fields of specialisation and significant contributions made by the Department, the staff strength is extremely inadequate. Its demands for staff, space, books and journals are well-merited. It is desirable that the areas of Reproductive Physiology, Work Physiology and Ergonomics, Nutritive and Metabolism and Endocrinology, should be further developed and strengthened. The work on high altitude Physiology and Bio-technology may be strengthened in the 2nd phase.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 25,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Special Fittings and Furniture: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professors - 2; Readers - 3; Lecturers - 4; Instrument Supervisor - 1; Micro-Photographer - 1; Technicians - 2; Animal Keeper - 1; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 15,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.5.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 3; Lecturers - 4; Technical Assistants - 2; Instrument Supervisor - 1; Micro-photographer - 1; Technicians - 2; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

Department of Agriculture

The subject of Agriculture in the University had a modest beginning with the gift of a Chair from Shri Guruprasad Singh of Khairn attached to the Department of Botany in 1921. Postgraduate teaching was initiated in 1954 with a course in Agricultural Botany, in space allotted by the Department of Botany and with the cooperation of all the Departments then located at the Science College Campus at Ballygunge. In 1960, the University made over its Haringhat farm (267 acres) to the newly established University of Kalyani and in

return the State Government acquired, for the University of Calcutta, a piece of land of approximately 67 acres at Baruipur to be used as an experimental farm.

The Committee has assessed all the aspects of the development and teaching of Agriculture within the State of West Bengal. It feels that though there is an Agricultural University at Kalyani already within the State, there is enough scope for the development of postgraduate teaching and research at the University of Calcutta. Lately, at the instance of ICAR a Committee has been formed with the Vice-Chancellors of three Universities of the State and other members to ensure coordinated teaching and research in agriculture avoiding duplication within the State. The Agricultural University at Kalyani - by its very nature - is expected to deal with the need of agricultural graduates in the State and concentrate on project oriented problems of immediate importance, along with extension work in collaboration with the Government. The Postgraduate Department of Agriculture at the University of Calcutta should on the other hand, concentrate on problems basic to Agriculture and Horticulture of long range applied value, involving Genetics, Chemistry, Physiology, Microbiology, Pest Control and Soil. For the growth of a strong school of teaching and research in which a serious lacuna exists at present the Committee feels that admission of students to the Postgraduate Faculty should be given equally to both Science and Agriculture graduates. The syllabus should be reoriented to impart the basic knowledge necessary to graduates coming from the two different streams by the inclusion of suitable additional courses. In the recruitment of teachers, attention must be paid to a proper balance between Science and Agriculture, ensuring effective teaching of the students from the two streams. Collaboration in teaching and research is desirable with allied Departments including Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Applied Chemistry, Statistics, Microbiology, Inter-disciplinary programmes, both in teaching and research are required since these subjects are basic to agriculture.

The College of Agriculture is now located in the University College of Science at 35, Ballygunge Circular Road. It has a staff strength of 2 Professors, 2 Readers, 12 Lecturers, 4 part-time Lecturers and 6 honorary Lecturers. The post of Farm Manager is lying vacant. The different sections of the College of Agriculture are in Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Horticulture and Agronomy etc. M.Sc. courses are conducted in four subjects viz. Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Horticulture and Agronomy.

The present intake of students in the M.Sc. class in the 4 subjects is 100 and about 15 scholars are carrying out doctoral or post-doctoral research.

The research interests of the Department are in the areas of Plant Physiology, Cytology, Genetics and Plant Breeding, Agricultural Chemistry, Group Nutrition and Soil fertility management,

Microbiology, Horticulture and Agronomy etc.

The Expert's view is:

Owing to lack of necessary facilities and resources the various Departments of the College of Agriculture have developed in an unbalanced manner.

The approach to development in the coming years should be on the basis of stabilisation and needed expansion of the existing Departments rather than creation of new Departments. Another consideration is a greater orientation of research programmes and projects towards fundamental aspects of Agriculture.

The College of Agriculture being in close proximity with Departments of Basic Sciences akin to Agriculture would be in an advantageous position to take up fundamental research and thereby complement research work being done in the Agricultural Universities.

In order to raise the standard of training of the students, more and better equipment, together with greater imagination on the part of the teachers to introduce improved techniques in the training course, are essential.

Time is not yet opportune to consider the question of converting the college of Agriculture into an Institute of Agricultural Sciences, as has been envisaged in the Development Plan submitted by the College.

The development of the farm as envisaged should be fully supported. The Meteorological Observatory should be properly equipped with standard instruments according to the specifications of the Indian Meteorology Department. The College should aim at introducing Agrometeorology as a subject in due course.

The teachers should be provided with individual research grants and at least one research scholar for carrying out work on their own research problems.

The Committee observed that owing to lack of necessary facilities and resources the various Departments of the College of Agriculture have developed in an unbalanced manner. The approach to development in the coming years should be on the basis of stabilisation and needed extension in the existing Departments rather than selection of new Departments. Another consideration is a greater orientation of research programmes and projects towards fundamental aspects of Agriculture. The College of Agriculture being in close proximity in the Department of Sciences basic to Agriculture would be in an advantageous position to take up fundamental research and thereby compliment research work being done in the Agricultural

Universities. In most of the postgraduate work, the practicals are of low standards. This is because of lack of equipment for students. In order to raise the standard of training of students more and better equipment together with greater imagination on the part of the teachers to introduce improved techniques in the training course are essential. The Departments of Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Sciences and Agricultural Botany should be considerably strengthened. In the former greater emphasis should be on Soil Science and in the latter on Genetics and Plant Breeding. In view of this, it is recommended that the staff strength be increased. Instead of a separate Department of Plant Protection, the Department of Agronomy may have an additional Lecturer in Plant protection. Time is not yet opportune to consider the question of converting the College of Agriculture into an Institute of Agricultural Sciences, as has been envisaged in the development plans submitted by the College. Laboratories and library facilities are to be improved considerably. The emphasis on the research projects should be on fundamental research rather than production oriented. The development of the farm as envisaged should be fully supported. The Meteorological Observatory should be properly equipped. The College should aim at introducing Agrometeorology as a subject in due course.

The research activities of the College are mainly in Plant Physiology, Cytogenetics and Plant breeding, Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Sciences and to a lesser extent in Agronomy and Horticulture. The facilities for Agriculture and Horticulture are inadequate. There is no land for Horticultural Garden or for breeding of crop plants except rice. In such a situation it would be better to consolidate and improve the Physiology Laboratory for more active fundamental and applied research on Crop Physiology.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-recurring: Space: 10,000 sq.ft.; 1 Student Hostel for 25 students; staff quarters for farm and field staff (Rs.2.00 lakhs); and laboratory facilities; Equipment and Operators: Rs.5.00 lakhs; Library: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Development of Farms and Glass house: Rs.3.50 lakhs and 1 Bus 1 Jeep (Total Rs.1.5 lakhs).

Recurring: Agricultural Botany (1 Professor, 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers); Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Sciences (2 Readers and 1 Lecturer). Horticulture: (1 Reader and 1 Lecturer); Agronomy: (1 Reader, 1 Lecturer); Genetics and Plant Breeding: (1 Professor, 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer).

Other Staff: 1 Glass Blower, 1 Artist-Photographer, 2 Workshop Technicians and 2 Technical Assistants, 2 Field Assistants, 1 Plant Propagation, 1 Tractor Driver and Peon Tiller Operator; Working expenses: Rs.75,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Space: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.3.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh (including Station Wagon).

Recurring: Plant Physiology (1 Reader, 1 Lecturer); Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Sciences (1 Reader and 1 Lecturer); Horticulture (1 Reader, 2 Lecturers); Agronomy (1 Professor, 2 Lecturers); Genetics and Plant Breeding (1 Reader and 1 Lecturer); 4 Field Assistants and 1 Store-keeper; Working expenses: Rs.1.00 lakh p.a.

Department of Microbiology

The importance of Microbiology is being increasingly appreciated in recent years. It has implications in different facets of our national development, particularly in relation to Industry, Medicine and agriculture. The Microbial production of Hydrocarbons has assumed enormous significance in view of the present world wide energy crisis. The role of microbes in fermentation has been amply demonstrated in the production of ethylalcohol, food medicines. The principle underlying the manufacture of Antibiotics has completely revolutionised the practice of medicine. In the field of Agriculture, the need for fertilisers is obvious. The property of Nitrogen fixation by leguminous microbes of the soil is now advantageously employed in developed countries to meet the deficiency of synthetic fertilizers - a problem faced by our country today. Quite apart from its importance in our national economy, study of microbes from a fundamental standpoint, has enriched the different branches of Biological Sciences, including Genetics to a significant extent.

In view of these considerations, and also taking into account the expertise available - particularly in the Department of Biochemistry, the Committee recommends the creation of a Department of Microbiology for starting a M.Sc. course in Microbiology in the Fifth Plan period. The syllabus of this new Department should, however, be framed with equal emphasis on topics related to Food, Industry, Medicine and Agriculture. This should be drawn up in collaboration with the Departments of Medicine, Biochemistry, Applied Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Agriculture. The post graduate course should be open to students from these disciplines. The proposed Department should be able to produce graduates, who can be effectively absorbed in the practical fields mentioned earlier.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh; Any other: Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 3; Technicians - 3; Working expenses: Rs.40,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.50 lakhs;
Books & Journals: Rs.2.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 Lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 3;
Technicians - 4; Working expenses: Rs.50.000/- p.a.

The Life Science Centre

The Life Science Centre was organised under the auspices of the Calcutta University in November, 1968.

The Centre has already taken the initiative to start an integrated lecture course with the help of various disciplines of Biological Sciences.

The Centre also arranged a Summer Course in 1969, 1970 and 1971 to impart training to Biology teachers and research workers in the advanced Methodology and Instrumentation of Biosciences.

The Committee suggests that the Centre should work in close co-operation with other Departments in the Faculties of Sciences, Technology, Agriculture and Medicine.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakh; Any other: Rs.0.50 lakh (for organisation of Seminars and Visiting Fellows to the Centre).

SIXTH PLAN:

Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh; Any other: Rs.0.75 lakh.
(for organisation of Seminars and Visiting Fellows to the Centre).

Faculty Facilities

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.0.30 lakh.

Recurring: Fellowships: 10; Working expenses: Rs.10,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.0.10 lakh.

Recurring: Fellowships: 15, Working expenses: Rs.15,000/-p.a.

IV. Faculty of Earth Science

This Faculty will include the Departments of Geography, Geology and Environmental Sciences. As suggested earlier, the Departments of Geography and Geology now housed in the University College of Science at 35, Ballygunge Circular Road may be shifted to the University College of Science at 92, Acharyya Prafulla Chandra Road when the Departments in the Faculty of Technology are shifted to the new campus. The Committee is of the view that Calcutta University should have the Departments in Environmental Sciences also in this Faculty.

Department of Geology

It was in the year 1892 that a separate Department of Geology upto M.A. standard was started by the Calcutta University and was attached to the Presidency College, Calcutta. The Post-graduate Department of Geology came into existence in 1916. Professor W.N. Chatterjee became the first University Professor of Geology in 1952.

The staff strength is 1 Professor, 4 Readers, 7 Lecturers and 1 part-time Lecturer. The student enrolment is about 75.

The M.Sc. course in Applied Geology for Post-M.Sc. students of Geology was started in the Department during 1968-69. Facilities for teaching and research are available in the areas of Procambrian Geology, Geochronology, Igneous Petrology, Sedimentary Geology, Economic Geology, Geology of Coal and Palaeontology.

During the next 10 years, it is proposed to develop research activity in the areas of Geochemistry, Mineralogy, Theoretical Petrology, Experimental Petrology, Tectophysics, Studies of Rock Deformation, Experimental Structural Geology, Scale Model Experiments, Quantitative studies of Sedimentation and Aedimentary processes, Scale Model and Flume Studies.

The Expert's view is:

The introduction of two types of courses for the same degree, will lead to complication and the working of such courses will not help the students to get any benefit out of them. Moreover teaching of two different courses one for the Bio-Sciences trained students and the other for the Physical Sciences based students will have to face unnecessary burden of teaching in two different aspects and may encounter practical difficulties.

The present Syllabus should be strengthened and efforts should be made to restrict the admission in Postgraduate Geology class to twenty honours students only, and those who have, Physics, Chemistry

or Mathematics and Chemistry should be given first preference. The admission of students with Botany and Zoology should be discouraged.

The post-M.Sc. one year course in Applied Geology has not been very successful uptill now. Only one candidate has been benefitted, after getting this specialised training. I am inclined to believe that no useful purpose will be served in continuing the post-M.Sc. course any more, for which there is practically no demand from the candidates with M.Sc. degree in Geology.

The proper utilisation of the existing instruments, which are lying idle in the Department may receive immediate attention, so that the junior members of the staff and the research scholars may be benefitted in utilising the instruments for their individual research work.

The Committee agrees with the views of the Expert and feels that additional staff and other facilities are needed by the Department for teaching and research. Emphasis should be laid on the training of students and research on Economic Geology and Coal Geology. Collaboration work in research and training with the Palaeobotany section of Botany where good facilities exist will be useful for the Department and is recommended. The Committee is of the view that the existing sections should be strengthened in the Fifth Plan period and new areas opened in the Sixth Plan period.

DEVELOPMENT GRANT:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.3.00 lakhs; Books and Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.0.75 lakh; Miscellaneous including Jeep and Tractor: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor-1; Reader-1; Lecturers - 2; Technical Assistants - 2; Working expenses including field work: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Books and Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technicians - 2; Working expenses including field work: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

Department of Geography

The Department of Geography was started in the year 1938. Dr. S.P. Chatterjee was the first University Professor.

The Department, at present, is catering for Postgraduate teaching and research. There are about 140 Postgraduate students who are getting training for both M.A. & M.Sc. degrees in Geography. The number of research scholars has been varying from 3 to 5 during the last five years. The staff consists of 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 5 Lecturers, in addition to a few temporary Lecturers. During the last few years only a very few persons succeeded in obtaining research degrees.

The Expert's view is:

The Department of Geography of Calcutta University is one of the oldest Geography Departments of the country. After the retirement of Professor S.P. Chatterjee the post of Professor could not be filled for nearly five years for reasons known to the University; it has indeed adversely affected the progress of the Department. From the records submitted to us it is obvious that even the posts of Readers and Lecturers have remained vacant for a number of years.

Considering the facilities available in the Department the research output is inadequate. The figures show that during the last five years 1 or 2 persons have succeeded in obtaining Research Degree per year and the research publications are also far below the desired level. However, one of the notable reasons for such deficiencies has been lack of senior posts and research fellowships.

The Department may develop inter-disciplinary cooperation, both in teaching and research, with the Departments of Geology, Statistics and Anthropology which are housed in the same building. While considering the needs for senior posts in all these allied Departments some sort of coordination should be made effective.

The Committee makes the following observations and recommendations:

- (a) The Department should develop inter-disciplinary cooperation both in teaching and research with the Departments of Geology, Statistics and Anthropology.
- (b) As compared with the large number of postgraduate students admitted in this Department, the staff is very meagre. The staff recommended by the

Committee is the minimum required to consolidate the present teaching activities in the Fifth Plan and to develop new areas under the Sixth Plan period.

- (c) The Committee suggests that areas such as Terrain Evaluation, Quantitative Geography and Cultural Geography, Pedology and land use Geography and Urban Geography should be strengthened and may be kept in view in the recruitment to senior posts. ;

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.3.00 lakhs; Books and Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Station wagon with special fittings: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 3 (Datamatic specialist - 1; Cartographer - 1; Draftsman -1; Modellar - 1; Compillar - 1; Driver - 1); Working expenses including field work: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Special fittings and furniture: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 3; Technical Staff - 3 (Datamatic Assistant - 1, Cartographer - 1, Draftsman -1); Working expenses including field work: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

Department of Environmental Sciences (NEW)

Many of the traditional areas of Geophysics (Meteorology, Oceanography, Earth resources) and the newer areas of Atmospheric Physics, Solar-Terrestrial Relationships, Planetary Atmospheres and Ionospheres have now many techniques in common. For example remote sensing techniques (with infrared, microwaves, lasers, and acoustic waves) have been used equally effectively, either from ground, or from helicopters and planes or from satellites, for the studies of Earth resources, Meteorology, Atmospheric physics and Oceanography. Satellite orbital measurements have been used for geodesy as well as for upper atmospheric density models. Microwave radars, sodars and lidars have been used for detecting turbulence in the atmosphere and the ocean depths. Much of the physics is also common. There is an increasing tendency therefore to consider the earth, its atmosphere and its near space environment as a whole, as an inter-disciplinary field. It would be desirable for the Calcutta University to consider opening a new Department of Environmental Sciences, which will impart training in some or all of the following areas:

1. Earth resources
2. Geomagnetism and Paleomagnetism

3. Geodesy
4. Atmospheric environment and planetary atmosphere
5. Solar - Planetary Relationships
6. Remote sensing techniques
7. Atmospheric pollution
8. Ecology

Such Departments can produce Geophysicists, Meteorologists, Hydrologists, Space scientists, Cartographers and Geodetic specialists as well as Ecologists with a much broader training than currently available and, therefore, more suitable for India's rapidly expanding requirements of specialists in Earth Resources, Geodetic and Topographical Surveys, Oceanography, Water Resources, Meteorology, Space science and applications, Atmospheric pollution and communication.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 15,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 4; Technical Assistants - 4; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 3; Technical Assistants - 4; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

FACULTY FACILITY:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.30,000/-.

Recurring: Fellowships - 5; Working expenses: Rs.10,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.10,000/-.

Recurring: Fellowships - 8; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/-p.a.

V. FACULTY OF MEDICINE

University
College of
Medicine:

On the occasion of the centenary of the University of Calcutta, the late Dr. B.C. Roy, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal inaugurated the University College of Medicine. Shortly afterwards, a Postgraduate course in Basic Medical Sciences was

arranged for the Medical Graduates. A council of Postgraduate teaching in Medical Sciences and various Postgraduate courses of studies in different subjects of Medical Sciences were constituted.

At the very initial stage, various Departments of the University College of Medicine, were accommodated in different Medical Colleges and institutions, the Department of Anatomy, Pharmacology and Pathology in the R.G. Kar Medical College and of Physiology in the University College of Science and Technology. The Ramakrishna Mission Sewa Pratisthan authority later generously accommodated the Departments of Pathology and Pharmacology which were subsequently shifted to their newly constructed building with the assistance from the University Grants Commission. This was through the efforts of late Dr. B.C. Roy, who persuaded the Government of West Bengal to donate a plot of land for the construction of the building for the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences in the premises of S.S.K.M. Hospital. This building of the Institute now houses the Departments of Anatomy, Pharmacology, Physiology, Pathology including Bacteriology, Bio-Chemistry and Bio-Physics.

Besides, the Departments of Basic Medical Sciences, there are other Clinical Departments in the University College of Medicine. The Goenka family donated its ancestral building at 135, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta for the establishment of a hospital for the Postgraduate Clinical Teaching and Research.

The Clinical Departments under the College of Medicine are as follows:

- (1) Dermatology, (2) Radiology and Radio-therapeutics,
- (3) Child Health, (4) Psychological Medicine, (5) Neurology,
- (6) Cardiology, (7) Cancer Research, (8) Ophthalmology,
- (9) Diseases of the Chest, (10) Chest Surgery, (11) Orthopaedics,
- (12) Obstetrics & Gynaecology, (13) General Surgery, (14) General Medicine, (15) Disease of Ear, Nose and Throat, (16) Neuro Surgery,
- (17) Plastic Surgery, (18) Anaesthesiology, (19) Venereology,
- (20) Tropical Medicine, (21) Experimental Surgery.

The University College of Medicine awards, degrees in each of the following subjects:-

M.D. in General Medicine, Psychiatry, Dermatology, Physiology, Pharmacology and Pathology including Bacteriology; M.S. Degree in general Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Anaesthesiology, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, anatomy, L.M.T. Diseases and Thoracic Surgery; M.S. in anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and Pathology and the following diplomas: Dip B.M.S., D.M.R.D., D.M.R.T., D.P.M., D.O.M.C., D.B.V., Dip Card., D.A. and B.L.O., etc.

All the Postgraduate students intending to undergo Postgraduate training in M.D. or M.S. have to register themselves with the Council of Postgraduate Studies of the University. The Heads of the Departments of various Medical disciplines arrange

teaching programmes in different institutions, laboratories and hospitals as required under the rules of the University and Indian Medical Council. On completion of these formalities including approval of the thesis, they are allowed to appear for the examination.

All the medical colleges of Calcutta University are mostly engaged in imparting undergraduate training and only a few selected Departments of these Medical Colleges are allowed to conduct Postgraduate training under the overall supervision of the Heads of the Department of different disciplines appointed by the University. In addition the Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research of Calcutta which is a Government Institution is also recognised for imparting Postgraduate training in certain disciplines such as Medicines, Surgery and Obstetrics & Gynaecology. The University has no control over any of the Hospitals and as such there are serious difficulties in arranging good Postgraduate training programmes in clinical disciplines. Separate hospitals for conducting specialised postgraduate training programmes and clinical research are essential. The existing Goenka Hospital, if developed, can be utilised for conducting clinical research in certain subjects. But for the rest of the postgraduate training in clinical disciplines, the S.S.K.M. Hospital attached to the Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research which is the most developed hospital in the city should be linked with the Calcutta University for conducting all the academic work.

The Expert's view in this regard is:

The most important factor for reorganisation of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research of Calcutta University, is the taking over the academic control of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research and also of the attached S.S.K.M. Hospital. When this is achieved, it should be fully integrated with the B.C. Roy Institute of Basic Medical Sciences.

The proposals of the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences are discussed below:-

In recommending additional staff, the Committee has taken note of the existing staff available in various departments as indicated below:-

<u>Department:</u>	<u>Staff:</u>
Anatomy	1P, 1R, 4L, 1 Part-time Lecturer
Pharmacology	1P, 1R, 3L
Physiology	1P, 1R, 1L, 1 Part-time Lecturer
Biochemistry	1P, 1R, 3L, 1 Part-time Lecturer
Pathology	1P, 2R, 3L, 1 Part-time Lecturer

Department of Anatomy

The Department is at present headed by a senior Reader as Head of the Department. The Professorship is lying vacant and is expected to be filled soon. The Department is engaged in teaching and research and at present 178 students have either been admitted to postgraduate degree or diploma courses. In addition, 3 students are doing Ph.D. in Anatomy. The proposal made by the Department to develop the Department into an Institute of Anatomy appeared to the Committee a rather ambitious one. After discussions, the Committee felt that the proposal is to develop first of all Neuroanatomy and then Medical Genetics.

The Expert's view is:

Space and staff should also be provided to develop the specialities in the Department. Because of these requirements, the Department should be provided with all the necessary teaching and technical staff according to the needs. Further it should also be given additional space and equipment.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,500 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.50 lakhs;
Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 4;
Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Books & Journals:
Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2;
Technical Staff - 4; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

Department of Physiology

The Department of Physiology is headed by Professor B.K. Banerjee. This Department is engaged in imparting Postgraduate training to the students admitted to various postgraduate degrees and diplomas of Calcutta University. In addition, the Department is also providing facilities for doing Ph.D. work by the Medical and Non-Medical postgraduate students.

The Expert's view is:

This seems to be an active Department with many research workers. However, due to shortage of space they have

not been able to expand their activities. Their requests for additional space and requirements seem to be modest and should be sanctioned in the interest of improving the Postgraduate training and research of the Institute.

The Committee agrees with the view of the Expert.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,500 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 4; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 4; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

Department of Biochemistry & Biophysics

The Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics has been created recently.

The Expert's view is:

This Department was carved out of the space allotted originally to Physiology Department. Therefore, there is an urgent need for additional space to develop their laboratories. They have already, in their staff some of the well trained scientists who have just returned from foreign countries. Unless they are provided with all the facilities immediately, these scientists may become frustrated and go away. In view of this, this Department should be provided with the space, equipment and technical staff as soon as possible.

The Committee strongly recommends provision of additional space to this Department. It was noted that in addition to space, the Department urgently needs equipment, most of which are to be imported from abroad. The Committee convinced the Head of the Department to reduce the number of foreign requirements to bare minimum so that there may not be any difficulties in getting these equipment in time. The Committee recognises the need of additional

staff for the efficient functioning of the Department. The Committee suggests that when the proposed fifth floor of the building now under construction becomes ready, this Department should be shifted to it forthwith. The Committee is also of the view that the Department of Biochemistry should develop collaboration with the Department of Biophysics at the Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research and the Department of Biochemistry, Calcutta University. This is essential to avoid duplication of various facilities and equipment.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

BIOCHEMISTRY

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 15,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 3; Technical Staff - 2; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.5.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 4; Technical Staff - 3; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

BIOPHYSICS

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,500 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 2; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs; Books and Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 4; Technical Staff - 3; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

The Department of Biophysics be made a separate Department in the Sixth Plan.

Department of Pharmacology

The Department is headed by a Reader and the post of Professor has been lying vacant for some time. The main activity of the Department is to impart training to the Postgraduate admitted to M.D./M.S. courses in different disciplines. In addition, they have also the facilities to do M.D. and Ph.D. in Pharmacology.

The Expert's view is:

Their requirement for additional space should be minimised if the central services already described earlier are provided to the Institute as a whole. Their requirement for additional staff and other facilities should be considered favourably, since it is a modest request. However, in order to develop a clinical Pharmacology Section, this Department should closely work with the Department of Medicine of the Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research. If such a collaboration is conducted it would yield a good dividend in the near future.

The Committee agree with the view of the Expert and suggests that early steps be taken to fill up the vacant Professorship.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: Rs.7,500 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 2; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 4; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

Department of Pathology including Micro Biology

At present, there is a common Department of Microbiology and Pathology, with a Reader as Head of the Department.

The Expert's view is:

- (1) It is unfortunate that because of the fact that they have no direct relationship with any of the Hospitals, they have neither enough specimen to study nor sufficient material to conduct research. It is really a pity that in spite of the fact that this Institute of Basic

Medical Sciences is situated in the compound of the Government run Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, they cannot get any Pathology or Microbiology specimen for their study because of certain administrative difficulties.

- (2) The Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research has a well developed Pathology & Microbiology Department of its own. Therefore, immediate steps should be taken to integrate these two Departments and develop and unify the Department of Pathology and Microbiology with all the requisite staff and other facilities. Some part of the Department can be kept at the Hospital compound and the remaining can be kept in the building of the Basic Medical Institute. Pending the above, necessary steps should be taken to appoint the professor and provide necessary staff and equipment for both the Departments.

The Committee shares the views of the Expert and suggests that Microbiology be developed as an independent Department in the Sixth Plan.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

PATHOLOGY

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,500 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 4; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.3.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 4; Artist - 1; Animal Keeper(Sr.)-1; Animal Keeper(Jr.)-1; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

MICROBIOLOGY

FIFTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,500 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 2; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,500 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 3; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-p.a.

Faculty Facilities

Fifth Plan:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.30,000/-.

Recurring: Fellowships - 10; Working expenses: Rs.10,000/-p.a.

SIXTH PLAN:

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.10,000/- Recurring: Fellowships - 12; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/-p.a.

The other proposal of the University is to establish a research oriented Hospital in the Coenka Hospital.

The Committee recommends a provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs for the development of the Coenka Hospital. This Hospital should develop as a research centre for certain specialised diseases. The proposals may be scrutinised by an Expert Committee.

HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES, LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

The
Bennings.

The University of Calcutta was the first among the Universities in India to create chairs for the purposes of teaching and research at the Post-graduate level, and to its Faculty of Arts belongs the distinction of taking the lead with the establishment of the Minto Professorship in Economics in 1908. This was followed in 1912, by the creation of the King George V Chair in Mental and Moral Science and the Hardinge Chair in Higher Mathematics. A short while later, the Chair in Ancient Indian History and Culture was established. The first appointees to these Chairs were, respectively, Professor Manohar Lal (who subsequently became a Minister in the Government of Panjab), Professor Brojendranath Seal (who subsequently became the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University), Professor Young, F.R.S. and Professor Thibant. Later many scholars of fame, like Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Surendranath Dasgupta, D.R. Bhandarkar, Abanindranath Tagore, I.J.S. Taraporewala, Sunitikumar Chatterjee and Srikumar Banerjee, joined the Faculty of Arts and developed Post-graduate studies in new lines and at still higher levels.

By the year 1912, for the benefit of Post-graduate students, arrangements were made for the delivery of regular University lectures and for Post-graduate study and research in English, Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Mental and Moral Philosophy, History, Economics and Mathematics. The number of students then studying in these classes was about five hundred.

Present
condition

To Today, the Department of Bengali alone has to take care of more than five hundred students. The accommodation has remained more or less the same, but the number of Departments has increased with the addition of new branches of study, and the number of students has increased phenomenally.

As a consequence, the University College of Arts today gives the appearance of a crowded railway station. Most of the Departments do not have any identity of their own, all combining to take classes by turns in the same set of rooms. Teaching consists of lectures only. Tutorials cannot be held for want of space. There is no place where the students can meet their teachers to discuss problems; nor is there any place where they can meet among themselves. Alongside of this, over the years, the teacher-student ratio has deteriorated to a very undesirable level, making it nearly impossible for a university teacher to pay individual attention to his students or to pursue any serious research work.

The Committee wishes the authorities to recognise that Post-graduate studies and research require as much facilities in the Arts as in the Sciences (excepting the laboratory staff) and that a system totally dependent on the lecture without further guidance cannot secure the desired returns. The recommendations for the various Departments of Arts, Commerce, Education, etc., grouped under the

contd....

respective faculties (as proposed), have been made accordingly.* In view of the comparatively weak position of faculties in Humanities, Social Sciences as well as Languages and Literature in which Calcutta University occupied a leading position, it is suggested that the situation regarding staff strength be reviewed after three years. Meanwhile, the Committee hopes energetic and expeditious steps will be taken by the University to fill up the vacant posts in these faculties.

VI. FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

It has already been suggested that this Faculty may consist of Departments of Philosophy, History, Islamic History and Culture, Ancient Indian History and Culture, Archaeology and Museology. It would be desirable to locate this Faculty at the Hazra Road Campus of the University.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

The Department has a teaching staff of 1 Professor, 3 Readers and 8 Lecturers. In addition, there are 7 part-time Lecturers, 3 of whom are working on an honorary basis. Two Lecturers from other Departments also participate in the teaching programme. The post of the Professor has been lying vacant since January, 1970. The student enrolment has been as follows:

Year	Student Enrolment	
	M.A. (1st year)	M.A. (2nd year)
1968-69	237	209
1969-70	224	238
1970-71	209	225

The Department offers optional courses in Psychology, Logic, Religion, Political Philosophy, Ethics and Social Philosophy, and Indian Philosophy. It has not been able to arrange for the teaching of all the elective or optional papers for lack of teachers and accommodation. There is at present no arrangement for teaching the optional papers in Buddhism and Jainism, Sankhya, Yoga and Aesthetics. The Department, inter-alia, proposes to specialise in Indian Philosophy (specially Indian Logic and Epistemology), and Contemporary Philosophy (Western and Indian).

* Dr. S.K. Bhattacharyya, member of the Committee, does not think that the additional staff recommended for the Humanities and Social Science Departments is adequate. His views, expressed in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, are annexed to this report. (Annexure X).

The Department requires adequate accommodation, additional staff and a sufficient number of research scholarships.

The Committee recommends the following:

- The Department ought to curb the growing enrolment and restrict admissions to good Honours students. Some students could be diverted to correspondence courses.
- The University Grants Commission had earlier sanctioned a Professorship in Comparative Religion but the offer was not availed of and no appointment was made. The Department has suffered on account of these lapses.
- In view of the diversified teaching and research programme undertaken, the Department may have an additional staff of 2 Professors, 2 Readers and 2 Lecturers. The field of specialisation of the Professors may be Indian Logic & Metaphysics, and Contemporary Western Philosophy & Modern Logic specifically Mathematical Logic.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 15,000 sq.ft.;
Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring Professor - 1; Reader - 1;
Working expenses: Rs.20,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2;
Working expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The Department of History consists of 2 Professors, 3 Readers, 5 whole-time Lecturers, and 9 part-time Lecturers, of which 4 are honorary. The student enrolment is about 300.

It has been stated that there has been little or no development of the Department for the last five years. The Department urgently needs adequate accommodation, additional staff and library facilities.

contd...

It has been stated that the College Street Campus is already over-crowded and the Department of History should be shifted to the Hazra Road Campus where it should be housed alongside the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture and the Department of Archaeology.

The Department has already introduced studies in the History of the USSR and the History of South-East Asia. It is intended to develop teaching and research in the fields of the Social History of India and the History of Ideas. The Department is also engaged in a project relating to the History of Bengal, 1905-47.

The Department requires additional staff for Economic History, History of Ideas, History of Bengal, History of the USSR, Social History, International Relations and Medieval Indian History. Funds are also required for the Departmental Library, historical tours and excursions, office assistance, etc.

The Department welcomes the concept of a School of Historical Studies and emphasises the need for inter-departmental staff seminars and other forms of inter-departmental collaboration. It has suggested that there should be a Coordination Committee of the School of Historical Studies to formulate joint programmes of teaching and research.

The expert's opinion is as follows:

- Although the Postgraduate Department of History of Calcutta University happens to be one of the oldest and distinguished Departments in the country, it is in bad shape on account of the non-availability of adequate facilities in terms of space, personnel, etc. The Department neither holds any tutorials nor seminars for its students, and the teachers have no occasion to meet students except in the lecture hall crowded with over one hundred and fifty students.
- It is urgent that the vacant space adjacent to the building in which the Departments of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology are located is utilised for putting up a multi-storied building in which necessary space may be provided for the Department of History.

The Committee recommends the following facilities for the development of the Department:

- The Department may have an additional staff of 1 Professor in Economic History, 3 Readers (1 each in Social History, History of the USSR and International Relations) and 2 Lecturers.

contd...

The establishment of a Co-ordination Committee consisting of teachers from the allied Departments concerned with Historical studies would be helpful in promoting mutual collaboration in programmes of teaching and research. It would also eliminate wasteful duplication. A small Committee, representing teachers of various specialised areas in History, including Archaeology and Museology, may be formed and its Chairmanship may go by rotation to the senior-most teacher of at least 10 years standing. The Committee may organise inter-departmental seminars prepare projects for joint inter-departmental research, coordinate programmes for cooperative teaching, etc.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building - 15,000 sq.ft.;
Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2;
Technical Assistants: 2; Working expenses: Rs.20,000/-
p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2;
Working expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

The Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture is recognised and supported by the University Grants Commission as "a Centre of Advanced Study". It has a teaching staff of 2 Professors, 3 Readers and 5 Lecturers. The post of the Bageswari Professor of Fine Arts has been lying vacant for a long time. The other Professor has also retired. The staff of the Centre of Advanced Study has been separately indicated as 2 Readers, 4 Research Associates, 5 Senior and 3 Junior Research Fellows.

The student enrolment is about 120.

Additional staff is required separately by the Department and the Centre of Advanced Study. Funds have been sought for additional accommodation, library facilities, etc.

contd....

The expert's opinion is as follows:

- Teaching and research in the Department, though scholarly, are rather old-fashioned and traditional. Researchers are given good grounding in sources, but they are not made aware of the latest historical methods and recent trends in the writing of Ancient Indian History.

The Committee makes the following observations on the development programmes of the Department:

- The Department and the Centre of Advanced Study are functioning as one entity, and the contention that the Centre is concerned with research and the Department with postgraduate teaching is not quite tenable. There can be no dichotomy between teaching and research.
- The work and achievements of the Department may be separately reviewed, according to the normal practice by an Assessment Committee to be constituted by the UGC Standing Committee for Centres of Advanced Study. The Commission may consider the suggestions and recommendations made by the present Committee in the light of the recommendations of the Assessment Committee.
- The question of introducing Ancient Indian History and Culture at the undergraduate level to promote employment opportunities for the graduates of this Department is a matter primarily to be considered by the university authorities.

DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE

The teaching staff of the Department consists of 1 Professor, 2 Readers, 4 whole-time Lecturers and 3 part-time Lecturers. The post of the Professor has been lying vacant for long. The student enrolment is about 200.

The syllabus includes papers on Modern Indian History and International Relations. The Department aims at specialization in the Medieval period of Indian History, with special reference to the role of Islam.

The Department has been publishing a journal for the last 11 years. It has not been able to undertake any well-organised research work. There is no arrangement for tutorial work and seminars on account of the dearth of accommodation and teachers. Additional staff is desired for the Medieval History of Bengal, Socio-Economic Studies, and Specialised Studies on Architecture, Painting and Numismatics.

contd...

The expert's opinion is as follows:

- (a) The naming of this Department is not happy. Since the main thrust of teaching and research in this Department is on Medieval Indian History, it may as well be called the Department of Medieval History.
- (b) Academically this Department has to play an important role. In order to study the transitional periods it has to establish links with the Department of Ancient Indian History on the one hand and with that of History on the other.

The Committee recommends the following:

- The nomenclature of the Department is misleading in relation to its actual work. Since the main thrust of teaching and research in the Department is on Medieval Indian History, it may be considered whether it may be named as the Department of Medieval History. The Department would also incidentally deal with the role of Islam and its Culture.
- The academic programmes of the Department have suffered since the vacant post of the Professor has not been filled for several years. Steps have to be taken to appoint a Professor as soon as possible.
- Academically, for the study of the transitional periods, the Department may establish close links with the Department of History and the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,500 sq.ft.;
Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical Assistants 2;
Working Expenses: Rs.10,000// p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Lecturers - 2;
Working expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

contd.....

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The teaching staff of the Department consists of 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 3 Lecturers. The post of the Reader is vacant. Five teachers from the Departments of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Geography and Anthropology are also participating on a part-time basis in the academic programmes.

The Department provides a two-year course for the M.A. degree in Archaeology. The course includes intensive practical training. Provision has been made for specialisation in Archaeology of Western Asia, Egypt and South-East Asia. The student enrolment is about 30. During the last five years, 33 students have taken their M.A. degree in Archaeology.

The Department proposes to introduce the B.A.(Honours) course in Archaeology. It requires additional staff and funds for field work and excavations, and for the departmental museum.

The expert's opinion is as follows:

- This seems to have been an active Department which has undertaken fruitful excavations during recent years. But a look at the syllabus prescribed for postgraduate students shows that there is lack of theoretical orientation. It is hoped that theoretical courses on Archaeology will be introduced after due consideration. The Department proposes to introduce courses on Archaeology in Egypt and South-East Asia. This appears to be ambitious. In the initial stage, it can undertake archaeological study of any of these three regions depending on the availability of personnel and resources. Since Western Asia and Egypt are being taken care of by the Archaeology Survey of India to some extent, the Calcutta University can think of specialisation in the Archaeology of South-East Asia. For this it will be necessary to send a few teachers and advanced students to this region for field study. This kind of work can be done in cooperation with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in Delhi, which is interested in preserving the treasures in Art and Architecture found in this area.
- The Department wishes to introduce B.A.(Hons) course in Archaeology. But it was rightly agreed in course of our discussions that instead of having this course in Archaeology the existing undergraduate course in History should be expanded to include an optional subject in Archaeology.

contd...

Because of the logistic difficulties it is not easy for teachers and students of Archaeology to take advantage of the facilities provided in the Ashutosh Museum. One wonders whether it will be possible to move the Ashutosh Museum to the same building where the Departments of History, Islamic History, Archaeology, etc., are to be located. As an alternative the idea of expanding the present building in which the Ashutosh Museum is housed and moving History and the allied Departments to it may also be considered. If either of the two proposals works it will not be necessary for the Department of Archaeology to have its own independent museum with its curator and other personnel. But in case the logistic difficulty is not solved then the Department of Archaeology will need a separate museum for coordinating its day-to-day teaching and research work.

The Committee recommends the following:

- It may not be desirable to undertake an honours course in Archaeology.
- The introduction of courses in Archaeology of West Asia, Egypt and South-East Asia appears to be ambitious. In the initial stage, studies relating to any of three regions could be undertaken, depending on the availability of personnel and resources. The Calcutta University could think of specializing in the Archaeology of South-East Asia. For this, it will be necessary to send a few teachers and selected students to this region for field study.
- The syllabus for Postgraduate studies does not seem to have an adequate emphasis on theoretical orientation. The question of introducing theoretical courses in Archaeology may be considered by the Department.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakh; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers 2; Technical Assistant - 1;
Working expenses: Rs.20,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2;
Working expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.

contd...

DEPARTMENT OF MUSEOLOGY

The teaching staff consists of 1 Reader, 3 whole-time Lecturers and 1 part-time Lecturer. Six students are admitted from the Arts stream and 6 from the Science stream every year in the two-year M.A./M.Sc. course. The Department requires additional staff and funds for books, publications, laboratory facilities and stipends for students.

Since this is a new Department which would cater to the needs of the expansion programme of the Museum, the academic staff of the Department should be strengthened.

The Committee makes the following observations and recommendations:

- The University is at present running a short-term certificate course in Art appreciation under the auspices of the Ashutosh Museum. It is intended to develop this into one-year diploma course in Art appreciation and to have additional staff and facilities for the purpose. The Committee was of the view that Art appreciation may be a part of the course in Museology, and should be conducted with the staff and facilities recommended for Museology.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.0.50 lakh;
Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakh; Any other: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1; Technical Assistants - 3; Working expenses: Rs.10,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh; Any other: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1; Working expenses: Rs.12,000/- p.a.

HISTORY OF ART

The University has been teaching the History of Indian Art as a part of the M.A. course in Ancient Indian History and Culture, Islamic History and Culture, Pali, Sanskrit and Museology. The University has the Bageswari Professorship of Indian Art. The chair has been lying vacant for a long time.

contd...

It has been stated that the Calcutta University is suitably equipped to start a postgraduate course in the History of Art. This would include specialisation of the Art of various regions in Asia.

The University requires additional staff and facilities for conducting the postgraduate course in the History of Art.

The Committee is not in favour of the proposal since History of Art forms part of the regular History course - Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

ASUTOSH MUSEUM OF INDIAN ART

The Asutosh Museum is a major Art Museum in India with more than 50,000 exhibits which include stone sculptures, bronzes, figures, panels, seals in terracotta, paintings, illustrated manuscripts, etc. The Museum was started to provide practical knowledge and training to students offering specialisation in Indian Art History which forms part of the curriculum in several Postgraduate Departments such as Ancient Indian History and Culture, Islamic History and Culture, Pali, Sanskrit, Museology, etc. The Museum has brought out a few publications pertaining to Art and Museology and runs an education wing which organises lectures, etc. The Museum has a supervisory staff of 1 Curator, 1 Assistant Curator, 2 Museum Assistants, a Chemist, an Artist, a Photographer-cum-Draftsman, Caretaker, etc.

The Museum needs additional space for separate galleries for paintings and bronze sculptures. It also needs additional staff in view of the three distinct areas of specialisation namely (i) sculpture and terracottas, (ii) paintings and bronzes, and (iii) folk art. Funds are needed for laboratory chemicals, equipment, etc. A capital grant is required for renovation of galleries and for a laboratory for cleaning and preservation.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has been giving grants for the development of this Museum. The Ministry has now informed the University that no future assistance will be given to any University Museum.

The Committee desires that the Government of India may be requested to reconsider its decision and to continue its assistance to University Museums which have been recognised as Public Museums. The Asutosh Museum has already received a setback on account of the discontinuance of grants from the Government of India. Since this Museum was developed as a Public Museum with substantial grants from the Government, financial assistance for the purpose may continue as hitherto.

FACULTY FACILITY Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs. 30,000/-

contd...

Recurring: Fellowships: 10; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.10,000/-

Recurring: Fellowships: 12; Working expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.

VII. FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

The Faculty will comprise the Departments of Comparative Philology, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Arabic and Persian, French, English, Sanskrit, Pali and Department of Languages. These Departments which are functioning in the Asutosh building, have long been suffering from acute dearth of space. In the annual report of the Calcutta University, it has been noted that development programmes have been affected for want of space, and tutorial classes cannot be arranged in most of the Departments.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

The Department consists of 1 Professor, 2 Readers, 5 Lecturers and 1 part-time Lecturer. The student enrolment is about 50.

The courses of study in this Department are oriented towards Historical Linguistics, and adequate attention has not so far been given to Modern Linguistics. It has been proposed that a separate Department of Modern Linguistics should be established and the Department of Comparative Philology developed into a Centre of Advanced Study in the field of Historical Linguistics.

The Expert's opinion is as follows:

- Calcutta University already has an undergraduate honours course in Linguistics;
- Since, everywhere in India, such Departments are known as Departments of Linguistics, M.A. students in Comparative Philology from Calcutta University will have few job opportunities.
- Also, Calcutta University has instituted since 1922 Khaira Professorship in Indian Linguistics and Phonetics (which has been unfortunately lying vacant for about ten years).
- The proposal of the Department, to have two Departments, namely, Department of Comparative Philology and Department of Linguistics, cannot therefore be supported.

- This was one of the finest Departments of Calcutta University and probably the best Department of Linguistics in the country. But now it is reduced to insignificance largely because of the fact that the Department did not try to modernise it.

The Committee recommends the following:

- The M.A. Syllabus of the Department, which is rather antiquated, should be thoroughly revised under expert guidance. Facilities for phonetic Laboratory (equipment, Laboratory, staff, space, etc.) should be developed.
- The Khaira Professorship in Indian Linguistics and Phonetics in this Department has been lying vacant for about ten years. Steps should be taken to recruit a Professor as soon as possible. The field of specialisation should preferably be Modern Linguistics.
- It would not be desirable to have two Departments - one for Comparative Philology with an emphasis on Historical Studies, and the other for Modern Linguistics. In fact, the nomenclature of the Department as Comparative Philology is likely to affect the employment prospects of its students adversely. The Department should be named as the Department of Linguistics and Comparative Philology. The study of Modern Linguistics ought to be accommodated within the syllabus which has to be drastically changed.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh;
Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Technical Staff - 1;
Working expenses: Rs.10,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh; Books & Journals: Rs.0.75
lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1;
Working expenses: Rs.15,000 p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

The Department of English has a staff of 1 Professor, 3 Readers, 8 full-time Lecturers and 10 part-time Teachers. The Department does

contd...

not have separate accommodation and library facilities, nor does it have a separate office. The student enrolment has been as follows:

Year	M.A. (1st year)	M.A. (2nd year)
1968-69	236	197
1969-70	258	242
1970-71	254	266

There are two sections each in the first and the second year, The normal intake to each section is 120. 2 scholars of the Department have taken the D. Litt. degree. The D. Phil. degree has been awarded to 31 scholars so far. There are at present 27 scholars engaged in research under the supervision of the teachers of the Department.

The Department has been conducting summer courses for the last three years for the benefit of college teachers.

The Department intends to give priority to the reorganisation and development of Postgraduate teaching, and to the introduction of tutorials and seminars on a planned basis. It also intends to have a language laboratory, and to give the teaching of drama, poetry and fiction a practical slant through 'literary workshops'. The students of the final M.A. class would also be encouraged to write short, independent research papers.

The Expert's opinion is as follows:

- (a) The courses should be so designed that there may be equal emphasis on language and literature. The knowledge of older and early English literature has no use in the present set-up of our country. English drama and modern literature has a greater use. A paper on French literature and criticism can be usefully added.
- (b) The Department of English has proposed development of specialised research programmes and establishment of a language laboratory (presumably for developing a programme of teaching English as a second language). It may be useful if this Department develops a special programme, probably a one-year diploma course to begin with and eventually a degree programme. The Department already has two such diploma holders on their staff. Further specialisation in this direction will help develop a new programme in our universities. The proposal for a language laboratory would be meaningful only if there were a high-powered linguistic input in the Department. Without such expertise, language

contd....

Laboratories tend to become house-temples. The Department may also seek the advice of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, in developing such programmes.

The Committee recommends the following:

- The staffing pattern of such a big Department appears to be unbalanced. An additional staff of 1 Professor and 2 Readers may be provided to strengthen the academic programmes.
- An effort should be made to curb the rising student enrolment. The possibility of restricting admissions to good honours students may be explored. Other students could be diverted to the correspondence courses.
- As regards the specific programmes of research and advanced studies, viz. examination of the impact of English on Indian languages and literatures, translation of selected books from Bengali into English etc., the Committee was of the view that research and other scholarships available could be used for these purposes.
- With the help of language laboratory, to be located in the Department of Languages, the Department of English, if it so desires, may develop a special programme of teaching English as a second language. In this connection, the help and advice of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, would be useful.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 15,000 sq.ft.; Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Working expenses: Rs.15,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1; Working expenses: Rs.20,000 p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT

The Department of Sanskrit has a staff of 1 Professor, 4 Readers and 6 full-time Lecturers. In addition, 3 teachers from other Departments also participate in Postgraduate teaching and there are

contd....

18 part-time Lecturers, of which as many as 11 are working on an honorary basis.

The student enrolment is about 250.

During the last 5 years, 25 research scholars of the Department have been awarded doctorate degrees.

The syllabus for Postgraduate studies provides for 14 specialisations, each covering 4 papers. At present, facilities exist for 10 optional groups only.

The Department requires additional staff and accommodation, and funds for the departmental library, and a small office.

Expert opinion has recommended a greater measure of collaboration between the Sanskrit College and the University Department of Sanskrit. It has been suggested that there should be closer coordination with the Departments of Pali, Philosophy and Ancient Indian History and Culture. The Departments of Sanskrit and Pali have asked for funds for the publication of Asutosh Sanskrit Series and Buddhist Sanskrit series, respectively. Other Departments too have asked for funds for the publication of manuscripts etc. The University can make some arrangements to cater to the needs of various Departments through a central committee for publications. The Committee may be formed with representatives of the different Departments concerned from time to time. If allied Departments are formed into Schools, then each School can have its own unit.

The Committee recommends the following:

- For a subject requiring such a large number of specialisation, the present sanctioned strength of 1 Professor, only is inadequate. Also, honorary part-time teachers should not be appointed. An additional staff of 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 3 Lecturers may therefore be provided.
- There should be a greater measure of collaboration between the Department and the Sanskrit College in programmes of teaching and research. Similarly, a closer coordination is necessary with University Departments of Pali, Philosophy and Ancient Indian History and Culture.
- For its publication programme, the Department may share the funds for this purpose which may be placed at the disposal of each faculty. The publication programme will have to be suitably phased keeping in view the funds available. It may not be necessary to have separate staff exclusively for this programme.

- For additional research fellowships also the Department may share the general pool of fellowships for each Faculty.

Development Budget
FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Books & Journals: Rs.0.40 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Lecturers - 2;
Working expenses: Rs.10,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1;
Working expenses: Rs.15,000 p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF PALI

The Department of Pali consists of 1 Professor, 1 Reader, 3 whole-time Lecturers and 4 part-time Lecturers of which 1 is paid and the rest are working on an honorary basis. The student enrolment at the Postgraduate level has been as indicated below:

Year	Student Enrolment	
	M.A. (1st Year)	M.A. (2nd year)
1968-69	10	7
1969-70	12	10
1970-71	11	12

The Department is specially interested in Buddhist Studies. It has a collection of Tibetan and Chinese manuscripts, and has undertaken translation of Dutch, French and German works on Buddhism in South-East Asia into English.

The Expert's opinion is as follows:

The Department has suffered on account of its isolation as a separate entity from cognate disciplines of Sanskrit, History and Philosophy. It would be desirable for the University to consider whether the Department should be retained as such, or in the alternative its work and programmes be brought within the purview of allied disciplines. In the latter case, the staff and facilities could be shared by the Departments concerned. It has to

be noted that employment opportunities for M.A.'s in Pali are extremely limited and the student enrolment of the Department has all along been very poor.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.0.30 lakh.

Recurring: Working expenses: Rs.5000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Working expenses: Rs.10,000 p.a.

BENGALI

The Department of Modern Indian Languages, Bengali Section, consists of 3 Professors, 3 Readers, 8 full-time and 4 part-time Lecturers.

The student enrolment in the Department is shown below:

Year	Student Enrolment	
	M.A. (1st year)	M.A. (2nd year)
1968-69	332	393
1969-70	276	385
1970-71	294	280

The Department has introduced a number of special papers for detailed study, including one on folk literature which requires considerable field work. The Department has about 8,000 manuscripts of which only 150 have so far been published. The Department proposes to undertake a comprehensive programme of research relating to folk-literature and other themes, as well as the preparation and publication of a Bengali Encyclopaedia, descriptive catalogue of manuscripts, etc.

The Expert's opinion is as follows:

- (a) Courses should be revised. A paper in English criticism and a paper dealing with trends in Contemporary Hindi or Marathi Literature may be introduced. Likewise, scholars taking M.A. in Hindi should be required to have acquaintance with recent and contemporary trends in Bengali as in the case of Bengali.
- (b) Bengali Section of the Modern Indian Language Department however, has no concrete plan for its development in the

next five year plan period. The Department has asked for funds for the publication of manuscripts. It is desirable that funds should be made available to this Department ~~for~~ for the publication of manuscripts, but for the preparation and publication of a critical descriptive bibliography of the manuscripts preserved in its departmental library. Bengali Encyclopaedia is too ambitious a work and that cannot be done by the Bengali Department alone. About collecting folk-songs, and ballads, and proverbs, etc. the Department is not equipped at present for undertaking this kind of work. Unless there are courses in phonetics and field techniques, etc. any serious study in the field of folk literature is not possible.

The Committee recommends the following:

- The Department of Modern Indian Language as such should be abolished. The Department of Bengali should be a full-fledged independent Department, and not a section of the Department of Modern Indian Language.
- Further expansion of numbers is not desirable and efforts should be made to curb the student enrolment. Admissions could be strictly restricted to good honours graduates and a proportion of the students could be diverted to correspondence courses.
- It would be desirable for the Department to undertake the preparation and publication of a critical descriptive bibliography of the manuscripts it has acquired. It may not be necessary at this stage to publish all the 8,000 manuscripts in its possession.
- The Department may be provided with trained personnel and equipment for collecting folk-songs, ballads, etc.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 15,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.0.50 lakh;
Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Readers - 3; Lecturers - 2; Field Assistants - 2;
Working expenses: Rs.15,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

NON-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2;
Working expenses: Rs.20,000 p.a.

contd....

DEPARTMENT OF URDU

Urdu is at present an appendage or sub-Department of the Department of Modern Indian Languages. It has a staff of 2 whole-time and 2 part-time Lecturers only. With this meagre staff, it is conducting the full Postgraduate course in Urdu. The student enrolment in the Department is about 30.

With the present staff, the Department has obviously not been able to do justice to the prescribed courses of study.

The experts were of the opinion that the Department deserves support, and since Hindi is de facto a separate Department, there is no reason why Urdu should not be separated from Bangali.

The Committee recommends the following:

- Urdu should function as an independent Department, and not as a section of the Department of Modern Indian Languages.
- It is essential to provide immediately an additional staff of 1 Professor and 1 Reader.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Books & Journals: Rs.0.30 Lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1;
Working expenses: Rs.5,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: = Rs.0.50 Lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1; Working expenses: Rs.10,000 p.

DEPARTMENT OF HINDI

The Department of Hindi consists of 1 Reader, 3 whole-time Lecturers and 2 part-time Lecturers. The student enrolment in the Department is about 100.

Four colleges affiliated to the University are providing Honours courses in Hindi. Eight colleges offer the pass course and forty have provision for the compulsory course in Hindi. The Department has 40 research scholars.

This is one of the oldest University Departments in Hindi in the country and has been functioning for more than 50 years. The Department intends to introduce new optional groups, and start Honours classes, a wing for the study of Comparative Literature and a Centre for Advanced Studies. It is also intended to undertake the preparation of a Literary History of India, a bilingual or trilingual Dictionary, and to edit old Bengali manuscripts having a bearing on Hindi.

Expert opinion was that the Department had been much neglected and deserved support.

The Committee makes the following recommendations for the development of this Department:

- The Department should be an independent Department. It would not be desirable for the Department to start Honours courses in Hindi. Such courses should be started and developed in the colleges.
- The programmes of special studies, proposed to be undertaken, may be encouraged under the normal work and activities of the Department. Projects could be assigned under the research fellowships, available. The Department would share the allocations at the disposal of the Faculty for publication and fellowships.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1;
Working expenses: Rs.10,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1; Working expenses: Rs.15,000 p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF ARABIC AND PERSIAN

The teaching staff of the Department of Arabic and Persian consists of 1 Professor, 2 Readers, and 4 full-time Lecturers. In addition, there is 1 part-time Lecturer. The Professorship has been lying vacant for about 8 or 9 years. The student enrolment is small.

It has been stated that the teaching staff is too meagre to carry out Postgraduate teaching in two disciplines. Additional

contd....

staff has been asked for, inter alia, for papers on the Quran and Tafsir, and on Philosophy and Myticism. The Department also requires separate accommodation, and financial assistance for acquiring books and journals, including manuscripts and microfilm strips, organising lectures and symposia, publishing an annual bilingual journal and research works, etc.

The experts emphasised the need for a diploma course in Modern Arabic/Persian and observed as under:

The M.A. syllabus for Persian and Arabic should be thoroughly revised preferably under the expert supervision of the Centre for West Asian Studies of Aligarh Muslim University. Modern Arabic and Modern Persian should form a strong component of these courses; these courses in India tend to be courses in Theology. They should be revised to suit the modern requirements of area studies and studies in Modern Literature and Language. Moreover, the posts for Arabic and Persian should be separately identified, so as to encourage specialisation.

In the course of discussion with the Committee, the need for a diploma course in Modern Persian/Arabic was emphasised. A suggestion was also made that competent language teachers in Modern Arabic and Persian should be invited from UAR and Iran.

The Committee recommends as under:

- The Department should undertake the teaching of Modern Arabic and Persian. The syllabus for Postgraduate studies may be recast to include studies in Modern Arabic & Persian.

Development Budget
FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft. Books & Journals: Rs.0.30 Lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Working expenses: Rs.10,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 Lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Working expenses: Rs.15,000 p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH

The Department of French is conducting the Postgraduate course in French with a staff of 1 Lecturer who is assisted by 2 part-time Lecturers. The student enrolment is small. The Committee

contd...

is not in favour of continuing this Department as such, and recommends that it may be merged with the Department of Languages. There should be an emphasis on teaching the French Language at the certificate and diploma levels in the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

The Languages Department is conducting certificate/diploma courses in five foreign languages viz. French, German, Russian, Chinese and Tibetan. A course in Hindi is also conducted by the Department. There are at present 15 paid part-time instructors for these six languages, two for each language. Besides, there is a whole-time Supervisor who is in charge of the Department.

The University intends to start instruction in Bengali and Tamil and a few more foreign languages viz. Italian, Spanish and Japanese.

The Committee favours the development of facilities for languages teaching and recommends the following:

- The Languages Department should have an additional staff of 1 Professor, preferably competent in two or three languages, who will be the Head of the Department and 3 Readers. There should be at least 1 full-time lecturer for each of the Languages, in which facilities have been provided or are proposed to be provided.
- The Language course in Modern Arabic and Persian could be conducted by the Department of Arabic and Persian.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh;
Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 3; Lecturers - 6;
Working expenses: Rs.15,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakh; Books & Journals:
Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Working
Expenses: Rs.20,000 p.a.

FACULTY FACILITIES

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs. 30,000.

Recurring: Fellowships - 15; Working expenses:
Rs. 20,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs. 10,000.

Recurring: Fellowships - 20; Working expenses: Rs. 30,000 p.a.

VIII. FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY

The Committee has already suggested that there should be a new Faculty of Education and Psychology comprising the Departments of Education, Psychology and Applied Psychology.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION & TEACHER TRAINING

The Department consists of 1 Professor, 3 Readers, 7 whole-time Lecturers, 9 part-time Lecturers, 2 Honorary Lecturers and 1 Instructor. The Department conducts the B.Ed. and M.A./M.Sc. (Education) courses. The student enrolment in these courses has been as under:

Year	Student Enrolment		
	B.Ed.	M.A./M.Sc. (I)	M.A./M.Sc. (II)
1968-69	353	50	46
1969-70	305	57	50
1970-71	314	59	57

The Department proposes to have another section at the Postgraduate level but does not contemplate any further expansion at the B.Ed. level. The accommodation in the existing building, which was formerly a residential house, is extremely inadequate and unsuitable. The Departmental Library is housed in a single room and laboratories for Psychology, Statistics and Geography are ill-equipped.

The Department requires accommodation and additional staff as well as funds for books and equipment. Hostel accommodation is required for 300 students.

contd....

During the last five years, 7 scholars of the Department have been admitted to the D.Phil. degree in Education. The Department is carrying on research largely on problems relating to language teaching, Psychology and History of Education. 25 scholars are at present engaged in research.

The Expert's opinion is as follows:

- The Department is engaged in teaching both B.Ed. and M.A./M.Sc.(Education) courses. While the former is a pedagogical course, the latter is academic. The number of students enrolled in the B.Ed. sections varies from 305 to 310 while in the Master's section, which is a two-year course, it varies from 40 to 45 per year. This number is very large considering the accommodation available to the Department in a rented house. The Department is in need of additional accommodation.
- The existing syllabus for the M.A. courses consists of the subjects which are usually taught at the M.Ed. level and has a number of papers dealing largely with different aspects of psychology and of measurement. The Department has no coordination with the two Departments of Psychology and it is felt that the Department would benefit very greatly if there were closer cooperation with Psychology and Statistics both in teaching and in research. The syllabus of the Department appeared to be out-dated and there is a great need for modernisation.
- Closer coordination with allied and cognate Departments in the University is also strongly recommended.
- The problem of space can be solved by shifting the Department to a new campus and putting it continguously with the sister disciplines of Psychology and Applied Psychology. This would enable closer cooperation in the subjects which overlap. Furthermore, association with the Departments of Psychology would help the modernisation of syllabus in teaching very greatly.

The Committee recommends the following:

- It would be an advantage if the B.Ed. course is shifted entirely to the affiliated colleges. The Calcutta University has 14 teacher training colleges affiliated to it and the total enrolment in B.Ed. during 1970-71 was 4898. Facilities for an additional intake of about 300 students, which the Department of Education admits every year, could be provided in the colleges concerned. This will enable the Department to give time and attention to the development of Postgraduate studies and research which have so far been hampered.

contd....

- The Department may, inter alia, promote research in the fields of examination reform and guidance and counselling. It may also undertake short-term in-service training programmes for college teachers.
- At present, there is no collaboration between the Department of Education and the allied Departments of Psychology, Applied Psychology, Statistics, and Economics. It is essential to promote close academic liaison and collaboration with the Departments concerned for teaching and research in the Department of Education. A small coordination committee should be set up for this purpose in the Faculty.
- With the transfer of the B.Ed. enrolment to the colleges, the Department will have a student strength of about 100 or so. Keeping further expansion in view, an accommodation of 10,000 sq.ft. would meet the needs of the Department for class rooms, library and reading rooms, small staff rooms, seminar hall, canteen, etc.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft. ; Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh;
Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Technical Staff - 1;
Working expenses: Rs.10,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh; Books & Journals:
Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical Staff - 2;
Working expenses: Rs.15,000 p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

This is the oldest Department of Psychology in the country and at present consists of 1 Professor, 2 Readers, 7 Lecturers, 2 part-time Lecturers, 1 Honorary Lecturer and 3 Demonstrators. The present student enrolment is 36 each in M.A. (1st year) and M.A. (2nd year). 12 students are enrolled in each year of the three-year honours course.

The syllabus for Postgraduate studies has been revised and there is now an emphasis on Experimental and Developmental Psychology.

contd...

The Department has a long tradition of work in the fields of Experimental Psychology as well as Animal Psychology, with a strong Psycho-analytical orientation.

The Expert's opinion is as follows:

- The Department of Psychology is the oldest Department in the country and has a long tradition of research of a very high calibre and has had in the past some of the outstanding scholars in the field. Today, the situation is not satisfactory. Like what has been observed in other Departments it took years to fill up the post of Professor and unfortunately the Professor left the Department about a month back.
- The Department has changed its syllabus recently. There are a number of compulsory papers in different branches of Psychology and specialisation in one of these branches is sought to be attained in the second year through practicals connected with a particular branch. Since this pattern of teaching has not been done for long, it is very difficult to say whether the objective of specialisation would be achieved.
- The interest of the Department lies in the field of Experimental Psychology and Developmental Psychology particularly. It has a long tradition in experimental work; and if there is justification for two separate Departments of Psychology and Applied Psychology, it is my feeling that the parent Department should specialise in high level experimental work.
- The problem of space is very acute and laboratory facilities have remained meagre. Considering the number of students, both Graduate and Honours, that the Department has, the existing laboratory grant of Rs.8,000/- per year is inadequate. The apparatus and equipment are old and antiquated. There is need for replacement and purchase of modern equipment.
- The small library that the Department has, is extremely cramped and overcrowded. It needs more space and a decent grant for purchase of books. The Department has also made a demand for an animal laboratory. From the discussion I had with the colleagues in the Department, it appeared that it is not meant to be a centre for research in animal and Comparative Psychology. Some members of the staff were interested in the area, but they have not yet done any significant work in the field. However, a small animal laboratory is recommended because it is a valuable asset in teaching Experimental Psychology, and it can also provide a nucleus for research to those members who are interested in it. With the animal laboratory, the Department would require

- adequate supporting staff and a recurring as well as non-recurring grant.
- The problem of space which the Department faces is very acute. But in the present location, there does not appear to be any solution because there is no possibility of expansion in the existing building. The members of the staff welcomed the idea of shifting the Department to the Ballygunge campus. In fact, ~~it is my feeling~~ that the idea of a school or an institute should be fostered and a school of Psychology and Education should be recommended. On the new site, probably the Department can have additional accommodation which it very well deserves.

The Committee recommends the following for the further development of the Department:

- The Department is acutely short of space. It is at present, located in the University College of Science, 92, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray Road. It would be desirable to shift the Department to a new location, preferably in close proximity to the Department of Education. An area of at least 10,000 sq.ft. would be needed by the Department. This will include laboratory facilities also.
- The Honours course in Psychology may be entrusted to an affiliated college. This will leave the Department free for advanced studies and research.
- The Professor and Head of the Department has left the University. An effort should be made to get an outstanding scholar for this position. Keeping in view the specialisations and research programmes that the Department intends to take up, an additional staff of 1 Professor and 2 Readers may be provided.

Development Budget.

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft. ; Equipment: Rs.1.00 lakh;
Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh; Any other: Rs.50,000.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Technical Assistants - 2;
Working expenses: Rs.20,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Books & Journals:Rs.1.50 lakh;

Recurring: Professor - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical Assistants - 2
Working expenses: Rs.25,000 p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

The Department consists of 1 Professor, 4 Readers, 7 whole-time Lecturers, 2 part-time Lecturers, 1 Psychometrician and 4 Service Programme Assistants.

The Department offers a two-year M.Sc. course in Applied Psychology and has a student enrolment of 24, 12 in M.A. (1st Year) and 12 in the second year. Two scholars were admitted to the Ph.D. in 1971-72. Six scholars are at present engaged in research in the Department.

Besides Postgraduate teaching and research, the Department has also undertaken a programme of Vocational, Educational and Clinical guidance. It is making a special effort to establish liaison with industry. It is, *inter-alia*, interested in the standardisation of psychological tests, and the devising of psychology tools and new psycho-techniques for research. Some areas of special interest to the Department are: Productivity and Efficiency of Industrial Workers, Industrial Management, Student Indiscipline, Counselling and Guidance, and Personnel Selection.

The Expert's opinion is as follows:

- The Department of Applied Psychology has been made a separate Department since 1969 and only recently the Professor has been appointed. Earlier, the nucleus consisted of a section of Applied Psychology, teaching a diploma course and also conducting some amount of research specially in the fields of Industry, Crime and Delinquency. Like most of the other Departments visited, it is highly cramped, and if the Department has to function efficiently, it is in dire need of additional space.
- The plan submitted by the Department has been drawn up rather on a lavish scale. Looking at the record of the work of the Department, there does not appear to be adequate justification for so much of expansion. However, teaching and research in Applied Psychology do require costly equipment and a decent grant is recommended based on the list of equipment supplied by the Department. The Head should be particularly requested to make out a list of these apparatuses which are manufactured in this country or could be improvised in this country or can be procured from rupee payment areas. The Department should also have a nucleus of a small workshop for which adequate grant for tools and equipment as well as for a mechanic and a helper is recommended.
- The Department has been doing certain amount of work in the industrial field as well as providing some counselling services and conducting a few researches in the areas of crime and delinquency. It is making an effort to establish

liaison with industry. It is a very laudable step. Both in teaching as well as in planning for research, closer liaison with industry is recommended. Some grant should be provided to enable the staff members to meet the travelling expenses in this regard. The demand for a conveyance, car or a mini bus should be examined at a later date when the Department is able to furnish some tangible results of its collaboration with the industrial sector. The Department has also inadequate and old furniture and requires urgently some grant in this direction.

- The problem of space is acute and the solution recommended in connection with the Department of Psychology is also applicable to this Department.
- Scrutinising the syllabus, it was found that though the nomenclature of papers is slightly different, there is a large amount of overlap in the subjects taught in the Departments of Psychology and Applied Psychology. There has been so far no cooperation between the two Departments and there is no inter-departmental teaching. To my mind, this is wasteful and leads to unnecessary duplication of work. It is strongly felt that the two Departments should not exist as water-tight and insulated entities but should collaborate and cooperate closely both in teaching and research.

The Committee recommends the following for the development of the Department:

- The Department is located in the University College of Science, 92, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, and has a space of 1,056 sq.ft. only. It is in dire need of adequate accommodation. The Department ought to be shifted and located in close proximity to the other Departments of the Faculty, namely the Department of Education and the Department of Psychology. An accommodation of 10,000 sq.ft. may be provided for its programme of teaching and research and a small workshop.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs;
Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical Assistants - 2; Working expenses: Rs.20,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakh

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical Assistants - 2;
Working expenses: Rs.25,000 p.a.

FACULTY FACILITIES

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.30,000/-

Recurring: Fellowships - 6; Working expenses: Rs.10,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.10,000/-.

Recurring: Fellowships - 8; Working expenses: Rs.15,000 p.a.

IX. FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

This Faculty, as suggested earlier, will consist of the Departments of Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Management Studies and Anthropology. The observations and recommendations regarding the development of these Departments are given below:

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

The staff in the Department consists of 2 Professors, 5 Readers, 5 whole-time Lecturers, and 10 part-time Lecturers, of which 5 are honorary. The Department has 4 sanctioned posts of Professors, out of which 1 Professor has been on leave, and 1 Professorship has been lying vacant for a long time. The student enrolment is about 200.

4 students earned their doctoral degrees in 1968-69, 2 in 1969-70 and 4 in 1970-71.

The Department has only 3 research stipends at present. On an average, each year only 1 research student can expect to get financial assistance.

The Department offers specialisation in Mathematical Economics, Monetary Economics, International Economics and Agricultural Economics.

The Department has introduced an admission test and has started the semester system. The Department is handicapped on account of the large student intake, and it has not been found possible to conduct tutorials and seminars. Research guidance as in the other Departments, is the individual responsibility of the Supervisor concerned, and the Department as such is not involved in the process.

It is intended to give intensive instruction through tutorials and to provide a number of alternative courses. The Department also intends to develop a section in Economic History. For this purpose, the Department requires additional staff and research fellowships, better library facilities and has asked for more financial and administrative autonomy.

The Committee recommends the following for further development of the Department:

- To meet the programme for developing Economic History as well as for intensive teaching and research, and keeping in view the fact that unless senior positions are offered, it is not possible to get good Economists, the Department may have an additional staff of 2 Professors and 4 Readers.
- The Department at present has little institutional contacts with the other Social Science Departments. Academically, this isolation is not desirable.
- Since the Department is located at a considerable distance from the other Social Science Departments, the Central Library and the main offices of the University, a mini bus, estimated to cost Rs.50,000/- may be provided.
- One essential need of the Department is the provision of a direct access to the building from the main road. The University has the land for this, but a sum of Rs.50,000/- is needed for constructing the approach road. If the Department has to stay in its present habitation, the expenditure on this may be inescapable.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh; Any other: Rs.1.50 lakh

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Working expenses: Rs.25,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader -2; Working expenses: Rs.40,000/- p.a.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

The staff of the Department at present consists of 2 Professors, 2 Readers and 4 Lecturers. In addition, there are 12 part-time teachers in the Department. The student enrolment in the Department has been as under:

Year	Student Enrolment	
	MA.(I)	MA.(II)
1968-69	243	242
1969-70	243	237
1970-71	257	248

It has been suggested that new Departments of Sociology, Public Administration and International Relations should be established.

The Department of Political Science intends to adopt a new syllabus and provide for a number of specialisations. It is also intended to undertake higher studies relating to the Soviet Union and the East European countries, and to have a permanent research unit for studies on the Socio-Political problems of West Bengal and the Eastern Region.

The Committee recommends the following:

Studies relating to International Relations and Public Administration may, for the present, be developed within the syllabus for Political Science. However, a separate Department of Sociology may be established with a staff of 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 4 Lecturers. Steps have also to be taken to introduce the subject at the undergraduate level.

The intake of students to the Postgraduate course in Political Science has to be limited to good Honours students. A proportion of the students in the Department may be diverted to correspondence courses which are to be separately provided.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 3; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Working expenses: Rs.25,000/- p.a.

MANAGEMENT STUDIES (COMMERCE)

The teaching staff of the Department consists of 1 Professor, 5 Readers, 17 whole-time Lecturers and 26 part-time Lecturers. The number of applications received and admissions made in the M.Com. class during the last three years were as follows:

Year	No. of applications received	No. of students admitted	Percentage of students admitted
1968-69	5703	1040	18
1969-70	5981	1080	18
1970-71	6026	977	16

In 1971, there were 38 Colleges conducting Honours courses in Commerce. In 1970, 12,449 students appeared at the Honours and Pass course examination, of which 1,007 were declared successful at the Honours level and 7,811 at the Pass course level. The Department has more than 2,000 students at the Postgraduate level. There are 7 sections each in the first year and second year of the M.Com. course.

The Committee recommends as follows:

The Department of Commerce should give up the present M.Com. course which may be conducted through the correspondence system. Some selected Colleges may also be permitted to introduce M.Com. teaching.

The University may devise a separate two-year M.B.A. course with a limited student intake which may be conducted by the Department of Commerce to be renamed as the Department of Management Studies. The syllabus and course contents may be determined in consultation with the recognised experts in the field, and these should be challenging and meaningful, and of high level. The University may also undertake specialised studies in institutional planning and other fields.

For the new areas and specialisations, the Department may have an additional staff of 2 Professors and 4 Readers. The staff may be appointed as soon as the new courses are devised. It would not be desirable to have a large number of part-time teachers, as at present; also, they would not be needed in the new set-up.

The Department would form part of the Faculty of Social Sciences, it would be desirable to locate it on the same campus with the allied Departments.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Books & Journals:
Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 3; Working expenses:
Rs.15,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Working expenses:
Rs.25,000/- p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

The teaching staff of the Department of Anthropology consists of 1 Professor, 3 Readers, 7 full-time and 3 part-time Lecturers. The Department is conducting Honours and Postgraduate courses, and the

student intake each year is 16 in the Honours course and 25 in the Postgraduate course.

The Department wishes to improve the existing facilities for teaching and research and to make arrangements for specialised studies in Applied Anthropology.

The Committee recommends the following:

It would be desirable if the Honours course is entrusted to a college, and the Department is left free for Post-graduate teaching and research. The Department may, to the extent possible, assist the College concerned for conducting the course.

The Department may also have a jeep with trailer for field work.

It would be desirable to shift the Department to the Campus for the Faculty of Social Sciences.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakh; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical Assistant - 1; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1; Working expenses: Rs.25,000/- p.a.

FACULTY FACILITIES

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.30,000/-.

Recurring: Fellowships - 8; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.10,000/-

Recurring: Fellowships - 10; Working expenses: Rs.20,000/- p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY (NEW)

The Committee recommends that the Calcutta University may open a Department of Sociology during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The Committee also recommends that assistance may be provided to the University as indicated below:

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,500 sq.ft.; Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 4; Working expenses: Rs.10,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1; Working expenses: Rs.20,000 p.a.

PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

It was earlier suggested that studies like Library Science, Journalism, the present M.Com. Course and Law, may be separately regulated and controlled by a Council of Professional Studies. The development plans for these courses were examined by the Committee and experts, who had discussions with the Faculty members and some students. The recommendations of the Committee are given below excepting for the M.Com. Course which is recommended to be handed over to the colleges and the correspondence course system.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Department consists of 3 whole-time Lecturers, 8 part-time Lecturers and a Workshop Instructor. The Department has been conducting the Bachelor's course in Library Science since 1969-70, and now proposes to start with the two-year Master's degree course. The student enrolment for the B.Lib. Science course is about 100.

The Department has been attracting students with a very good academic record, and the number of applicants every year is about 1,000. It is proposed to increase the enrolment by 50 students in the B.Lib. Science Course, and to have a two-year full-time course for the Master's course in Library Science. The Department intends to meet the growing demand for trained Librarians in West Bengal and neighbouring States. This will be the only Centre for Higher Training in Library Science in the eastern zone.

The Department needs additional staff, accommodation, library facilities, equipment etc.

Keeping in view the expanding employment opportunities, the Committee is of the view that assistance should be given to the Department for strengthening the B.Lib. Science Course and introducing the M. Lib. Science course. The Committee recommends the following:

- The Department should seek the help and cooperation of the National Library in conducting its academic and professional programmes.
- The possibility of converting the B.Lib. Science course, which is at present a part-time evening course, into a full-time day course may be considered.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturer - 1; Working expenses: Rs.20,000 pa.

JOURNALISM

The Calcutta University offers an M.A. course in Journalism. This was introduced in 1970. The Department is running entirely with the help of part-time teachers. There are 8 such teachers who are paid Rs.150 per month each. The Head of the Department is also a part-time teacher.

The student enrolment in 1970-71 was 33 in M.A. (1st year) and 46 (2nd year).

The Department is short of accommodation, teaching personnel and has at present no arrangements for practical training. An adequately equipped workshop has to be set up. The workshop would need a teleprinter, a duplicator, typewriters, cameras, wireless set and a tape recorder. The Department does not publish a Journal. The Library is ill-equipped.

The Committee recommends the following:

- There is need for some language training. The course may also include papers on recent History, International Relations, Modern Economic Organisation and Diplomacy.

- Collaboration with other Departments, particularly the Department of Political Science, would be useful.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.0.50 lakhs;
Books & Journals: Rs.0.50 lakh; Any other: Rs.0.10 lakhs.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers - 3; Working
expenses: Rs.10,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.0.75 lakh; Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh;
Any other: Rs.0.25 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Lecturer - 1; Working
expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

LAW

The College of Law has 2 full-time Readers and 61 part-time Lecturers. One of the Readers is officiating as Principal of the Law College. A regular Principal has not been appointed for the last five years. Part-time teachers have a workload of 12 periods per week each. The remuneration paid to a part-time Lecturer is Rs.250 per month.

The College admits about 1200 to 1300 students each year to the LL.B. course. The total enrolment in 1968-69 was nearly 7,000. This has now come down to nearly 4,000 owing to the postponement of examinations and recent troubles.

The Department is conducting LL.B course only. The LL.M course has not yet been introduced and there are no research programmes.

It is proposed to establish a new Department called the Department of Advanced Legal Studies and Research. This will be concerned with the LL.M. course and research. The duration of the LL.M. course will be two years and the student intake will not ordinarily exceed 25.

The LL.B. course is proposed to be recast. Students will have optional streams like Mercantile Law, Law relating to Public Services and Administration, etc. There will also be an Honours course.

The Department feels that most of the LL.B. students do not aim at joining the profession, want only a workable knowledge of Law and a degree, which will benefit them in other callings, and only about 15 per cent of the students seriously desire to join the bar. For the vast majority i.e. 85 per cent, the present part-time LL.B. course could continue, but the degree which should be conferred should be other than the professional degree of LL.B. The LL.B. course should

be reserved for full-time law students. This course should fulfil the requirements laid down by the Bar Council. There should be provision for practical training and attending the courts which cannot be done with such a large number and within the framework of a part-time course. The question of introducing LL.B. Honours for academic studies should also be considered.

The Committee recommends the following:

- The Department should seriously think of promoting advanced studies and research in law. The LL.M. course may be introduced, and the possibility of having two streams at the LL.B. level - an academic Honours course and a professional course - may be considered. The professional course should fulfil the requirements laid down by the Bar Council.
- It would be desirable for the Department to have a phased programme of reduction of numbers at the LL.B. level. The privilege of LL.B. teaching may be extended to a few selected colleges within the jurisdiction of the university.
- If the above recommendations are accepted, it may not be necessary to provide for additional accommodation. However, an additional staff of 2 Professors, 2 Readers and 3 full-time Lecturers should be provided. The Department cannot function effectively without a nucleus of permanent staff. Moreover, the colleges selected to take up LL.B. teaching may require the help and collaboration of the university staff.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.0.75 lakh.

Recurring: Professors - 2; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 3;
Working expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 2; Working
expenses: Rs.20,000 p.a.

CENTRAL FACILITIES

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.30,000/-.

Recurring: Fellowships - 8; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.10,000/-.

Recurring: Fellowships 10; Working expenses: Rs.20,000/- p.a.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Central Library has a staff of 1 Librarian, 1 Deputy Librarian, 4 Assistant Librarians. Besides, there are about 140 professional/ministerial/non-professional members of staff. The post of the Librarian has been vacant since January, 1970. The Deputy Librarian has been officiating as Librarian.

The Library has 4,40,000 volumes and is obtaining about 1200 journals. The volumes in the Departmental Libraries number 1,25,000. Open access is permitted. The problem of mutilation has become serious, particularly in the case of textbooks. As many as 1,68,740 volumes of the old collection have to be classified and catalogued. There are arrears of work with respect to new acquisitions as well.

The Committee recommends the following:

To suit the needs of the various Departments located at different campuses, it would be necessary to develop viable Departmental and Campus Libraries. In order to prevent wasteful duplication, important journals will be retained in the Faculty or Campus Libraries and these will be available for use to all the Departments concerned.

The Central Library will meet the general needs of the Departments and Faculties and also ensure co-ordination. It will maintain a central catalogue and preserve the old collections, records and manuscripts. It will provide reading-room and other facilities particularly for the Departments located in the College Street Campus.

Steps may be taken to recruit a competent Librarian. It would be necessary to redeploy the existing Library staff keeping in view the needs of the various Departmental/Campus Libraries. For the arrears of work relating to classification and cataloguing, the Central Library may have 10 additional cataloguers, who may work on a piece rate basis, and complete the backlog within a period of two years.

The Central Library may have reprographic apparatus, including a zerox machine. This is estimated to cost Rs.50,000/-. For the reprographic unit, two Junior Assistants may be provided.

It would be necessary to air-condition one floor of the Library building, for the preservation of rare books, manuscripts, microfilms etc. The estimated cost of air-conditioning one floor is Rs.2,50,000/-.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.0.50 lakh; Books & Journals:
Rs.5.00 lakhs; Any other: Rs.3.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical Assistants: 5; Working expenses: Rs.25,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.7.5 lakhs; Any
other: Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical Assistants - 5; Working expenses: Rs.30,000 p.a.

UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Calcutta University Press has been printing scholarly works, dissertations and textbooks as well as doing routine jobs relating to examinations and administration. The need for reorganising the University Press has been emphasised time and again.

The Committee is of the view that the Press should have a Board of Management with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Administration) as its Chairman. The Board may consist of 6 members of which at least 3 should be outside experts and the Superintendent of the Press should function as the Secretary of the Board. The Press should run on commercial lines even in its transactions with the other University Departments, and full powers should be delegated to the Board of Management so that it functions freely without constraints. It is also necessary to expand and modernise the Press to cater to the growing needs of the University.

Most of the Press machines are old and worn-out and have to be replaced. The present accommodation of about 33,000 sq.ft. available to the Press is insufficient. The existing building has to be extended to relieve congestion. Additional staff is also needed for printing and publication work, the Sales Department and Office.

The Committee recommends the following:

A minimum capital grant of Rs.25 lakhs may be provided for the machinery and extension of the building.

The existing vacancies may be filled up and the requirements of additional staff needed for printing, publication, office and book store may be determined with the help of a Technical Committee. Approximately, an additional provision of Rs.50,000/- per annum may be made for the extra staff required.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building and Equipment: Rs.25.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical staff: Rs.50,000/- p.a.

CENTRAL FACILITIES

The Committee has already recommended provision of Central Facilities at the different campuses of the Calcutta University. The detailed recommendations are given below:

A) University College of Science and Technology.
92, Acharyya Prafulla Chandra Road

1. Central Computer Centre:

In the context of the developmental programmes that the committee recommend for the university, there is need for installing a moderately large sized computer which should serve as the central computing facility for the entire University and also provide teaching and research programmes on both hardware and software. The presently available computer IBM 1131 is too small and inadequate to serve this purpose. A suitable arrangement will be to instal a medium sized computer in the new campus in Salt Lake, leaving the smaller IBM 1131 in the 92 Upper Circular Road, but both operating under the Technology and the Physical Sciences campus to have in-house computing facilities.

The Committee understand that the Electronics Commission and the UGC have approved installation in Calcutta of a large computer as a Regional facility. In view of this, there is no need to provide a large computer to the university. Nevertheless, in our opinion, a medium sized computer for day to day activities and research programmes, and for providing computer service courses as a basic component of the technology, science and some of the humanities syllabuses and for software and hardware research programmes, is necessary. Later when the Regional computer materialises, terminal facilities may also be arranged at the Technology, Science and Social Science campuses. For this purpose the Committee recommend a provision of Rs.30 lakhs for the computer and its peripherals and for terminal facilities and a small computer service faculty of 1 Professor, 2 Readers, 4 Lecturers and 4 supporting technical staff (programmers, electronics engineer etc.). If the Regional Facility does not materialise, it will be necessary to provide a bigger computer, such as 360/44 and a provision of a minimum of Rs.70 lakhs will then be necessary. It will be noted that several universities such as Delhi and Bangalore have already been provided with 360/44 type and larger computers.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft. Equipment: Rs.30.00 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Readers - 2; Lecturers - 4; Technical Staff - 6; Working expenses: Rs.50,000 p.a. other staff:1

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Any other: Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Working expenses: Rs.60,000/- p.a. Other staff -1.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE CENTRE

This will be under the charge of the Department of Physics.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 2,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs.
Other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Sr. Tech. Assistants - 2; Technical Staff - 2; Other staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Any other: Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical staff - 2; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/- p.a.
Other staff - 1.

STATISTICAL LABORATORY

This will be under the charge of the Department of Statistics.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 3,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs;

Recurring: Lecturers - 2;

Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.10,000 p.a.

Other staff: 1

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring:

Any Other: Rs.0.50 lakhs.

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 1; Working expenses: Rs.15,000/- p.a.

Other staff: 1

ANALYTICAL SERVICES LABORATORY

This will be under the charge of the Department of Chemistry.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Mess Analysts in Lecturers grade - 4;
Technical Staff - 4; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.
Other Staff: 1.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Any other: Rs.0.50 lakh.

Recurring: Technical staff - 2; Working expenses: Rs.75,000/- p.a.
Other staff - 1.

CENTRAL WORKSHOP

The Committee recommends as under:

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 20,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.10.00 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical
staff - 10; Other staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.0.50
lakh p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.10.00 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical staff - 4; Other staff - 1; Working
expenses: Rs.0.60 lakh p.a.

CENTRAL INSTRUMENTATION CENTRE

This will be under the charge of the Department of Applied
Physics.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.10.00 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor - 1; Reader - 1; Lecturers - 4; Technical
staff - 5; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.
Other staff - 1.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.15.00 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical staff - 4; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/-
lakhs p.a.; Other staff - 1.

CAMPUS LIBRARY

The committee recommends as under:

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs;
Books and Journals: Rs.5.00 lakhs; Furniture: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Lecturer 1;

Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.20,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.50 lakhs.
Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1;

CENTRAL CRYOGENIC LABORATORY

This will be under the charge of the Department of Physics.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.15.00 lakhs.
Any Other: Rs.1.00 lakh;

Recurring: Readers: 2; Lecturers 2;

Technical Staff: 4; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1;

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs;

Any other: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 4; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1;

CAMPUS TRANSPORT UNIT

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment(Vehicles) Rs.2.00 lakhs;

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1;

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment (Vehicles) Rs.1.00 lakh

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 1; Working expenses: Rs.40,000/- p.a.

.....

B) 35. Ballygunge Circular Road and Hazra Road Campus
CAMPUS LIBRARY

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs
Books and Journals: Rs.5.00 lakhs;

Recurring: Lecturer 1;

Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.20,000/- p.a.

Other staff: 1.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs;

Books and Journals: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh

Recurring: Technical Staff: 2; Working Expenses:
Rs.30,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1

INSTRUMENTATION CENTRE

This will be under the Central Instrumentation Centre:

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.15.00 lakhs
Any other: Rs.1.50 lakhs;

Recurring: Readers: 2; Lecturers 4;

Technical Staff: 4; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.7.50 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRE

This will be under the charge of the Department of Zoology.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.2.00 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 4; Working Expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1;

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs;

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1

ANIMAL HOUSE

This will be under the charge of the Department of Bio-Chemistry.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 20,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Technical Staff - 5; Other Staff - 1; Working
expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Technical Staff - 2; Other Staff - 1; Working
Expenses: Rs.60,000/- p.a.

CAMPUS WORKSHOP

This will be under the charge of the Central Workshop.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.50 lakhs;

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical staff - 5; Other
Staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.4.00 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Technical Staff - 2; Other Staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/- p.a.

TISSUE CULTURE & ELECTRON MICROSCOPE CENTRE

This will be under the charge of the Department of Botany.

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 5,000 sq.ft; Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Technical Staff - 2; Other Staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.40,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical Staff - 2; Other Staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.

CAMPUS TRANS. CRT UNIT

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment (Vehicles): Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical staff - 3; Working expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.
Other staff - 1.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment (Vehicles): Rs.1.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.40,000/- p.a.

(C) Dr. B.C. ROY POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES

1. CAMPUS LIBRARY

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs;
Books & Journals: Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Lecturer - 1; Technical staff - 2; Working expenses: Rs.20,000/- p.a.; Other staff - 1.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Technical staff - 2; Working expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.
Other staff - 1.

2. CAMPUS INSTRUMENTATION & WORKSHOP CENTRE

This will be under the charge of Central Instrumentation Centre.

(a) INSTRUMENTATION:

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.5.00 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Reader - 1; Lecturers - 2; Technical staff - 7;
Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.; Other staff - 1.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.2.50 lakhs;

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/- p.a.

Other staff: 1

B) Workshop

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 7,500 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.00 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Reader: 1; Lecturers 2;

Technical Staff : 5; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.

Other staff: 1

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh;

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.60,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1

3. ANIMAL HOUSE

This will be under the charge of the Department of Physiology.

RECOMMENDATIONS

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 20,000/- sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 5; Working expenses: Rs.50,000/- p.a.

Other staff: 1.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.2.00 lakhs;
Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring:

Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.75,000/- p.a.

Other Staff: 1

4. CAMPUS TRANSPORT UNIT

The Committee recommends as under:

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment (Vehicles): Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical Staff - 2; Other staff: - 1; Working expenses: Rs.20,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment (Vehicles): Rs.1.00 lakh;

Recurring: Technical Staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.30,000 p.a.

In addition to the Central facilities indicated above which are mostly for the Departments in the University Colleges of Science, Technology, Agriculture and Medicine, the Committee recommends a Campus Library and a Transport Unit for the following Campuses:

1. College Street Campus
2. Hazra Road Campus.
3. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Road Campus
4. Barrackpore Trunk Road Campus

The Central Library at the College Street Campus will serve as the Campus Library for this Campus. Each Campus Library at the other three campuses may be provided the following assistance during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan periods.

CAMPUS LIBRARY

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Lecturer - 1; Technical Staff - 2; Other staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.20,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books & Journals: Rs.7.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Technical Staff - 2; Other Staff - 2; Working expenses: Rs.30,000 p.a.

Each Campus may be provided following assistance for the Campus Transport Unit.

CAMPUS TRANSPORT UNIT

Development Budget

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment(Vehicles): Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Technical Staff - 3; Other Staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.30,000 p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment (Vehicles): Rs.1.00 lakh

Recurring: Technical Staff - 1; Working expenses: Rs.40,000 p.a.

The Committee suggests that the University may appoint small committees to coordinate effective use of the Central facilities.

OPENING OF NEW DEPARTMENTS

The Committee has suggested earlier that the main stress during the Fifth five year plan period may be on the consolidation and strengthening of the existing Departments. Keeping in view the importance of the subjects of Sociology, Environmental Sciences and Microbiology etc., the Committee recommends the opening of the

following new Departments in the Calcutta University during the Fifth five year plan period:

1. Department of Sociology
2. Department of Environmental Sciences
3. Department of Microbiology

The Committee has also suggested earlier that the Biophysics Section of the Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics of the Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences be developed as an independent Department during the Sixth five year plan period.

The Committee also suggests the opening of an independent Department of Genetics and a Department of Energy Sciences in Calcutta University during the Sixth five year plan period. The details of these Departments are given below:

Department of Genetics:

Research on Genetics - a truly interdisciplinary science - are being carried out extensively in this university in different departments. The Department of Botany has already been recognised as a Centre for Special Assistance in Chromosome Research (Cytogenetics). A post MSc certificate course has been planned from this year. Genetics forms a significant portion of the compulsory syllabus for the MSc course. In addition it is one of the major special papers in the subject. Similar specialization in Genetics is offered in the Department of Zoology which also plans to start a post-MSc diploma course in animal genetics. In agriculture, genetics and plant breeding forms one of the compulsory and specialised courses. Genetical researches have also been started in the department of biochemistry.

The importance of this science may be visualized from the numerous awards of the Nobel Prize to workers in this field within the last 20 years. Being the only unifying science in biology, it cuts across the different disciplines of biological and physical sciences. The science of genetics owes in a large measure its advances to adoption of methodology from biophysics, biochemistry and molecular biology. Leaving aside its importance in researches towards the synthesis of life, its role in agriculture, population control and therapy of different diseases, including cancer is too well-known to be elaborated. The green revolution, which has paid such high dividends in India - is mainly due to production of high yielding varieties of crops, through genetical researches. Similar possibilities exist in the improvement of other crops, yielding in addition to food, fibre, paper, oilseeds, resin, medicines, dyes, etc. This subject also forms the backbone of the methods to improve our animal breeds. A knowledge of genetical principles is essential for the therapy of congenital disorders. Genetic improvement of drugs is now extensively employed in population control.

The Committee, therefore, feels that a MSc course in Genetics should be started in the university through pooling the available resources of the departments of Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry,

Biophysics- in the department of Physics and Agriculture. In the fifth plan period, the course should be run through the consolidation of resources from these departments. The course should be organised in collaboration with these departments with a view to training students capable of undertaking problems of national relevance as mentioned above. Emphasis on the fundamental aspects of genetics may be laid in the parent departments where it is already being taught as a part of the normal MSc curriculum. Through such an inter-disciplinary approach, a full-fledged separate department of genetics may be established in the sixth plan period.

Development Budget

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Building: 10,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.3.00 lakhs; Books and Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; Any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor 1; Readers: 2; Lecturer 3; Technical Staff: 3; Working expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.

Department of Energy Sciences

The Department will conduct both teaching and research investigation on the various sources of energy (available particularly in India) and their proper utilisation in the best interest of our nation.

The various sources of energy may be classified as:-

(1) Coal & Lignites: The total reserves of bituminous coals and anthracite of the world are about 7100 thousand million tonnes of which 460 thousand million tonnes have been proved by measurement and about 6600 thousand million tonnes have been indicated from general Geological information. Probable world reserves of Brown coals and Lignites are about 2100 thousand million tonnes of which about 270 thousand millions tonnes have been measured. (Parker, Fuel, 42, 289, 1970). Out of this India possesses about 2 to 3% of the above figure. Peat is also a source of energy but it is little used as a commercial fuel. Although the utilisation of coal varies widely with rank, the broad fields on which researches should be based may be stated as:-

- (a) Combustion (Industrial, railways, domestic etc.)
- (b) Gasification
- (c) Carbonisation (H.T. Coke for metallurgical use & L.T. coke for smokeless fuel)
- (d) Petrol substitutes
- (e) Fertilisers etc.
- (f) Chemicals from coal

(2) Petroleum:- According to information provided by the oil industry, the quantity of the proved economic reserves for the world at the end of 1963 was 62.9 thousand million tonnes. Our indigenous oil production will be about 10 million tonnes of crude by the end

of 1978 whereas our demand for petroleum products will be nearly 30 million tonnes by that time. The main utilisation includes:-

- (a) Preparation of motor and aviation spirit
 - (b) Lubricants and waxes
 - (c) Naphthas
 - (d) A host of organic Chemicals (Petrochemical industries)
- Researches should be based on different aspects of the problem.

(3) Oil shales:- These are fine-grained, dark-coloured sedimentary rock containing complex organic matter which on heating decomposes to yield oil. These shales might be sources of oils and in some cases they are associated with different minerals including Uranium. The reserves of oil shales in our country are not known. So, exploration and survey are necessary for these at the moment.

(4) Natural Gas:- It is present in every system of rock down to the Cambrian, and is generally found with or near accumulation of crude oil. Although in U.S.A. and in some other parts of the world natural gas has been found in abundance, it has not been systematically worked out in our country. The methane (about 85% of the Gas) can be liquified and it can compete with other forms of mineral fuel. One of the most valuable by product is Helium. Investigations may be based on the above lines and in other fields.

(5) Nuclear Energy:- Uranium and Thorium are generally the sources of energy from nuclear fission in use at the present time. Only a few countries have been able to prove estimates of their reserves of ores sufficiently rich in uranium and thorium to be economically worked. In our country, Uraninite has been found in Jaduguda in Singhbhum, Bihar, and Monazite sands (for thorium) in Kerala Beach sand. Because of their high energy content, nuclear fuels offer the promise of eventually producing power and electricity at a cost less than that from fossil fuels. So, it is probable that with the expected improvement in technology, a vast field of utilisation based on nuclear fission is awaiting a developing nation like ours.

(6) Geothermal Energy:- An enormous reservoir of energy remains within the earth as heat with which the earth was originally endowed and from radioactive and other changes that are occurring; but only a very small part of this heat is within a few miles of the surface. In a few places like Iceland, Italy, New-Zealand and the U.S.A., it is used as a source of energy (from hot springs). In our country hot springs are there in Bakreswar (Birbhum Dist. W. Bengal), Rajgir (Bihar) etc. Practically no work has been done for utilisation of these springs as sources of energy. Concerted efforts should be directed towards studies of these springs for their utilisation in different directions.

(7) Solar Energy:- Energy is radiated by the sun at a colossal rate equivalent to the heat of combustion of 10000 million tonnes of coal every second. The total amount of energy received by the earth is equal to heat of combustion of 17 million tonne of coal per annum.

About 70% of incident sunshine is retained during the day of which about 15% is absorbed by bare earth, the remaining 85% is spent in heating water and to cause the growth of vegetation. The utilisation of solar energy includes (i) as heat energy, (ii) propn. of solar engine (iii) Reflector boiler (iv) Photovoltaic cell (v) Solar Cooking etc. (

(8) Water Power: Power generated from two kinds of movement of water- (i) the falling of streams through forces of gravity and (ii) the rise and fall of tides through lunar and solar gravitation. In our country this is a very useful source of energy and researches should be carried out for proper and efficient methods of its utilisation. Other sources of energy includes, Vegetation, Wind Power, Atmospheric Electricity.

From the above description of sources of energy, it is quite apparent that for proper and efficient utilisation of the various resources, the investigations should be interdisciplinary. An integrated programme of investigation should include scientists from the following discipline - (1) Applied Chemistry, (2) Applied Physics, (3) Geology.

In the context of present petroleum shortage in our country, it will be advisable to start a Department of Energy Science based in the Department of Applied Chemistry of Calcutta University where facilities for teaching and research on Petroleum and Fuel technology exist at present. At the outset, advanced teaching and researches on Fuel Technology (both solid and liquid) will be started with the following personnel at the teaching level -

- (a) Professor - 1
- (b) Reader - 1
- (c) Lecturer - 2

The officer-in-charge (Professor) will act as a coordinator between the different disciplines.

Development Budget

SIXTH PLAN.

Non-Recurring:- Building: 5,000 sq.ft.; Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs;
Books and Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs; any other: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Professor 1; Reader: 1; Lecturers 2; Technical Staff: 2;
Working Expenses: Rs.25,000/- p.a.

Development of the Departments recognised under

Centres of Advanced Study/Special Assistance Scheme

It has already been stated that the University Grants Commission has recognised the following departments of the Calcutta

University under the Centres of Advanced Study/PSA schemes:

a) Centres of Advanced Study

Department of Radio-physics and Electronics
Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture
Department of Applied Mathematics

b) Programme of Special Assistance to selected department

Department of Botany (Cytogenetics)
Department of Chemistry (Natural Products)

The Committee has not assessed the developmental needs of these Departments/sections of the Departments, on the assumption that these will be assessed separately by other Committees appointed by the UGC. However, there is yet the question of normal developmental needs of these Departments which has suffered during the last several years like other Departments of Calcutta University. It is therefore necessary to provide certain additional assistance to these Departments. This will be in addition to the assistance provided under the CAS/PSA schemes. In view of this the Committee makes the following recommendations for these Departments during the fifth and sixth five year plan period.

Ancient Indian History and Culture

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books and Journals: Rs.1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 3; Working expenses:
Rs.15,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Books and Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Readers - 2; Lecturers - 4; Working expenses:
Rs.20,000/- p.a.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.2.00 lakhs; Books and Journals: Rs.1.50 lakhs;

Recurring: Professor: 1; Readers: 2; Lecturers: 3;

Technical Staff: 2; Working expenses: Rs.25,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs.2.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs.2.00 lakhs

Recurring: Readers: 2; Lecturers 4; Technical Staff: 2;

Working Expenses: Rs.30,000/- p.a.

RADIO-PHYSICS AND ELECTRONICS

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs. 3.50; Books & Journals: Rs. 1.50 lakhs;
Workshop: Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Recurring: Professor: 1; Readers: 2; Lecturers: 3; Technical Staff: 2;
Working expenses: Rs. 30,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs. 4.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs. 2.00 lakhs;
Workshop: Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Recurring: Readers: 2; Lecturers: 3; Technical Staff: 2; Working
Expenses: Rs. 40,000/- p.a.

Department of Botany (CYTOGENETICS)

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs. 1.5 lakhs;
Any other: Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Readers: 2; Lecturers: 3; Technical Staff: 2;
Working Expenses: Rs. 20,000/- p.a.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment 2.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs. 1.50 lakhs;
Any other: Rs. 1.50 lakhs;

Recurring: Readers: 2; Lecturers: 3; Technical Staff: 2;
Working expenses: Rs. 20,000/- p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY (NATURAL PRODUCTS)

FIFTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipment: Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs. 1.50 lakhs;
Any other: Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Recurring: Readers: 2; Lecturers: 3; Technical Staff: 2;
Working expenses: Rs. 25,000/-.

SIXTH PLAN

Non-Recurring: Equipments: Rs. 2.50 lakhs; Books & Journals: Rs. 2.00 lakhs;
Any other: Rs. 1.50 lakhs;

Recurring: Readers: 2; Lecturers: 3; Technical Staff: 2;
Working expenses: Rs. 30,000/- p.a.

NEW DEPARTMENTS UNDER CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY/
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

The Committee understands that USC provides Special Assistance to certain selected Departments under the scheme of Centres of Advanced Study or of providing Special Assistance to selected Departments. Both the schemes are basically intended to encourage the pursuit of excellence. The committee also understands that the University Grants Commission has its own procedure for selecting Departments under these two schemes. However, the Committee would like to suggest to the University Grants Commission the following Departments of the Calcutta University for consideration under these schemes:

1. Department of Physiology
2. Department of Applied Chemistry (Fat Technology)
3. Department of Economics
4. Department of Bengali

In this connection, the view of the Expert in Applied Chemistry is as under:

The Department of Applied Chemistry has a tradition of research and teaching of high standard in Oil Technology. The Department has made very valuable contribution in this field and is one of pioneers in the country as a centre of research and teaching in Oil Technology. This section should be considerably strengthened with a view to developing it as a centre for advanced study.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

The Committee also examined the question of administrative staff needed for the efficient functioning of the Departments of the University. The Committee was not happy with the staff available in many of the Departments. In the opinion of the Committee, it would be desirable to have the following administrative staff for the various Departments of the University:

- (A) All large sized Departments such as Physics, Chemistry, Applied Physics, Applied Chemistry, Radio-Physics and Electronics, Botany, Agriculture, Zoology, Biochemistry, Physiology, Economics, Law and Commerce etc. may have administrative staff consisting of one office superintendent, two office assistants, one stenographer and one typist;
- (B) All medium sized Departments such as Mathematics, Geology, Geography, English, Bengali, Languages, Psychology, Applied Psychology, Philosophy, History, Archaeology, Political Science, Anthropology, Sanskrit, Statistics, Environmental Sciences and Hindi etc. should have administrative staff consisting of two office assistants and one stenographer.

- (C) All small sized departments such as Anatomy, Physiology, *Biophysics, Pharmacology, Pathology, Urdu, Arabic and Persian etc. should have administrative staff consisting of one office assistant and one steno-typist.

The Committee suggests that the staff may be provided to the Departments as indicated above by redistributing the staff already available with the University. The Committee hopes that it would be possible for the University to provide this such additional staff in the various university departments.

MISCELLANEOUS:

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE

The Committee observed that many of the existing buildings of the Calcutta University need repair. In some cases such as University College of Science at 92 Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road and Goenka Hospital, the buildings are in very bad shape and repairs need to be done early. The Committee also observed that there was an acute shortage of class room furniture in many of the campuses of Calcutta University. The Central Library also needs to be white-washed. The Committee suggests a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs for all these purposes during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

CHAPTER - XI

FINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY

One of the notable features of Calcutta University's Finances has been that the maintenance expenses of the University Departments and in many cases the development expenses as well as have largely been funded till 1969-70 by the surpluses from examination fees. With the decline in income from examinations, the situation became critical in 1969-70 and the state government then started helping the university in a big way. In 1971-72, the total of all grants given by the state government was about Rs.102 lakhs; the corresponding figure for 1972-73 was about Rs.107 lakhs. A statement of the State Government grants including the statutory grants during last ten years is given in the Annexure V. Nevertheless, the basic uncertainty of the financial situation remained since a large proportion of these grants were ad-hoc grants. Moreover by the end of 1971-72, the General Fund of the University accumulated a deficit of the order of Rs.54 lakhs, which increased to Rs.70 lakhs by the end of 1972-73, in spite of the large grants made by the State government.

Financial Administration 2. There is a feeling in certain quarters that the present financial difficulties of the University are mainly due to lack of proper financial administration. The implication is that the University should have been able to manage its household, as in the

*This is the Biophysics Department of the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences.

past, with perhaps an increased amount of statutory grant by the state government in addition to provision for the recurring liabilities on UGC schemes. This view is based on the belief that the University still earns a large surplus from examinations as well as considerable revenue from the large corpus of endowment funds.

3. The Committee is not in a position to pronounce on the question of proper financial administration in the University. However, the Committee would like to make the observation that Calcutta University being autonomous in financial matters there is need to exercise the utmost vigilance and discipline in financial administration, and to be careful against unplanned expansion, and also to observe certain norms in expenditure. We need not emphasise too much that without strict financial management and control, there is always the risk of frequently running into large deficits.

4. Apart from such considerations it is possible to reach certain broad conclusions in respect of the University's current financial requirements. But before doing so certain misconceptions need to be removed first. Incomes out of endowment funds are earmarked for special purposes, and, therefore, cannot be taken into account for meeting the increased maintenance costs of the university. In any case, they have now turned into liabilities because of the marked rise in prices since the endowments were made.

5. The belief that the university earns a considerable surplus from examinations also appears to be without any basis, when account is taken of all the expenses associated with examinations. This belief has been sustained by an apparently faulty system of accounting which considers only examiners' remuneration and centre charges as examination expenses, without taking into account the Controller of Examinations' establishment, the Press establishment and other expenses. If all the expenditure relating to the conduct of examinations were debited to examination revenue the surplus now would be marginal.

Minimum
grants
needed:

6. We may note that the present statutory grant of Rs. 21,52,000/-* to the University by the state government was fixed in 1951-52 after the Report of the University Finance Enquiry Committee was published. If we take the 1951-52 standards as the norm, the following items of increase in cost appear to have been unavoidable,

- (i) Since the statutory grant fixed for the University for 1951-52 exclusive of the compensation for loss of income from the Matriculation Examination, was an amount of Rs. 16 lakhs, and since the number of students in the University Colleges have increased five times since then, a statutory grant of Rs. 80 lakhs would be reasonable at the present time under the assumption of constant prices.

* This includes a block grant of 16 lakhs and 5.53 lakhs as compensation for the loss of fee income from Matriculation examinations.

It might be argued that allowance should be made for "economics of scale" in the management of University Colleges and total costs should not go up in the same proportion as students. But it is doubtful if there are actual possibilities of economy unless more students are allowed to be managed by fewer teachers and educational standards are allowed to fall. Even after allowing for such doubtful economics to some extent, the figure of Rs.30 lakhs mentioned above cannot in all fairness be reduced below say Rs.60 lakhs.

- (ii) These estimates do not take into account the rise in prices in recent years. This has now to be brought into the picture. The rise in prices is most directly reflected in the dearness allowance to be added to salaries. The decision of the Govt. in regard to dearness allowance - merger of D.A. with pay and periodical rises in dearness allowance in proportion to cost of living indices - had necessarily to be carried out by the University also. The total expenditure currently incurred by the University on account of D.A. and house rent allowance amounts to Rs.34 lakhs annually exclusive of the cost of merging dearness allowance with pay.

There is a clear case for the State Government awarding additional grants to the University to meet the increased liabilities resulting from the general rise in prices, over which the University has no control, and the Dearness Allowance and higher pay which accompany inflation.

- (iii) Over the last two decades, the university has allowed its physical capital to wear out and there has been no proper repair and replacement. While planning new acquisitions, whether in terms of movable instruments or fixed structures attention must also be paid to the need for repair and maintenance. When this is neglected - as it has been over the years - the University does not get the best out of its assets and is a loser in the long run. A sum of the order of Rs.20 lakhs annually may be necessary on account of repairs and maintenance.

7. The total of all these amounts to Rs.120 lakhs per year.

We cannot help concluding therefore that the University of Calcutta has been subsisting on an inadequate statutory grant supplemented by ad hoc grants which have varied from year to year. These variable grants have been larger than the statutory grants. But they suffer from at least two drawbacks. In the first place, the precise amounts of such grants cannot be anticipated in advance; therefore, they do not provide a basis for planning without which sound development is not possible. Secondly, these ad hoc grants, although by no means small and also enhanced from year to year, still fall below the minimum requirements of the University with the result

that the accumulated deficit in the University's budget has been mounting from year to year. What is required, therefore, is the fixation of the statutory grant at a level which corresponds to the University's minimum requirements for, say, the next five years, and periodic review in order to refix this amount at the end of every five years.

accumulated
deficits:

8. The accumulated deficit in the General Fund of the University at the end of the financial year 1971-72 stood around Rs.54 lakhs. It cannot hope to get rid of it except with the help of the Government. If this deficit cannot be removed at one stroke, the Government can provide additional assistance spread over two, three or even five years with a view to wiping it out gradually. This deficit does not take into account whatever arrears of payment may have to be made on account of the merger of D.A. with pay with effect from the 1st April, 1970. This will also have to be kept in mind while making a calculation of the overall deficit.

development
expenditure:

9. The Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, in his letter dated September 3, 1970 addressed to the Union Minister for Education & Social Welfare, indicated that according to the provisional calculations made by the development committee appointed by the University, the University would need a capital grant of rupees two crores in the next five years. In addition it would be necessary to provide for recurring grant of Rs.1.crore per annum for five years. It appears that these provisional calculations made by the University are not commensurate with the magnitude and complexity of the problems facing the Calcutta University. Considerably larger allocation of funds spread over the next 5-10 years would be necessary to enable the University to fulfil its basic responsibilities. The financial implications of the development programmes recommended in Chapter X are summarised below:

5th Plan : Rs.1,624.94 lakhs; 6th Plan : Rs.1,125.70 lakhs
(For details see Annexure VII)

These figures include amounts recommended for the development programmes under Technology, Agriculture and Medicine. The total amounts recommended for these items put together are as follows:

5th Plan : Rs.283.05 lakhs; 6th Plan : Rs.259.30 lakhs

It will thus be seen that the financial recommendations for the Science Departments and the Depts. of Humanities and Social Sciences together amount to:

5th Plan : Rs.1,341.90 lakhs; 6th Plan : Rs.366.40 lakhs

The question
of Resources

The Committee is fully aware that the above order of funds needed by the University for its maintenance and development may be considered by many as 'unrealistic' in view of the present budgetary

* The State Government is also reported to have recently decided to raise this amount of statutory grant to Rs.60 lakhs per annum from 1974.

constraints. This is a matter for the relevant authorities to decide. But the Committee wants to stress that it considers the above sums as an indispensable requirement, if the University of Calcutta is to regain viability and play its role in the development of university education in the country.

We have found it very difficult to shut our eyes to the fact that the standards of expenditure vary enormously from university to university within our country and even within the same state. Paucity of resources can explain the overall low level of expenditure for university education in India as compared with such expenditure in the rich countries. But no justification can exist for the widely uneven level of 'expenditure per student' as obtains between the different universities in India. The University of Calcutta appears to have been the worst sufferer in this respect. The following table is tell-tale in this regard.

+ Income per student in different universities of India

<u>Name</u>	<u>Average income per student</u> (Rs.)
1. Unitary Universities	2,072
2. Central Universities	1,443
3. 16 large Universities	256
4. 8 Universities with 100 or more colleges	240
5. Universities in Bihar	424
6. Universities in Assam	324
7. Universities in Orissa	418
8. Delhi	480
9. Bombay	286
10. Madras	206
11. Jadavpur	3,574*
12. Kalyani	4,379*
13. North Bengal	189
14. Burdwan	126
15. Calcutta	109

Source: Annexure No. VI

The above table is based, as noted in Annexure VI, on the incomes in 1971-72 and the number of students in 1970-71. There does not appear to be much reason to believe that the rates of charge of these two categories vary significantly as between the universities. Therefore, the 'income per student' figures do show the relative difference between the universities. However, because of the specialised nature of certain universities like Jadavpur and Kalyani and because of the

+ Since 'expenditure per student' figures are not available the comparison has been made on the basis of income figures of Universities as available from the sources referred to in Annexure VI. This is not likely to distort the picture since expenditure in any case will not be less than income.

* These are comparatively new Universities. Jadavpur is mainly an Engineering & Technological University, and Kalyani has a large Agricultural Faculty.

bumping of incomes both on revenue account and capital account, comparison between different groups and between well-established traditional-type universities would be more to the point. It is also quite possible that the above figures, on closer scrutiny, would require minor revisions. But we believe that the order of differences, as portrayed above, is largely correct. Even when we allow for the incomes of the Colleges, the income per student in the Calcutta University is estimated to be around Rs.400/-, much below the corresponding figure for the Unitary Universities.

Nobody would argue in favour of removing such disparities by a process of levelling down, since this can only lead to poor quality in all the universities. The obvious conclusion is that the poorer universities would require greater help to reach up to the level of the richer ones. The University of Calcutta would undoubtedly be the foremost in this queue. And even a rough calculation would show that the grants recommended earlier for the University of Calcutta can by no means be considered unwarranted.

The financial implications worked out in the foregoing paragraphs raised the inevitable question: what are the sources from which the funds are to come? It is necessary to reiterate at this point that what the University needs is not merely an immediate massive dose of funds to set it up on its feet again but adequate continued support to keep it going with the required momentum and to maintain itself at a high level of efficiency. It is true indeed that U.G.C. assistance will be available initially for the University's development programmes. But this will cease after the first five years and thereafter they will become a State and University responsibility. Furthermore even during the first five years the State will have to find sizeable matching grants for some parts of the programme. And this is not all. There still remains the administrative and academic costs of the new pattern suggested by the Committee for the structure and organisation of undergraduate education. Nor can we leave out the needs of the affiliated colleges themselves. Although the problem of the affiliated colleges is not in the Committee's terms of reference the Committee was left in no doubt about the deplorable conditions in most of them. It is true enough that money alone will not put them right; but without money they cannot even begin any attempt at improvement.

Will the finance of the State be able to bear all this inevitable burden? The budgets of the state governments are usually very hard-pressed and the sources of their income are extremely inelastic. We are also aware that the State Govt. has to support university education in addition to bearing the enormous responsibilities of primary and secondary education, as well as the burden of a very large number of undergraduate colleges including the high-cost medical and engineering colleges. But, for reorganisation, growth and development as well as attainment of higher standards, the Calcutta University would need large funds and therefore, cannot depend only on the limited resources of the State Government.

The maintenance of high standards at the Calcutta University and its future development should be regarded as a national

responsibility. It is a major centre of higher education for not only West Bengal but also for other States in the country. Even today it has departments of study and research in disciplines which are available in few other universities. It takes care of nearly ten per cent of the total number of students in the country reading in colleges and universities. The Calcutta University is not therefore a State institution in the narrow sense of the term. It has always been national in outlook and its pioneering efforts in the field of higher learning have contributed to the progress of the nation. The University of Calcutta should therefore be regarded and recognised as an institution of national importance and the major responsibility for its finance should be undertaken by the Government of India.

CHAPTER XII - SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Size and Jurisdiction:

1. The dimensions of Calcutta University in terms of student enrolment and the number of Colleges affiliated to it have to be reduced.
2. The jurisdiction of the Calcutta University over affiliating institutions should be limited to the municipal areas of Calcutta and Howrah. The Colleges outside this region may be transferred to the territorial jurisdiction of the neighbouring Universities.
3. A new University may in future be set up at Midnapore. A beginning may be made by creating an autonomous Regional Council for the District of Midnapore.
4. The present arrangement with regard to Colleges at Tripura may continue till a new University for the State is set up.

Organisation and Structure:

1. It is necessary to introduce a considerable measure of decentralisation to ensure the smooth functioning and proper growth of both the University Departments and the affiliated Colleges.
2. For efficient supervision of Undergraduate Education and closer liaison with the Colleges, it would be necessary to make drastic changes in the existing structure and organisation of the University.
3. The administration of Undergraduate Education should be assigned to six autonomous Councils of Undergraduate Studies; one each for the regions of Northern, Central Calcutta together with Howrah and Southern Calcutta (for Arts, Science and Commerce Studies); one for Engineering and Technology; one for Medicine; and one for Professional Studies to look after studies in Law, Education, Museology, etc. The coordination between the Councils will be provided by the Council of Undergraduate and Professional Education. Its function would be to consider and make decisions on

matters of common interest and policies.

4. The Council of Undergraduate Education and Professional will have no direct administrative responsibility for the Colleges; that responsibility will be in the hands of the Regional Councils or the Subject Councils.
5. The Councils for Postgraduate Studies and the Academic Council are superfluous and should be abolished. The University Departments should be given sufficient autonomy and the Faculties ought to become effective forums of discussions of all important academic matters. The Faculties would exercise within their respective academic jurisdiction the powers and functions at present delegated to the Academic Council.
6. The Faculties comprising related or cognate Departments should be able to ensure coordination of teaching and research activities and promote inter-disciplinary courses as well as joint projects of research.
7. The Departments of Teaching and Research should form the basis of the University organisation. They should have sufficient autonomy as well as internal democracy in actual functioning. For framing the budget estimates, there should be an inter-departmental Committee consisting of the Heads of the Departments within the Faculty concerned presided over by the Dean. Such a Committee would ensure the requisite coordination.
8. The Head of Department may be appointed for two years by the Vice-Chancellor from among the Professors and Readers, ordinarily by rotation.
9. The Board of Postgraduate Studies should consist of all teachers in the Department and 3 external experts not connected with the University. The decisions of the Board relating all matters concerning syllabi, improvement of standards of teaching and research, etc. would go to the respective Faculties for consideration and thereafter to the Syndicate for final decision.
10. It is essential to set up Departmental Committees for considering administrative matters and problems related to teaching and research.
11. A joint teacher-student Committee should be set up in each Department.
12. The composition of the Senate may be broadly as it is now subject to the provision of representation for students and other important sectors of society.
13. There need be only one post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be chosen by the Vice-Chancellor.
14. It would be necessary to have a Planning Board in the University with the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman and the Deans as Members.

15. There should be a statutory provision for recognising or treating Research Institutions outside the Calcutta University as Associate Institutions of the University.

16. The Administrative structure of the University would consist of Service Departments. Except the Section concerned with Audit & Accounts, all other Service Departments will be placed under the direct charge of the Registrar. Matters relating to Audit & Accounts shall be under the direct supervision of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

17. No provision is necessary for the Department of Inspector of Colleges. The Autonomous Councils would have their own staff for the inspection of Colleges.

18. It is essential to decentralise the system of examinations for the sake of administrative convenience and effective supervision and management. The Councils will conduct their own examinations and will have the necessary administrative arrangements and infrastructure for the purpose.

19. The University Departments should conduct their own examinations.

Colleges & Universities:

1. The University should strengthen its affiliated Colleges, to aid them to provide better instruction, to broaden the College programme, and to create an atmosphere conducive to an improvement of academic performance and standards.

2. Suitable arrangements are necessary to ensure that the University takes continuing interest in the development of Collegiate Education and provides the requisite assistance and cooperation for this purpose.

3. It would be necessary for the Autonomous Councils to establish Expert Committees wherefrom advice and guidance would be available to the affiliated colleges in planning and implementing their development programmes. Experts from the University Departments should be involved in these Committees.

4. Periodical inspection of the affiliated Colleges by teams of Experts and Educationists is essential in the interest of the development of Colleges and maintenance of standards.

5. Refresher courses and orientation programme should be organised periodically or on a continuing basis by selected University Departments for the benefit of teachers in the affiliated Colleges.

6. Some selected University Departments may undertake a concerted programme for qualitative improvement of teaching in the Undergraduate Colleges.

7. Opportunities for advanced training in the University Departments for selected technical staff in the Colleges may be made available.

Autonomous Colleges:

1. The development of autonomous colleges is an experiment worth undertaking in view of its many advantages. Selected Colleges, which have the requisite facilities and resources, and have consistently maintained high standards, should be given an autonomous status by the Calcutta University to enable them to experiment with new courses of study, methods of teaching and evaluation, etc. In the first instance the experiment should be restricted to the field of Undergraduate Education, including Honours courses.

2. The criteria for the selection of Colleges as autonomous institutions have to be carefully worked out. If Government Colleges are admitted to the privilege of autonomy, they must have proper Boards of Management. Besides, the staff of the institution concerned should have some continuity of tenure and not subject to frequent transfers.

Correspondence Courses &
Part Time Education:

1. To meet the increasing demand for Higher Education without expanding the intake capacity of existing Institutions, it is necessary to plan for non-formal kinds of education such as Correspondence Courses.

2. The Calcutta University should have a full-fledged Directorate of Correspondence Courses. The Directorate should have links with the Autonomous Councils, as well as the University Departments/Faculties.

3. The Directorate should have a considerable measure of autonomy in academic and administrative matters.

Vocational Courses:

1. The courses in general education need a change. It would be necessary to diversify these courses and to give them a distinctly vocational bias directly related to employment opportunities.

2. The Calcutta University should start such courses in the existing Colleges, and these may cover a wide field including science-based courses.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. All related or allied Departments should be brought together under the umbrella of one Faculty to ensure collaboration in teaching and research, and to promote inter-disciplinary studies. In addition,

central ancillary facilities should be provided in each campus.

2. The University is at present functioning in a number of campuses separated from each other by long distance. It would be desirable for the University to have a single campus.

3. Considering the size of the Calcutta University and its growth and expansion, a campus of about 1000 acres would be needed. It would be an advantage if a plot of land of the requisite dimensions is found for the University in the Salt Lake area. However, if a plot of this size is not available immediately, it would still be essential to make a beginning with at least a 200 acre plot. This would be necessary to relieve the congestion in the existing campuses. Each Department has to be helped to develop the requisite physical and academic facilities for their programmes which it is conducting including those which it intends to take up.

4. There is a general need for modernising syllabi and courses of study, in the light of new developments in various fields of knowledge.

5. A number of Departments have increased their student enrolment inordinately. These Departments should limit admission to good honours students only. A determined effort should be made to control numbers, and a substantial proportion of the students seeking admissions should be diverted to Correspondence Courses, Part-time Courses, etc.

6. In determining the requirements of additional staff, the need for developing a limited number of special areas has been taken into consideration. A small, but viable group of staff is essential for each specialization. For conducting the foundation course in each subject, the value and importance of ensuring the collaboration of specialist groups and of the staff of allied disciplines must not be lost sight of.

7. In view of the comparatively weak position of faculties in Humanities and Social Sciences in which Calcutta University occupied a leading position, it is suggested that the situation regarding staff strength be reviewed after three years. Meanwhile, energetic and expeditious steps should be taken by the University to fill up the vacant posts in these faculties.

8. Each Department must be given a suitable annual grant for working expenses to be utilised for contingencies, consumable articles, small items of equipment; and appropriate funds should be made available to the University for enabling its staff to participate in major international conferences, symposia, seminars, etc.

9. Efforts should be made to provide residential accommodation for teachers and students.

FINANCES

1. The University should exercise utmost vigilance and discipline

in financial administration and should be careful about unplanned expansion and also observe certain norms in expenditure to avoid deficits.

2. The statutory grant which has been very inadequate ought to be raised substantially.

3. If accumulated deficits cannot be removed at one stroke, the Government may provide additional assistance spread over 3-5 years with a view to wiping them out gradually.

4. The Committee recommends Rs.1,624.94 lakhs in the 5th Plan and Rs.1,125.70 lakhs in the 6th Plan for implementing its recommendations.

5. The University of Calcutta should be regarded as an Institution of national importance and the major responsibility for its finances should be undertaken by the Government of India.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PRESS NOTE

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY REORGANISATION
U.G.C. APPOINTS COMMITTEE

The University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to make recommendations for the reorganisation and development of the Calcutta University with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to assess broadly the needs for higher education and research which the university would be expected to meet over the next ten years or so, and in particular, to examine the developmental needs of the university departments;
- (ii) to examine the question of conferring the status of autonomous colleges on selected institutions on the lines recommended by the Education Commission (1934-66), and to consider the relationship between the university and its colleges;
- (iii) in the light of the foregoing to recommend such changes in the structure and organisation of the university as would enable it to fulfil its role and obligations effectively and adequately; and
- (iv) to indicate the financial implications of its recommendations.

The Committee invites memoranda/suggestions on these subjects or any aspect thereof from individuals, institutions and organisations, in particular from teachers and students of the university, and shall be grateful if these are sent by May 15, 1972, at the latest, to the Secretary, U.G.C. Committee on Calcutta University, B.C. Roy Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, 244 Acharyya J.C. Bose Road, Calcutta-20.

University Grants Commission
New Delhi, April 26, 1972.

List of persons who met the Committee.

1. Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray
Chief Minister of West Bengal
2. Dr. S.N. Sen
Vice-Chancellor
Calcutta University
3. Dr. A.N. Bose
Vice-Chancellor
Jadavpur University
4. Dr. S.S. Chaudhuri
Vice-Chancellor
Burdwan University
5. Shri K.K. Sen
Vice-Chancellor
Kalyani University.
6. Shri F.C. Mukherjee
Vice-Chancellor
North Bengal University
7. Dr. F.C. Gupta
Vice-Chancellor
Visva Bharati
8. Dr. (Smt.) Roma Chaudhary
Vice-Chancellor
Rabindra Bharati.
9. Dr. P.K. Bose
Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Academic)
Calcutta University.
10. Professor Anjan Dutta/Professor H.H. Mazumdar
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, (Finance)
Calcutta University.
11. Shri Arun Ray
Registrar
Calcutta University.
12. Shri C.K. Bhattacharyya) Members of the Syndicate
Shri S.M. Banerjee)
13. Shri F.C. Majumdar
Secretary
Council of Post-graduate Studies
Arts, Commerce & Education,
Calcutta University.

14. Dr. S.P. Sarkar
Secretary
Council for Post-graduate Studies
for Science, Technology,
Agricultural & Engineering.
15. Dr. A.K. Dutta
Secretary for Post-graduate Studies in Medicine,
Calcutta University.
16. Dr. L.K. Mitra
Secretary
Council for Undergraduate Studies, Calcutta University.
17. Prof. (Mrs) A. Chatterjee and other representatives
of the Calcutta University Teachers' Association.
18. Prof. R.C. Ghosh
President
Calcutta University Teachers' Association.
19. Dr. K.K. Ganguli
Secretary
Arts & Commerce Unit
Calcutta University Teachers' Association.
20. Justice R.P. Mookerjee
Calcutta.
21. Dr. R.N. Bhattacharyya
President
West Bengal College & University
Teachers Association.
22. Shri D.K. Chakrabarti
Secretary
West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association.
23. General Secretary and Members
Progressive Students Union.
24. Secretary and Members
Democratic Students' Organisation.
25. Secretary
Principals' Council.
26. Chairman
Calcutta University Sports Board
and Representatives
West Bengal Sports Board.
27. Prof. Sunil Munshi, Member Academic Council
Calcutta University.

28. Prof. Gautam Chattopadhyaya
Member
Senate,
Calcutta University.
29. Prof. S.R. Maitra
Secretary
Science & Technological Unit
Calcutta University Teachers' Association.
30. Shri A.K. Roy
General Secretary
Calcutta University Employees Association.
31. Shri K. Raychaudhuri
Secretary-Bengal Library Association.
32. Prof. A.K. Gayan
Chairman
Principals and Educationists Association,
Midnapore.
33. Prof. S.S. Bari
Principal
Midnapore College & Convenor
Principal's & Educationists Association.
34. Shri D.P. Bannerjee
Controller of Examinations (Actg.)
Calcutta University.
35. Shri A.C. Banerjee
Inspector of Colleges
Calcutta University.
36. Dr. S.M. Sarkar
Director
Bose Institute
Calcutta.
37. Dr. Krishnamurti
Director
Indian Institute of Management
Calcutta.
38. Dr. P.C. Mukherjee
Principal
Presidency College
Calcutta.
39. Rev. J. De Bon, home, S.J.,
Principal,
St. Xaviers' College
Calcutta.

40. Shri Nirode Bhattacharyya
Principal
Asutosh College
Calcutta.
41. Smt. Anina Sarkar
Principal
Maharani Kasiswari College
Calcutta.
42. Dr. A.K. Bose
Principal
New Alipore College
Calcutta.
43. Dr. (Miss) Sushila Mandal
Raja Narendra Lal Khan Women's College
Midnapore.
44. Shri S.C. Kar
Principal
45. Shri C. Bhattacharyya
Principal
46. Dr. A.K. Basu
Vice-Chairman
State Planning Board
West Bengal.
47. Shri P.C.V. Malik
Member
State Planning Board
Calcutta.
48. Prof. M.V. Mathur
Director
Asian Institute of Educational Planning
and Administration
New Delhi.
49. Dr. B.D. Nagchaudhuri
Scientific Advisor
Ministry of Defence
New Delhi.
50. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray
Member
Pay Commission
New Delhi.

51. Shri D.F. Nayar
Senior Specialist (Education),
Planning Commission, New Delhi.
52. Dr. Amrik Singh
Secretary,
Inter-University Board of India
New Delhi.
53. Shri A. Dasgupta, General Secretary,
All India Federation of University and College Teachers.
54. Shri S. Bhattacharyya
All India Federation of University and College Teachers.
55. Prof. M.M. Begg
Director
School of Correspondence Courses
Delhi University.
56. Shri Bakshish Singh
Director
Correspondence Course, Punjabi University.
57. Dr. Hada
Director, Correspondence Courses
Rajasthan University.
58. Dr. Pande,
Director, Correspondence Courses
Himachal Pradesh University.
59. Dr. Urs
Director
Correspondence Courses
Mysore University.
60. President and Secretary
Students' Block.
61. Representatives of the Research
Scholars Association.
62. Associate Editor
Ananda Bazar Patrika.
63. Editor, Jugantar.
64. Press Reporters
Ananda Bazar Patrika.

List of those who communicated their views/Suggestions:

1. Dr. Mira Ganguly
Lecturer,
Political Science
Jogamaya Devi College
Calcutta-26.
2. Shri B. Bhattacharyya and
Shri B. Ganguly
Lecturers in Political Science
Calcutta University.
3. Principal
Vivakananda College for Women
Calcutta.
4. Principal
Doshbandhu College for Girls
Calcutta.
5. Principal
Charuchandra College
Calcutta.
6. Prof. C.N.R. Rao
Department of Chemistry
Indian Institute of Technology
Kanpur.
7. Principal
Engineering College
Tripura.
8. Dr. R. Son
Reader
Department of Mathematics
Burdwan University.
9. Dr. B. Malik
23, Muir Road
Allahabad.
10. Shri R.N. Sen
Chairman, Jessoph & Co.
Calcutta.
11. Principal
College of Leather Technology
Calcutta.
12. Secretary, Teachers' Council,
Faculties of Arts & Science,
Kalyani University.
13. Dr. A.K. Danda
Superintending Anthropologist
Anthropological Survey of India
Nagpur.
14. Dr. A.R. Banerjee
Department of Anthropology
Calcutta University.
15. Dr. D.K. Banerjee
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore.
16. Dr. S.K. Mukerji
Assistant Director
I.C.C.R., New Delhi.
17. Dr. H. Swarup
School of Studies in Zoology
Vikram University.
18. Dr. S. Deb
Department of Geological Sciences
Jadavpur University.
19. Dr. D. Rebello
Department of Chemical Technology
Bombay.
20. Prof. B.K. Bachhawat
Professor of Biochemistry
Christian Medical College and
Hospital, Vellore.
21. Shri Dilip Kumar Mukherjee
68, Greek Lane,
Calcutta.
22. Dr. Asok Ghosh
Reader in Zoology
Calcutta University.
23. Dr. D. Bose
Head of the Deptt of Radiology
& Radiotherapy, University
College of Medicine
Calcutta University.
24. Shri S.N. Bhattacharyajee
Head of the Department of Museology,
Calcutta University and others.

25. Dr. R.C. Majumdar
4, Bepin Pal Road
P.O. Kalighat
Calcutta.
26. Dr. T.K. Tope
Vice-Chancellor
Bombay University
27. Dr. S.K. Sen
Head
Department of Electrical
Engineering, Bengal Engineering
College, Howrah.
28. Shri D. Banerjee
Principal
Bengal Engineering College
Howrah.
29. Dr. T.M. Das
Reader in Agriculture &
Convener-Secretary
Life Science Centre
Calcutta University.
30. Shri A.R. Roy
Dean, Faculty of Science
Lucknow University.
31. Dr. U.R.B. Shanmugasundaram
Professor of Bio-Chemistry
University of Madras.
32. Prof. A.C. Pant
Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute
Delhi University.
33. Honorary Secretary
National Council Education
Bengal
34. Dr. J.P. Thapliyal
Professor of Zoology
Banaras Hindu University
35. Dr. J. Ganguly
Professor of Biochemistry
Indian Institute of Science.
36. Dr. B.C. Dube
Director
Indian Institute of Advanced
Study, Simla.
37. Dr. K.T. Achaya
Executive Director
Protein Foods Association of India
Bombay.
38. Dr. H.N. Banerjee
Principal & Member
Calcutta University
Senate.
39. Dr. N.C. Roy
Assistant Professor
Department of Chemical Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology
Kanpur.
40. Shri A. Mukhopadhyay & Shri S. Ghose
Students Department of Political
Science, Calcutta University.
41. Dr. B.D. Nagchaudhuri
Scientific Advisor to the
Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
42. Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao
Head of the Deptt. of Physics
College of Science & Technology
Andhra University.
43. Dr. B.M. Johri
Professor of Botany
University of Delhi.
44. Principal
St. Xavier's College
Calcutta.
45. Prof. S.C. Das Gupta
Head of the Deptt. of Mathematics
Bengal Engineering College,
Howrah.
46. Shri J. Bhattacharyya
Faculty of Arts
Calcutta University
47. Shri G. Chattopadhyay
Sunil K. Munsal and
Shri Ashok Sen
48. Prof. D.N. Ganguly
Professor & Head of the Department
of Zoology,
Calcutta University.

49. Prof. M.N. Basu
Department of Anthropology
Calcutta University
50. Dr. L.K. Mitra
Secretary
Council of Undergraduate Studies
Calcutta University.
51. Prof. S.K. Chakrabarty
Department of Applied Mathematics
University College of Science
Calcutta.
52. Shri B.K. Mukhopadhyay
Head of the Department of
Civil Engineering
Bengal Engineering College
Howrah.
53. Dr. G.C. Basak,
Head of the Chemistry Department
B.E. College
Howrah.
54. Prof. A.K. Seal
Head of the Department of
Metallurgy, Bengal Engineering
College, Howrah.
55. Prof. R.C. Ghosh
President
Council for Political Studies
Calcutta.
56. Prof. A.R. Biswas
Deputy Secretary to the
Agriculture and C.D. Department
Government of West Bengal.
57. Prof. A. Bhattacharyya
University College of Medicine
Calcutta University.
58. Dr. B.K. Sen
223, Chittaranjan Avenue
Calcutta.
59. Prof. S. Mahanta
Principal
David Hero Training College
Calcutta.
60. Dr. R.C. Ghosh
President, Calcutta University
Teachers' Association
Calcutta.
61. Shri Arabinda Sen
C/o H.C. Sen, P.O. Sarupathan
Sibsagar Distt.
Assam.
62. Shri A.S. Mitra
Institute of Radio Physics &
Electronics, Calcutta University
63. Shri R.K. Chakravarty
Member, Academic Council
Calcutta University
64. Dr. G.P. Sharma
Professor of Zoology
Panjab University
65. Shri P.K. Ghosh
'Anrapali', P.O. Naapara, Barasat
24-Parganas, West Bengal.
66. Dr. C.R. Fathak
Associate Professor
Centre for the Study of Regional
Development, School of Social
Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University
67. Shri K.M. Iodha
Department of Hindi
Ajitesh Building
Calcutta.
68. Prof. P.C. Bhattacharya
Khaire Professor of Physics
Calcutta University.
69. Dr. S.S. Chaudhuri
Vice-Chancellor
Burdwan University
70. Shri Ranjan Ganguly and
32 other research scholars
of the Department of Zoology
Calcutta University.
71. Shri Ashok Sengupta
Institute of Technology
Kanpur.

Annexure III

72. Dr. S.C. Shome
Professor & Head of the Department
of Chemistry, Presidency
College, Calcutta.
73. Prof. M.S. Kanungo
Department of Zoology
Banaras Hindu University
74. Dr. G.N. Bhattacharya
Retired Professor of Applied
Physics, Calcutta University.
75. Shri Tapan Kumar Ghosh
and 22 other Research Assistants
Science Department,
Calcutta University
76. Shri M.K. Das and 9 other
research fellows, Centre of
Advanced Study in Applied
Mathematics, Calcutta University
77. Shri Gahanananda
Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission
Seva Pratishthan, Calcutta-26.
78. Shri S.S. Bari
Principal
Midnapore College & Convener,
Educationists' Association,
Midnapore.
79. Dr. A.B. Banerjee and others
members of the General Committee
Science College Unit of West
Bengal College & University
Teachers' Association,
Ballygunge Science College,
Campus, Calcutta.
80. Shri J.I. Naik
Advisor
Ministry of Education &
Social Welfare,
New Delhi.
81. Dr. N.R. Dhar, Sheila Dhar
Institute of Soil Science
Allahabad.
82. Shri S.N. Saha, President
B.S.S. Students' Committee
Calcutta University.
83. Dr. D. Banerjee
Professor of Inorganic Chemistry
Calcutta University
84. Dr. S.R. Maitra
Professor and Head of the Department
of Physiology
Calcutta University.
85. Shri Nirmal Sengupta
2/1, Ram Banerji Lane
Calcutta-12.
86. Shri A. Maitra
Monohar Pukur Road
Calcutta.
87. Shri S. Kanjilal
Superintendent
Calcutta University Press.
88. Shri N.K. Ghose
Member of the Syndicate & Chairman
of the Calcutta University
Sports Board.
89. Dr. K. Mukerji
Professor and Head of the Department
of Commerce & Dean, Faculty of Arts
Calcutta University.
90. Dr. H. Goswami
Principal
Bhatter College
P.O. Dantan, Distt. Midnapore.
91. Shri S.S. Tunga
Lecturer in Bengali
Gauhati University.
92. Prof. S. Dasgupta
Member
Senate and Shri S.B. Roy
Member
Academic Council
Calcutta University.
93. Prof. C.V. Ramakrishnan
Head of the Department of
Biochemistry,
M.S. University of Baroda.

Annexure IV

LIST OF EXPERTS:

1. Professor D. Sinha
Head of the Department of
Psychology, Allahabad
University,
Allahabad.
2. Professor K.N. Udupa
Principal
Medical College
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi-5.
3. Professor Rais Ahmed
Head of the Department of Physics
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh.
4. Professor R.K. Roy
Head of the Department of Botany
Patna University
Patna.
5. Professor S. Deb
Department of Geology
Jadavpur University
Calcutta-32.
6. Professor R.S. Mishra
Head of the Department of
Mathematics, Banaras Hindu
University, Varanasi-5.
7. Dr. A. Bose
Vice-Chancellor
Jadavpur University
Calcutta-32
8. Professor K.N. Devaraja
Head of the Department of
Philosophy, Banaras Hindu
University, Varanasi-5.
9. Professor S.V. Rangnekar
Head of the Department of
Economics, Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
10. Professor R.L. Singh
Geography Department
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi.
11. Professor K.N. Thapliyal
Head of the Department of Zoology
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi-5.
12. Professor G.B. Singh, Head of the
Department of Chemistry,
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi-5.
13. Professor Rasheeduddin Khan
Professor of Political Science,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
Delhi.
14. Dr. S.K. Mughorji
Member
National Commission on Agriculture
Vigyan Bhawan Annexo
New Delhi.
15. Professor P.B. Pandit
Head of the Department of
Linguistics & Doan,
Faculty of Arts
Arts Faculty Building
Delhi University
Delhi.
16. Dr. Sisir Kumar Das
Department of Bangali,
Delhi University.
Delhi.

STATE GOVERNMENT GRANTS PAID TO THE CALCUTTA
UNIVERSITY INCLUDING THE STATUTORY GRANT OF
RS. 21.52 LAKHS.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Rs.</u>
1963-64	24,54,159
1964-65	23,07,000
1965-66	25,93,853
1966-67	23,50,821
1967-68	33,41,600
1968-69	34,89,500
1969-70	61,90,840
1970-71	69,21,402
1971-72	1,02,20,255
1972-73	1,07,58,611

ANNEXURE NO. VI

Annual Income in 1971-72 and the number of students in 1970-71, of some of the Universities in India:

Source: (1) Universities Handbook, 1973; Inter University Board of India, New Delhi.

(2) University Development in India, 1970-71; University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Income (Lakhs)</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
<u>(A) Central Universities:</u>		
1. Aligarh	298	8,324
2. Banaras	399	13,616
3. Visva Bharati	116	1,283
4. Delhi	292	60,664
5. Jawaharlal Nehru	112	276
<u>(B) Unitary Universities:</u>		
1. Aligarh	298	8,324
2. Annamalai	56	6,296
3. Banaras	399	13,616
4. Jawaharlal Nehru	112	276
5. Kalyani	88	1,964
6. Jadavpur	175	4,236
7. Jayajirao	116	16,890
8. Patna	151	11,958
9. Visva-Bharati	116	1,283
10. Jodhpur	125	12,077
11. Rabindra Bharati	25	2,492
<u>(C) Universities with large enrolments:</u>		
1. Kerala	259	120,175
2. Madras	279	135,742
3. Panjab	380	113,897
4. Andhra	129	76,439
5. Bombay	297	93,481
6. Gujarat	99	73,137
7. Mysore	226	74,362
8. Nagpur	137	74,425
9. Bihar	126	57,014
10. Delhi	292	60,664
11. Gauhati	179	59,363
12. Karnatak	193	62,57
13. Madurai	72	59,032
14. Osmania	221	59,038
15. Poona	186	67,751
16. Rajasthan	158	59,085

(D) Universities with 100 or more colleges:

1. Gauhati	179	59,866
2. Gujarat	99	73,137
3. Kerala	259	120,175
4. Madras	279	135,742
5. Mysore	223	74,832
6. Nagpur	127	74,435
7. Panjab	380	113,397
8. Rajasthan	153	59,035

(E) Universities in Bihar:

1. Bhagalpur	133 (70-71)	35,977
2. Bihar	126 (69-70)	57,014
3. Magadh	196	47,253
4. Patna	151	11,958
5. Ranchi	144	33,345

(F) Universities in Assam:

1. Dibrugarh	83	20,907
2. Gauhati	179	59,866
3.		

(G) Universities in Orissa:

1. Berhampur	43	6,439
2. Sambalpur	59	11,732
3. Utkal	111	32,746

(H) Universities in West Bengal:

1. Jadavpur	175	4,896
2. Kalyani	83	1,964
3. North Bengal	42	22,816
4. Burdwan	60	47,148
5. Calcutta	256	234,840

ANNEXURE VII

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

(Rupees in lakhs)

	<u>5TH PLAN</u>	<u>6th PLAN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Non-Recurring	1115.90 (795.65)	596.95	1712.85
Recurring	509.05 (436.65)	528.75	1037.80
NR & R	1624.95 (1232.30)	1125.70	2750.65

Posts Recommended

<u>Post</u>	<u>Vth Plan</u>	<u>Vith Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Professors	47 (33)	28	75 (33)
2. Readers	120 (79)	83	203 (79)
3. Lecturers	156 (95)	119	275 (95)
4. Technical	318 (290)	270	588 (290)
5. Others	31 (31)	18	51 (33)
	672 (528)	518	1192 (530)

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5TH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD
(1974-79)

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>NON-RECURRING</u>	1,115.90	(795.35)
<u>RECURRING</u>	509.05	(436.65)
<hr/>		
TOTAL NON-RECURRING & RECURRING	1,624.95	(1232.30)
<hr/>		

Posts recommended

Sr. No.	Faculty	<u>Prof.</u>	<u>Reader</u>	<u>Lect.</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Other</u>
1.	Faculty of Science, Agri. Medicine & Tech.	24 (15)	59 (36)	68 (45)	137 (137)	-
2.	Central facilities Sc., Agri. Medicine & Technology.	3 (2)	16 (11)	31 (16)	86 (66)	32 (21)
3.	Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences	18 (16)	35 (32)	42 (34)	64 (64)	-
4.	Central facilities Humanities and Social Sciences.	-	-	-	18 (18)	10 (10)
5.	General Schemes	-	-	-	5 (5)	-
6.	Departments under C.A.S./D.S.A.	2	10	15	8	-
Total:		47 (33)	129 (79)	156 (95)	313 (290)	31 (31)

SUMMARY
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD 1974-79

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>M.R.</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Development Proposals (Science, Technology, Agriculture & Medicine) (Appendix-IA).	349.00 (215.20)	221.05 (179.25)	570.05 (395.05)
2.	Central Facilities (Science, Agriculture, Technology, Medicine) (Appendix-IB)	281.00 (163.30)	118.20 (96.30)	299.20 (262.50)
3.	Development Proposals of Humanities & Social Sciences. (Appendix-IC)	190.90 (157.65)	117.80 (108.60)	508.70 (266.25)
4.	Central Facilities (Humanities & Social Sciences) (Appendix-ID)	51.50 (40.00)	20.80 (20.80)	72.30 (60.80)
5.	General Schemes (Appendix-IE)	35.50 (6.50)	3.25 (3.25)	36.75 (9.75)
6.	Other Schemes (Appendix-IF)	190.00 (190.00)	-- --	190.00 (190.00)
<u>Total:</u>		1095.90 (775.65)	481.10 (408.70)	1577.00 (1184.35)
7.	Departments under G.S/D.S. Schemes (Appendix-IG).	20.00 (20.00)	27.95 (27.95)	47.95 (47.95)
<u>Grand Total:</u>		1115.90 (795.65)	509.05 (436.65)	1624.95 (1232.30)

APPENDIX

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD 1974-79

(Details in Statement III)

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

(A) Development proposals of departments in Sciences, Agriculture, Medicine & Technology

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Financial implications</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
<u>NON-RECURRING</u>		
1.	Building 2,25,000 sq.ft. (1,29,000 sq.ft.)	180.00 (103.20)
2.	Equipment	82.50 (46.50)
3.	Books & Journals.	31.00 (22.00)
4.	Any other	30.50 (18.50)
5.	Coenka Hospital	25.00 (25.00)
<u>Total:</u>		349.00 (215.20)
<u>RECURRING (Estimated cost Plan period)</u>		
1.	Professors - 24 (15)	24.00 (15.00)
2.	Readers - 59 (36)	47.20 (28.80)
3.	Lecturers - 58 (45)	40.80 (27.00)
4.	Technical Staff -137 (137)	54.80 (54.80)
5.	Working Expenses @ 10.85 p.a.	54.25 (54.25)
<u>Total:</u>		221.05 (179.85)
Total NR + R =		570.05 (395.05)

(B) CENTRAL FACILITIES (Science, Technology,
Agriculture, Medical etc.)

(Figures in brackets indicate the first
priority needs)

NON-RECURRING

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Building - 1,57,500 sq.ft. (78,000 sq.ft.)	134.00 (62.80)
2. Equipment	117.00 (78.50)
3. Books & Journals	15.00 (15.00)
4. Any other	15.00 (15.00)

Total:	281.00 (168.30)
--------	--------------------

RECURRING (Estimated cost plan period)

1. Professor	- 3(2)	3.00(2.00)
2. Reader	-16(11)	12.80(8.80)
3. Lecturer	-31(18)	18.60(9.60)
4. Technical	-86(36)	34.40(26.40)
5. Other Staff	-21(21)	8.40(8.40)
6. Working Expenses @ 8.20 p.a.		41.00(41.00)

Total:	118.20(66.20)
--------	---------------

Total NR + R =	399.20(262.50)
----------------	----------------

(G) Development Proposals of Departments in
Humanities and Social Sciences

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

NON-RECURRING

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Financial Implications</u>
1.	Building 2,00,000 sq.ft. (1,65,000 sq.ft.)	130.00 (120.40)
2.	Equipment	10.00 (9.40)
3.	Books & Journals	16.30 (13.75)
4.	Others	4.60 (4.10)
<u>Total:</u>		<u>190.90 (157.65)</u>

RECURRING (Estimated cost plan period)

1.	Professors - 18 (16)	18.00 (16.00)
2.	Readers - 55 (32)	28.00 (25.60)
3.	Lecturers - 42 (34)	25.20 (20.40)
4.	Technical - 64 (64)	25.60 (25.60)
5.	Working Expenses @ 4.20 p.a.	21.00 (21.00)
<u>Total:</u>		<u>117.80 (108.60)</u>
Total NR + R =		<u>308.70 (266.25)</u>

(D) CENTRAL FACILITIES (Humanities & Social Sciences)
(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

NON-RECURRING

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Financial Implications</u>
1.	Building - 30,000 sq.ft. (22,500 sq.ft.)	24.00 (18.00)
2.	Equipment	12.50 (7.00)
3.	Books & Journals	15.00 (15.00)
Total:		51.50 (40.00)

RECURRING (Estimated Cost Plan Period)

1.	Technical Staff - 18(18)	7.20 (7.20)
2.	Library Staff - 3(3)	1.80 (1.80)
3.	Other Staff - 7(7)	2.80 (2.80)
4.	Working Expenses @ 1.80 p.a.	9.00 (9.00)
Total:		20.80 (20.80)
Total NR + R =		72.30 (60.80)

(E) GENERAL SCHEMES

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

NON-RECURRING

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1.	Equipment	25.50 (0.50)
2.	Books & Journals	5.00 (5.00)
3.	Any Other	3.00 (1.00)
Total:		33.50 (6.50)

RECURRING (Estimated cost plan period)

1.	Technical Staff - 5(3)	2.00 (2.00)
2.	Working Expenses @ 0.25 p.a.	1.25 (1.25)
Total		3.25 (3.25)
Total NR + R =		36.75 (9.75)

FIFTH PLAN
APPENDIX - F

(F) OTHER SCHEMES

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Chapter/Scheme</u>	<u>Financial Implicati</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Size and Jurisdiction (III)	10.00 (10.00)
2.	Organisation and Structure (V)	40.00 (40.00)
3.	Colleges and Universities (VI)	15.00 (15.00)
4.	Correspondence Courses (VIII)	35.00 (35.00)
5.	Vocational Courses (IX)	25.00 (25.00)
6.	Student Amenities	30.00 (30.00)
7.	Teachers Hostels and Staff Quarters	25.00 (25.00)
8.	Repairs of Building & Furniture	10.00 (10.00)
Total:		<u>190.00 (190.00)</u>

APPENDIX - G

(G) Departments under C&S/ISA Schemes

(Figures in brackets indicate the first priority needs)

		<u>NON-RECURRING</u>
1.	Equipment	9.50 (9.50)
2.	Books & Journals	7.00 (7.00)
3.	Any other	3.50 (3.50)
Total:		<u>20.00 (20.00)</u>

RECURRING

1.	Professors	-- 2	2.00 (2.00)
2.	Readers	-- 10	8.00 (8.00)
3.	Lecturers	-- 15	9.00 (9.00)
4.	Technical	-- 8	3.20 (3.20)
5.	Working Expenses	= 15,000 p.a. (@ 1.15 p.a.)	5.75 (5.75)
Total:			<u>27.95 (27.95)</u>

Total NR + R = 47.95 (47.95)

RATES OF CALCULATION

1. Building @ Rs.80.00 per sq.ft.
2. Professor @ Rs.20,000 p.a. (1.00 lakh per plan period)
3. Readers @ Rs.16,000 p.a. (0.80 lakhs per plan period)
4. Lecturer @ Rs.12,000 p.a. (0.60 lakh per plan period)
5. Technical/Administration @ Rs.8,000 p.a. (0.40 lakhs per plan period)

STATEMENT - A

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

(Figures within brackets indicate first priority needs).

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD (1974-79)

S.No.	Faculty/Deptt.	NON-RECURRING				RECURRING				
		Bldg. (sq.ft.)	Eqpt. (Rs. in lakhs)	Books/Journals (Rs. in lakhs)	Any other (Rs. in lakhs)	P	R	L	Technical Staff	Working Expenses (Rs. in lakhs per annum)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. Faculty of Physical Sciences:										
1.	Physics	20,000(20)	5.00(5.00)	1.50(1.00)	2.00(1.50)	1(1)	4(3)	3(3)	6(6)	0.50
2.	Chemistry	25,000(10)	5.00(5.00)	1.50(1.00)	2.00(1.50)	1(1)	7(6)	3(3)	6(6)	0.50
3.	Mathematics	-	1.00(0.50)	1.50(1.00)	0.10(0.10)	-	2(2)	4(3)	1(1)	0.10
4.	Statistics	-	1.00(0.50)	1.50(1.00)	0.15(0.15)	1(0)	1(1)	2(2)	5(5)	0.10
5.	Applied Mathematics	-	-	CAS COMMITTEE	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Faculty Facility	-	0.30(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	10(10)	0.10
Sub Total		45,000 (30,000)	12.30 (11.30)	6.50(4.00)	4.25(3.25)	3(2)	14(11)	12(7)	28(23)	1.30
II. Faculty of Technology:										
1.	Applied Physics	20,000(10)	7.50(3.00)	1.50(1.00)	3.00(1.00)	2(1)	3(1)	3(2)	10(10)	0.50
2.	Applied Chemistry	20,000(10)	7.50(3.50)	2.00(1.00)	3.50(2.00)	3(1)	4(2)	5(4)	7(7)	0.50
3.	Instt. of Radio Physics & Electronics	-	-	CAS COMMITTEE	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Faculty Facility	-	0.30(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	8(8)	0.10
Sub Total:		40,000 (20,000)	15.30(6.80)	3.50(2.00)	6.50(3.00)	5(2)	7(3)	8(3)	25(25)	1.10

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
III. Faculty of Life Sciences:										
1. Botany	10,000(5)	3.00(2.00)	1.50(1.00)	2.50(1.50)	2(1)	3(2)	3(2)	2(2)	0.50	
2. Zoology	10,000(5)	4.00(2.00)	1.50(1.00)	1.00(0.50)	1(1)	3(1)	3(1)	5(5)	0.50	
3. Bio-Chemistry	10,000(5)	4.00(2.00)	1.50(1.00)	1.00(0.50)	2(1)	2(1)	4(2)	4(4)	0.50	
4. Physiology	25,000(15)	4.00(2.00)	1.50(1.00)	1.00(0.50)	2(1)	3(2)	4(2)	5(5)	0.50	
5. Agriculture	10,000(5)	5.00(2.00)	2.00(1.00)	7.00(4.00)	2(1)	6(2)	6(3)	10(5)	0.75	
6. Microbiology	5,000(5)	2.00(2.00)	1.00(1.00)	2.00(1.00)	1(1)	2(2)	3(3)	3(3)	0.40	
7. Life Science Center	-	-	0.50(0.50)	0.50(0.50)	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Faculty Facility	-	0.30(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	10(1)	0.10	

Sub Total	70,000 (40,000)	22.30(12.30)	9.50(6.50)	15.00(8.50)	10(6)	19(10)	23(13)	39(34)	3.25	

IV. Faculty of Earth Sciences:										
1. Geology	-	3.00(2.00)	1.50(1.00)	1.75(1.75)	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)	2(2)	0.50	
2. Geography	-	3.00(1.50)	1.50(1.00)	1.00(1.00)	1(1)	2(2)	2(2)	6(6)	0.50	
3. Environmental Sciences	10,000(10)	2.50(2.50)	1.50(1.00)	2.00(1.00)	1(1)	2(2)	4(3)	4(4)	0.50	
4. Faculty Facility	-	0.30(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	5(5)	0.10	

Sub Total	10,000 (10,000)	8.80(6.30)	4.50(3.00)	4.75(3.75)	3(3)	5(5)	8(7)	17(17)	1.60	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
V. Faculty of Medicine & Veterinary Sci. Dept.										
(a) B. C. Roy Postgraduate Inst. of Basic Medical Sciences										
1. Anatomy	7,500(4)	3.50(1.50)	1.00(1.00)	-	-	2(1)	2(2)	4(4)		0.50
2. Physiology	7,500(4)	3.50(1.50)	1.00(1.00)	-	-	2(1)	2(2)	4(4)		0.50
3. Bio-Chemistry & Bio-Physics	15,000(10)	4.00(3.00)	1.00(2.00)	-	1(1)	2(2)	3(3)	2(2)		0.50
	7,500(10)	2.00(1.00)	1.00(1.00)	-	1(1)	2(2)	4(3)	-1		0.50
4. Pharmacology	7,500(4)	3.50(1.50)	1.00(1.00)	-	-	2(1)	2(2)	2(2)		0.50
5. Pathology & Microbiology	7,500(7)	3.50(2.00)	1.00(1.50)	-	1(1)	2(2)	2(3)	4(6)		0.50
	7,500(7)	3.50(1.50)	1.50(1.50)	-	-	2(2)	2(3)	2(6)		0.50
6. Faculty Facility	-	0.30(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	10(10)		0.10
Sub Total	60,000 (29,000)	23.80(9.80)	7.50(6.50)	-	3(2)	14(7)	17(12)	23(20)		3.60
(b) Goonka Hospital										
Rs. 25 lakhs										
VI. Faculty of Education & Psychology										
1. Education & Teacher Training	10,000	1.00(0.50)	0.75(0.60)	-	1(1)	1(1)	-	1(1)		0.10
2. Psychology	10,000	1.00(1.00)	1.00(1.00)	0.50(0.50)	1(1)	2(2)	-	2(2)		0.20
3. Applied Psychology	10,000	1.50(1.50)	1.50(1.50)	-	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)	2(2)		0.20
4. Faculty Facility	-	0.30(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	6(6)		0.10
Sub Total	30,000 (24,000)	3.80(3.30)	3.25(3.10)	0.50(0.50)	3(3)	4(4)	2(2)	11(11)		0.60

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
VII. Faculty of Humanities										
1. Philosophy	15,000	-	0.75(0.60)	-	-	1(1)	1(1)	-	-	0.20
2. History	15,000	-	0.75(0.60)	-	-	1(1)	2(2)	-	2(2)	0.20
3. Ancient Indian History & Culture	-	-	CAS Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Islamic History & Culture	7,500	-	0.50(0.40)	-	-	-	1(1)	2(2)	2(2)	0.10
5. Archaeology	-	-	0.50(0.40)	1.00(1.00)	-	-	1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	0.20
6. Museology	5,000	0.50(0.50)	0.50(0.40)	0.50(0.50)	-	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	3(3)	0.10
7. Faculty Facility	-	0.30(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10(10)	0.15
Sub Total	42,500 (34,000)	0.80(0.80)	3.00(2.40)	1.50(1.50)	-	3(3)	6(6)	5(5)	18(18)	0.95

**VIII. Faculty of Languages
& Literature**

1. Philology	5,000	1.00(1.00)	0.50(0.40)	-	-	-	1(1)	-	1(1)	0.10
2. English	15,000	-	0.75(0.60)	-	-	1(1)	1(1)	-	-	0.15
3. Sanskrit	10,000	-	0.40(0.30)	-	-	1(1)	-	2(2)	-	0.10
4. Pall	-	-	0.30(0.25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
5. Bengali	15,000	0.50(0.50)	0.75(0.60)	-	-	-	3(3)	2(2)	2(2)	0.15
6. Urdu	5,000	-	0.30(0.25)	-	-(1)	1(1)	1(1)	-	-	0.05
7. Hindi	10,000	-	0.50(0.40)	-	-	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	-	0.10
8. Arabic & Persian	5,000	-	0.30(0.25)	-	-	-	1(1)	2(2)	-	0.10
9. Languages	10,000	1.00(1.00)	0.75(0.60)	-	-	1(1)	3(2)	6(5)	-	0.15
10. Faculty Facility	-	0.30(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	15(15)	0.20
Sub Total	75,000 (60,000)	2.80(2.80)	4.55(3.65)	-	-	5(5)	11(10)	13(12)	18(13)	1.15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<u>IX Faculty of Social Sciences:</u>										
• Economics	-	-	1.00(1.00)	1.50(1.00)	1(0)	2(2)	-	-	-	0.25
• Political Science	10,000	-	0.75(0.60)	-	-	2(2)	3(2)	-	-	0.15
• Sociology	7,500	-	0.75(0.60)	-	1(1)	2(1)	4(2)	-	-	0.30
• Anthropology	10,000	1.50(1.00)	0.50(0.40)	1.00(1.00)	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	-	0.15
• Management studies	10,000	-	0.75(0.30)	-	1(1)	3(2)	-	-	-	0.15
• Faculty Facility	-	0.30(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8(8)	0.15
Sub Total	37,500 (30,500)	1.80(1.30)	3.75(3.20)	2.50(2.00)	4(3)	10(3)	9(6)	9(9)	-	0.95

X. Council of Professional Studies:

• Library Science	10,000	-	0.50(0.40)	-	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)	-	-	0.15
• Journalism	5,000	0.50(0.40)	0.50(0.40)	0.10(0.10)	-	1(1)	3(2)	-	-	0.10
• Law	-	-	0.75(0.60)	-	2(1)	2(2)	3(5)	-	-	0.15
• Faculty Facility	-	0.30(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	0.15
Sub Total	15,000 (12,000)	0.80(0.70)	1.75(1.40)	0.10(0.10)	3(2)	4(4)	13(9)	3(3)	-	0.55

XI General Facilities:

• University Library	-	0.50(0.50)	5.00(5.00)	3.00(1.00)	-	-	-	5(5)	-	0.25
• University Press	-	25.00**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50
	-	25.50(0.50)	5.00(5.00)	3.00(1.00)	-	-	-	5(5)	-	0.75

**Staff of Press = 0.50 lakhs p.a.
(including bldg.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<u>CENTRAL FACILITIES</u>										
(A) <u>32, Acharya Krutilla</u> <u>Chandigarh Road</u>										<u>Other</u> <u>Staff</u>
1.	Computer Centre	5,000(5)	30,00(30,00)	-	1.00(1.00)	1(1)	2(2)	4(2)	6(4)	1(1) 0.50
2.	Electron Microscope Centre.	2,000(1)	1.50(1.50)	-	1.00(1.00)	-	2(2)	-	4(4)	1(1) 0.50
3.	Statistical Lab.	3,000(0)	1.50(1.00)	-	-	-	-	2(2)	2(2)	1(1) 0.10
4.	Analytical Lab.	5,000(4)	2.50(2.00)	-	0.50(0.50)	-	2(1)	4(2)	4(4)	1(1) 0.50
5.	Workshop (Central)	20,000(3)	10.00(7.00)	-	1.50(1.00)	1(1)	1(1)	3(2)	10(3)	1(1) 0.50
6.	Instrumentation Centre	10,000(5)	10.00(7.00)	-	1.00(1.00)	1(0)	1(1)	4(2)	5(4)	1(1) 0.50
7.	Cryogenic Lab.	5,000(2)	15.00(15.00)	-	1.00(1.00)	-	2(1)	2(2)	4(4)	1(1) 0.50
8.	Campus Library	10,000(7)	1.50(1.00)	5.00(5.00)	1.00(1.00)	-	-	1(1)	2(2)	1(1) 0.20
9.	Transport Unit	-	2.00(1.00)	-	-	-	-	-	3(2)	1(1) 0.30
Sub Total		60,000	74.00(65.50)	5.00(5.00)	7.00(6.50)	3(2)	10(2)	19(12)	40(34)	9(9) 3.60
		32,000								
(B) <u>35, Ballybuzare Circular</u> <u>Road</u>										
1.	Campus Library	10,000(7.5)	1.50(1.00)	5.00(5.00)	-	-	-	1(1)	2(2)	1(1) 0.20
2.	Tissue Culture & LMC	5,000(5)	2.50(2.00)	-	1.00(1.00)	-	1(1)	-	2(2)	1(1) 0.40
3.	Instrumentation Unit	10,000(0)	15.00(0)	-	1.50(0)	-	2(1)	4(0)	4(0)	1(1) 0.50
4.	Photographic Unit	5,000(2)	2.00(1.00)	-	1.00(0.50)	-	-	-	4(2)	1(1) 0.30
5.	Animal House	20,000(10)	2.50(2.00)	-	1.00(1.00)	-	-	-	5(5)	1(1) 0.50
6.	Workshop	10,000(5)	3.50(2.00)	-	-	-	1(1)	2(1)	5(5)	1(1) 0.50
7.	Transport Unit	-	2.00(1.00)	-	-	-	-	-	3(2)	1(1) 0.30
		60,000 (20,500)	29.00(9.00)	5.00(5.00)	4.50(3.50)	-	4(3)	7(2)	25(18)	7(7) 2.70

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(C) B.S. Roy Institute in Basic Medical Sciences											Other Staff
1. Campus Library	10,000(7.5)	1.50(1.00)	5.00(5.00)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	0.20
2. Instrumentation Unit	10,000(10)	5.00(10)	-	-	1.50(1.00)	-	1(1)	2(2)	7(7)	1(1)	0.50
3. Workshop Unit	7,500(10)	3.00(10)	-	-	1.00(1.00)	-	1(1)	2(2)	5(5)	1(1)	0.50
4. Animal House	20,000(10)	2.50(2.00)	-	-	1.00(1.00)	-	-	-	5(5)	1(1)	0.50
5. Transport Unit	-	2.00(1.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(2)	1(1)	0.20
	47,500	14.00(4.00)	5.00(5.00)	3.50(1.00)	-	-	2(2)	5(5)	21(21)	5(5)	1.90
	(17,500)										
(D) Colloca Street Campus											
Transport Unit	-	2.00(1.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	1(1)	0.30
Sub Total	-	2.00(1.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	1(1)	0.30
(E) Hazra Road Campus											
1. Campus Library	10,000(7.5)	1.50(1.00)	5.00(5.00)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	0.20
2. Transport Unit	-	2.00(1.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(2)	1(1)	0.30
Sub total	10,000 (7,500)	3.50(2.00)	5.00(5.00)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	5(4)	2(2)	0.50
(F) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Campus											
1. Campus Library	10,000(7.5)	1.50(1.00)	5.00(5.00)	-	-	-	-	1(2)	2(2)	1(1)	0.20
2. Transport Unit	-	2.00(1.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(2)	1(1)	0.30
Sub Total	10,000 (7,500)	3.50(2.00)	5.00(5.00)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	5(4)	2(2)	0.50
(G) Barrackpore Trunk Road											
1. Campus Library	10,000(7.5)	1.50(1.00)	5.00(5.00)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	0.20
2. Transport Unit	-	2.00(1.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(2)	1(1)	0.30
Sub Total	10,000 7,500	3.50(2.00)	5.00(5.00)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	5(4)	2(2)	0.50

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1979-84

(Rs. in lakhs)

NON-RECURRING	...	596.95
RECURRING	...	528.75
Total Non-Recurring & Recurring.		<u>1125.70</u>

A

Post Recommended

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Prof.</u>	<u>Reader</u>	<u>Lect.</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Others</u>
1.	Faculties of Science, Agriculture, Medicine and Technology.	19	50	68	149	-
2.	Central facilities for faculties of Science, Agriculture, Medicine and Technology.	-	-	-	42	18
3.	Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences	9	23	34	66	-
4.	Central facility for faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences.	-	-	-	5	-
5.	Departments under C.A.S/ D.S.A.	-	10	17	8	-
		<u>28</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>18</u>

Summary of Financial Implications

6th Five Year Plan Period 1979-84

Sl. No.	Item	Non-Recurring		Recurring	Total
		(Rupees	in lakhs)		
1.	Development Proposals: (Sc., Tech., Agri. & Medical (Appendix - 2 A)	308.20		264.75	572.95
2.	Central Facilities: (Science, Tech. etc.) (Appendix - 2 B)	111.50		81.75	193.25
3.	Development Proposals: (Humanities & Social Sciences) (Appendix - 2 C)	35.75		123.75	159.50
4.	Central Facilities: (Humanities & Social Sciences) (Appendix - 2 D)	26.50		21.00	47.50
5.	General Facilities: (Appendix - 2 E)	9.50		3.50	13.00
6.	Other Programmes: (Appendix - 2 F)	80.00		-	80.00
	Total:	571.45		494.75	1066.20
7.	Departments under CAS/DSI Schemes: (Appendix - 2 G)	25.50		34.00	59.50
	Total:	25.50		34.00	59.50
	Grand Total:	596.95		528.75	1125.70

SIXTH PLAN

APPENDIX - 2A

Financial Implications of Recommendations

Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1979-84

(For details please see Statement B)

(A) DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, MEDICAL & AGRICULTURE

		<u>NON-RECURRING</u>		<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Building	...	1,41,500 sq.ft.	...	141.50
2. Equipment	...		...	103.50
3. Books & Journals	...		...	43.25
4. Any other	...		...	19.95
			Total: ...	<u>308.20</u>
		<u>RECURRING</u>		
1. Professors	...	19	...	23.75
2. Readers	...	50	...	50.00
3. Lecturers	...	68	...	51.00
4. Technical	...	149	...	74.50
5. Working Expenses	...		...	67.50
		@ Rs.13.50 p.a.		
			Total: ...	<u>266.75</u>
Total: <u>Non-Recurring & Recurring</u>			...	<u>574.95</u>

SIXTH PLAN

APPENDIX - 2B

(B) CENTRAL FACILITIES: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, MEDICAL & AGRICULTURE

		<u>NON-RECURRING</u>		<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Equipment	64.50
2. Books/Journals	22.50
3. Any other	24.50
			Total:	<u>111.50</u>

SIXTH PLAN
APPENDIX - 2B

RECURRING

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Technical	.. 42	...	...	21.00
2. Others	.. 10	...	...	9.00
3. Working Expenses @ Rs .10.25 p.a.		...	...	51.75
Total: ...				<u>81.75</u>

Total: Non-Occurring &
Recurring 193.25

APPENDIX - 2C

(C) DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

NON-RECURRING

1. Equipment		...	...	9.25
2. Books/Journals		...	...	22.50
3. Any other		...	...	4.00
Total: ...				<u>35.75</u>

RECURRING

1. Professors	9	...	...	11.25
2. Readers	23	...	...	23.00
3. Lecturers	34	...	...	25.50
4. Technical staff	66	...	...	33.00
5. Working Expenses @ Rs.6.20 p.a.		...	...	31.00
Total: ...				<u>123.75</u>

Total: Non-Occurring &
Recurring 159.50

(D) CENTRAL FACILITIES: HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

				(Rs. in lakhs)
<u>NON-RECURRING</u>				
1. Equipment	...	...	...	4.00
2. Books/Journals	...	...	...	22.50
			Total:	26.50
<u>RECURRING</u>				
1. Technical	10	...	...	4.00
2. Other	7	...	...	3.50
3. Working Expenses @ Rs.2.50 p.a.		...	...	12.50
			Total:	21.00
			Total: <u>Non-Recurring</u> & <u>Recurring</u>	47.50

(E) GENERAL FACILITIES:

				(Rs. in lakhs)
<u>NON-RECURRING</u>				
1. Books	...	...	...	7.50
2. Any other	...	...	...	2.00
			Total:	9.50
<u>RECURRING</u>				
1. Technical	5	...	...	2.50
2. Working Expenses @ Rs.0.20 p.a.		...	...	1.00
			Total:	3.50
			Total: <u>Non-Recurring</u> & <u>Recurring</u>	13.00

(F) OTHER PROGRAMMES

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Organisation and Structure (V)	...	10.00
2. Colleges and Universities (VI)	...	15.00
3. Student Amenities	...	25.00
4. Teachers Quarters & Hostels	...	30.00
Total:		<u>80.00</u>

APPENDIX - 2F

(G) DEPARTMENTS UNDER C.S./D.S. SCHEME:

NON-RECURRING

1. Equipment	...	11.50
2. Books/Journals	...	9.00
3. Any other	...	5.00
Total:		<u>25.50</u>

RECURRING

1. Readers	... 10	...	10.00
2. Lecturers	... 17	...	12.75
3. Technical	... 8	...	4.00
4. Working Expenses (@ Rs.1.45 p.a.)		...	7.25
Total:			<u>34.00</u>

Total: Non-Recurring & Recurring 59.50

Rates

1. Spaco	...	...	Rs.100 per sq.ft. Plan period
2. Professors	...	...	Rs.25,000 p.a. (1.25)
3. Readers	...	...	Rs.20,000 p.a. (1.00)
4. Lecturers	...	...	Rs.15,000 p.a. (0.75)
5. Other	...	...	Rs.10,000 p.a. (0.50)
6. Technical	...	...	Rs.10,000 p.a. (0.50)

STATEMENT - B
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RECOMMENDATIONS
SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD (1979-84)

Faculty/ Department	NON-RECURRING				RECURRING					
	Blg. (sq.ft.)	Equipment Rs. in lakhs	Books/ Journals (Rs. in lakhs)	Any other (Rs. in lakhs)	P	R	L	Techni- cal Staff	Working expenditure (Rs. in lakhs p.a.)	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Faculty of Physical Sciences										
1. Physics	15,000	7.50	2.00	2.00	1	3	2	4	0.60	
2. Chemistry	15,000	7.50	2.50	1.00	1	4	5	2	0.60	
3. Mathematics	5,000	1.00	2.00	-	1	1	3	-	0.15	
4. Statistics	-	1.50	2.00	0.20	1	2	2	4	0.15	
5. Applied Mathematics	C.A.S. Committee									
6. Faculty Facility	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	15	0.15	
Sub Total:	35,000	17.60	8.50	3.20	4	10	12	26	1.65	
Faculty of Technology										
1. Applied Physics	15,000	7.50	2.00	3.00	1	5	3	8	0.60	
2. Applied Chemistry	20,000	10.00	2.50	4.50	1	4	5	6	0.75	
3. Inst. of Radio- physics & Electro- nics.	-	-	-	C.A.S. COMMITTEE					-	
4. Faculty Facility	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	12	0.15	
Sub Total:	35,000	17.60	4.50	7.50	2	9	8	26	1.50	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
III. Faculty of Life Sciences										
1. Botany		7,000	4.00	2.00	0.50	1	2	3	5	0.60
2. Zoology		7,000	5.00	2.00	1.50	1	2	3	2	0.60
3. Bio-Chemistry		5,000	5.00	2.00	1.00	1	2	2	4	0.60
4. Physiology		15,000	5.00	2.00	1.50	1	3	4	6	0.60
5. Agriculture		10,000	7.50	3.50	1.00	1	4	7	5	1.00
6. Micro-Biology		5,000	3.50	2.50	1.00	1	2	3	4	0.50
7. Life Science Centre		-	-	0.75	0.75	-	-	-	-	-
8. Faculty Facility		-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	15	0.15
Sub Total:		49,000	30.10	14.75	7.25	6	15	22	41	4.05
IV. Faculty of Earth Sciences										
1. Geology		5,000	4.00	1.50	0.50	1	2	2	2	0.60
2. Geography		5,000	4.00	2.00	0.50	1	2	3	3	0.60
3. Environmental Sciences		10,000	3.50	1.50	1.00	-	2	3	4	0.60
4. Faculty Facility		-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.15
Sub Total:		15,000	11.60	5.00	2.00	2	6	8	17	1.95

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
V. Faculty of Medicine and Veterinary Sciences										
<u>B.C. Roy Postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences</u>										
1. Anatomy	--	4.00	1.50	--	1	1	2	4	0.60	
2. Physiology	--	4.00	1.50	--	1	1	2	4	0.60	
3. Bio-Chemistry	--	5.00	1.50	--	1	2	4	3	0.60	
4. Bio-Physics	--	2.50	1.50	--	--	2	4	3	0.60	
5. Micro-Biology	7,500	3.50	1.50	--	1	1	2	3	0.60	
6. Pharmacology	--	4.00	1.50	--	1	1	2	4	0.60	
7. Pathology	--	3.50	1.50	--	--	2	2	7	0.30	
8. Faculty Facility	--	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	12	0.15	
Sub Total		7,500	26.60	10.50	--	5	10	18	40	4.35
VI. Faculty of Education & Psychology										
1. Education and Teacher Training	--	1.00	1.00	--	--	1	2	2	0.15	
2. Psychology	--	1.50	1.50	--	1	--	2	2	0.25	
3. Applied Psychology	--	1.50	1.50	--	--	1	2	2	0.25	
4. Faculty Facility	--	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	8	0.15	
Sub Total		4.10	4.10	--	1	2	6	14	0.80	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
VII. Faculty of Humanities										
1.	Philosophy	-	-	1.00	-	1	1	2	-	0.30
2.	History	-	-	1.00	-	-	1	2	-	0.30
3.	Ancient Indian History & Culture	-	-	-	CAS COMMITTEE	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Islamic History	-	-	0.75	-	1	-	2	-	0.15
5.	Archaeology	-	-	0.75	1.00	-	1	2	-	0.30
6.	Museology	-	-	0.75	0.75	-	1	1	-	0.15
7.	Faculty Facility	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	12	0.20
Sub-Total:		-	0.10	4.25	1.75	2	4	9	12	1.40
VIII. Faculty of Language & Literature										
1.	Philology	-	1.00	0.75	-	1	1	1	-	0.15
2.	English	-	-	1.00	-	-	1	1	-	0.20
3.	Sanskrit	-	-	0.50	-	-	1	1	-	0.15
4.	Pali	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
5.	Bengali	-	-	1.00	-	1	1	2	-	0.20
6.	Urdu	-	-	0.50	-	-	1	1	-	0.10
7.	Hindi	-	-	0.75	-	-	1	1	-	0.15
8.	Arabic & Persian	-	-	0.50	-	-	1	2	-	0.15
9.	Languages	-	1.50	1.00	-	-	1	2	-	0.20
10.	Faculty Facility	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.30
Sub-Total:		-	2.60	6.50	-	2	8	11	20	1.70

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<u>IX. Faculty of Social Sciences</u>										
1.	Economics	--	--	1.50	1.00	1	2	--	--	0.40
2.	Political Science	--	--	1.00	--	1	1	--	--	0.25
3.	Sociology	--	--	1.00	--	--	1	1	--	0.20
4.	Management Studies	--	--	1.00	--	1	1	--	--	0.25
5.	Anthropology	--	1.50	0.75	1.00	--	1	1	--	0.25
6.	Faculty Facility	--	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	10	0.20
Sub-Total		--	1.60	5.25	2.00	3	6	4	10	1.55
<u>X. Faculty of Professional Studies</u>										
1.	Library Science	--	--	0.75	--	--	1	1	--	0.20
2.	Journalism	--	0.75	0.75	0.25	1	--	1	--	0.15
3.	Law	--	--	1.00	--	--	2	2	--	0.20
4.	Faculty Facility	--	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	10	0.20
Sub-Total:		--	0.85	2.50	0.25	1	3	4	10	0.75
<u>XI. General Facilities</u>										
1.	University Library	--	--	7.50	2.00	--	--	--	5	0.30
2.	University Press	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sub-Total:		--	--	7.50	2.00	--	--	--	5	0.30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<u>(A) 92, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road</u>		<u>CENTRAL FACILITIES</u>								
1.	Computer Centre	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	1	0.60
2.	Electron Microscope Centre	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	2	1	0.60
3.	Statistical Lab.	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	1	1	0.15
4.	Analytical Lab.	-	4.00	-	0.50	-	-	2	1	0.75
5.	Workshop (Central)	-	10.00	-	1.50	-	-	4	1	0.60
6.	Instrumentation	-	15.00	-	1.50	-	-	4	1	0.60
7.	Cryogenic Lab.	-	2.50	-	1.50	-	-	4	1	0.60
8.	Campus Library	-	-	7.50	1.50	-	-	2	1	0.30
9.	Transport Unit	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	2	1	0.40
Sub-Total:		-	32.50	7.50	11.00	-	-	20	8	4.62
<u>(B) 35, Ballygunge Circular Road</u>										
1.	Campus Library	-	-	7.50	11.00	-	-	2	1	0.30
2.	Tissue Culture & ENC	-	2.50	-	1.50	-	-	2	1	0.50
3.	Instrumentation	-	7.50	-	1.50	-	-	2	1	0.60
4.	Photographic Unit	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	0.50
5.	Animal House	-	2.50	-	1.00	-	-	2	1	0.60
6.	Workshop	-	4.00	-	1.00	-	-	2	1	0.60
7.	Transport	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.40
Sub-Total		-	19.00	7.50	6.00	-	-	13	6	3.50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(C) B.C. Roy Postgraduate Institute											
<u>In Basic Medical Sciences</u>											
1.	Campus Library	-	-	7.50	1.00	-	-	2	1	0.30	
2.	Instrumentation Unit	-	7.50	-	2.50	-	-	2	1	0.60	
3.	Workshop	-	2.50	-	1.00	-	-	2	1	0.60	
4.	Animal House	-	2.00	-	1.00	-	-	2	1	0.75	
5.	Transport Unit	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.30	
Sub-Total:		-	13.00	7.50	5.50	-	-	9	4	2.55	
										<u>B.C.</u> (11)	
										<u>W.R.</u> (12)	
(D) Collara Street Campus											
	Transport Unit	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.40
Sub-Total:		-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.40
(E) Hazra Road Campus											
1.	Campus Library	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	0.30
2.	Transport Unit	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.40
Sub-Total:		-	1.00	7.50	-	-	-	-	3	2	0.70
(F) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Campus											
1.	Campus Library	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	0.30
2.	Transport Unit	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.40
Sub-Total:		-	1.00	7.50	-	-	-	-	3	2	0.70
(G) Barrackpore Trunk Road Campus											
1.	Campus Library	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	0.30
2.	Transport Unit	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.40
Sub-Total:		-	1.00	7.50	-	-	-	-	3	2	0.70

SENATE

3 Teachers 3 Non-Teachers

V.C. + SYNDICATE

Planning Board

Department of Student Welfare

Pro-Vice Chancellor

Audit & Accounts

9 Deans of Faculties

3 Ex Officio

3 By Turn

Registrar

Personal
Peer
Worker

Exam.

Libra-ry
Acad. Affairs

Council of Under-graduate & Profes-sional Education

6 President of subject + Regional Councils

Academic

(Administration, Examination, Inspection etc.)

(Board of U.G. & Prof. studies etc.)

Dept. Com. ← Dept.

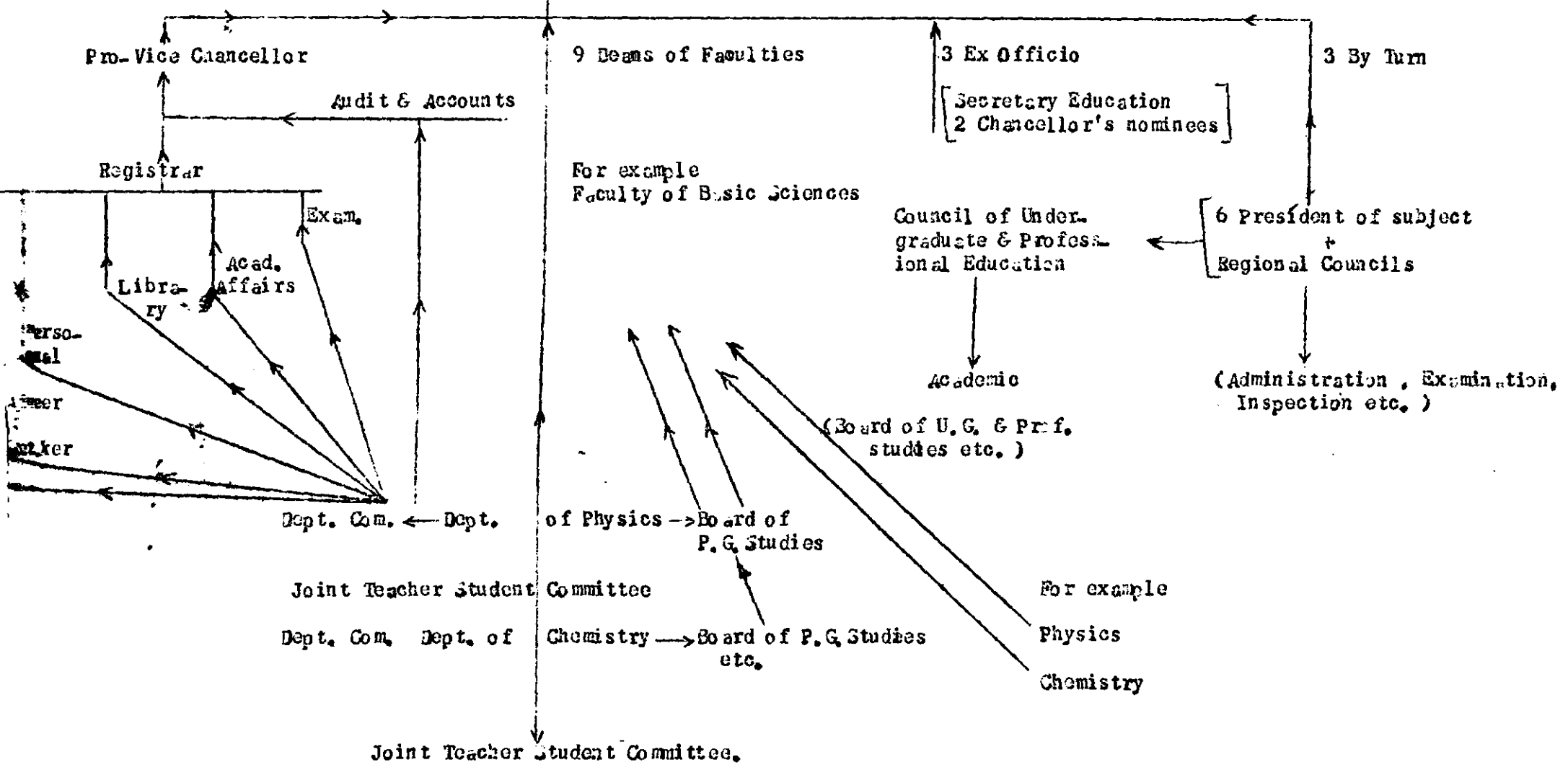
of Physics → Board of P.G. Studies

Joint Teacher Student Committee

Dept. Com. Dept. of Chemistry → Board of P.G. Studies etc.

For example
Physics
Chemistry

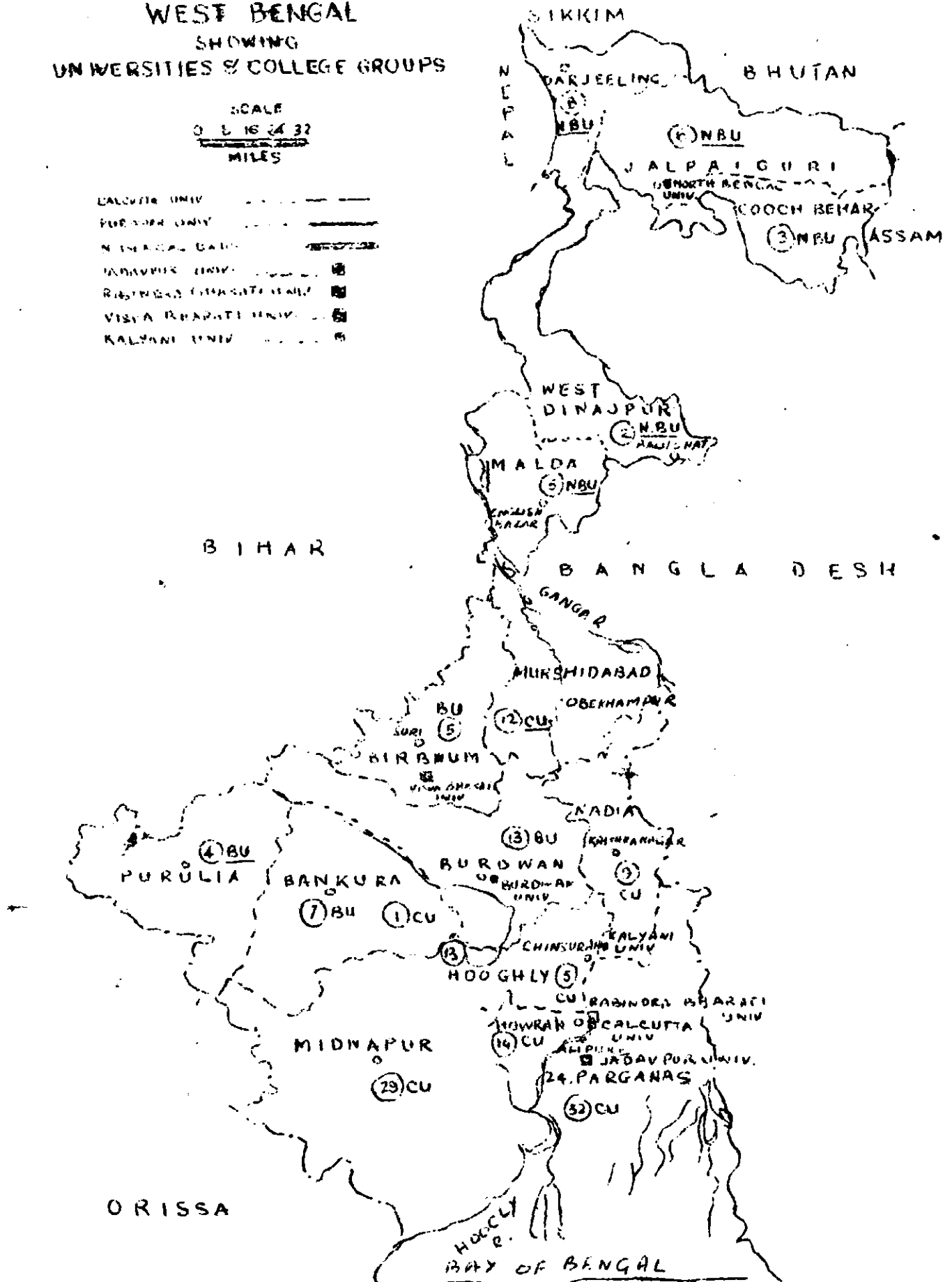
Joint Teacher Student Committee.



WEST BENGAL SHOWING UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGE GROUPS

SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5
MILES

- CALCUTTA UNIV. -----
- PURDUA UNIV. -----
- N. BENGAL UNIV. -----
- JADAVPUR UNIV. -----
- RISHIKESH UNIVERSITY -----
- VISHVA BHARATI UNIV. -----
- KALYANI UNIV. -----



Prof. S.K. Bhattacharyya, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond).
Head of the Deptt. of Economics and Dean
of Faculty of Arts, University of Calcutta.

Mr. M.M. Ghani,
Chairman, U.G.C. Committee on Reorganisation
and Development of Calcutta University.

Dear Mr. Ghani,

You will kindly remember that in the final series of meetings of our Committee at Calcutta, during June 19-21, 1974, I objected to the staffing pattern recommended under the development programmes for many of the departments now belonging to the University College of Arts and wanted further discussion on the subject. Since the Committee, in its wisdom, decided not to delay the submission of the Report any more, I should be grateful if you include this note in our Report as an annexure.

The main point I wanted to make is that the norms underlying the staffing pattern recommended for the departments of Humanities and Social Science appear to be unduly strict as compared with those for the departments of Science, Technology, Agriculture and Medicine. Consider for example, the category of Professors. Under the Fifth Plan recommendations, important departments like Bengali, Political Science and Economics have not been given any professorship, though each of the comparable departments of Science and Technology has been given one professorship or more. The Sixth Plan recommendations are similarly open to objection. The departments of English, Hindi, Sanskrit and History have not been given any professorship in the Sixth Plan period, though hardly any department of Science, Technology, Agriculture and Medicine has been left out. Another glaring example is that of Archaeology, which has not been given any professorship in either of the Plan periods.

Now, I am very much aware that in the present stage of development of our country, faculties of Science, Technology, Agriculture and Medicine deserve a greater amount of support in terms of both men and equipment. But our specific recommendations for a particular department must also take into consideration its own performance and potentialities. The tag 'Science' must not be enough. Do our recommendations give the impression that we have been as discriminating regard to the departments of Science, Technology, Agriculture and Medicine, as regard to the departments of Humanities and Social Science?

If, on the other hand, we believe that all the post-graduate departments of the Calcutta University have been deprived for a long time and should be getting unless denied for any special reason, at least one professorship (with a balance addition of readerships and lectureships), I submit the departments belonging to Humanities and Social Science should be accorded a similar treatment.

Yours truly,

Sd/-

(S.K. Bhattacharyya)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(53)

Meeting:

Dated: 9th September, 1974

Item No. 8. To consider the report of the Committee to Hamdard College of Pharmacy, Delhi University.

.....

The College of Pharmacy, Delhi University submitted proposals for assistance from the University Grants Commission through the Delhi University. The matter was considered by the Commission and it was desired that a Committee may be appointed to examine the proposals. Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the following was constituted:-

1. Professor R.B. Arora
All India Institute of Medical Sciences
New Delhi.
2. Dr. Nitya Nand
Central Drug Institute
Lucknow.
3. Professor V. Subba Rao
Andhra University
Waltair.
4. Professor D.K. Roy
Jadavpur University
Calcutta.
5. Dr. M.L. Mehta
University Grants Commission
New Delhi.

2. The Committee visited the College on 7th and 24th June, 1974. The report made by the Committee is attached (Appendix -I). The Committee has made the following observations in its report:-

1. Till recently there was no institution in Delhi for imparting B. Pharm. course and the one that has been started in Pusa two or three years back is not sufficient to train the required number. Thus there is a full justification for starting another College of Pharmacy in Delhi area.

P.T.O.

54

2. The facilities available at the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research can be used for organizing the B.Pharm. course during the initial period. The manufacturing laboratories of the Hamdard can be utilized for imparting practical training to the Pharmacy students during their studies. The proximity of the Hamdard manufacturing laboratories is a definite great advantage.

3. The library of the Institute which caters both to the modern system of medicine as also the ancient systems of medicine and the excellent museum of the Institute can act as a source of inspiration. This College should not aim to model itself on the pattern of other Colleges of Pharmacy but develop into an institution specifically oriented to the study of the ancient systems of medicine utilizing the training and background of all the modern scientific disciplines concerned with the study of Pharmacy.

4. Recruitment policy in a growing academic Institution has to keep in mind the ultimate staff pattern consistent with the objective of the institution. The Committee strongly feels that senior teaching posts should be filled up first in the grade of professors or atleast senior readers particularly in important areas of Pharmacy.

5. The B. Pharm. courses are already overloaded and it will not be possible for introducing any specialization. It is, therefore, advisable to have specialization in the Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology of Unani Materia medica at the M. Pharm. level at a later stage. The organization of the M. Pharm. courses may be thought of even now and the space requirements may be incorporated in the buildings.

6. One of the major areas of thrust of this institution should be the investigation of indigenous remedies; this would require considerable strengthening of medicinal chemistry, chemistry of natural products and pharmacology department.

P.T.O.

(55)

7. It would be advisable for the Institute to have a small advisory committee which could meet atleast once a year and be able to give some advise and guidance to the academic and research programmes of the College.

3. The Committee has recommended that assistance may be provided for the construction of buildings, special fittings and furniture, provision for air-conditioning, audio-visual aids, books and journals and equipment as also for the teaching and non-teaching staff.

4. The Committee has recommended that the teaching and non-teaching staff may be provided in accordance with the norms laid down by the A.I.C.T.E. for such course in a phased manner as detailed below:-

a) <u>Teaching</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>Total(74-77)</u>
<u>Full-time</u>				
Professor (Principal)	1 (1)*	-	-	1 P
Readers	2 (1)	1	1	4 R
Lecturer	4 (2)	2	2	8 L
<u>Part-time</u>	7 (7)	-	-	7
b) <u>Non-teaching</u>				
<u>Lab. & Workshop</u>				
Lab. Attendants	2	1	1	4
Mechanics	1	1	1	3
Draftsman- cum-Artist	1	-	-	1
Animal House- keeper	1	-	-	1
Gardner	1	-	-	1

*Figures within brackets indicate the existing staff.

P.T.O.

(56)

c) Library, Office & Stores	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Total 1974-77
1. Library clerk	1	-	-	1
2. Steno-typist	1	-	-	1
3. Typist clerk	1	-	-	1
4. Store-keeper	1	-	-	1
5. Store attendant	1	-	-	1
6. Peons, Watchmen & Sweepers.	3*	1(Peon)	-	4

(* 1 each)

5. The financial implications of the recommendations are summarised below:

a) <u>Non-Recurring</u>	<u>Financial implications</u>
1. Building, including special fittings and furniture of the lab.	Rs. 6,00,000.00
2. Equipment	Rs. 3,00,000.00
3. Books and journals	Rs. 50,000.00
4. Audio-visual aids	Rs. 15,000.00
5. Air-conditioners	Rs. 30,000.00
	<hr/>
	Total: Rs. 9,95,000.00

b) <u>Recurring</u>	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Total 1974-77
Teaching	Rs. 1,50,000	1,90,000	2,30,000	5,70,000
Non-teaching	Rs. 60,000	70,000	80,000	2,10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total:	Rs. 2,10,000	2,60,000	3,10,000	7,80,000

c) <u>Maintenance & contingency</u>				
	Rs. 12,000	18,000	24,000	54,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:	Rs. 2,22,000	2,78,000	3,34,000	8,34,000

P.T.O.

5. In this connection it may be stated that the Hamdard College of Pharmacy has been granted affiliation in the Faculty of Science by the University of Delhi. The University Grants Commission provides assistance to Delhi Colleges for B.Sc. (General) on 75:25 basis towards the non-recurring expenditure to be incurred in accordance with following prescribed limits:-

	B.Sc.(General) Group A	B.Sc. (General) Group B.	Both for Group A & B
Equipment	Rs. 70,000	1,05,000	1,55,000
Books	Rs. 30,000	45,000	75,000
Lab. building (for 60 students with a built-up area of 18,000 sq.ft., 22,000 sq.ft., (Group A and Group B respectively).	Rs.5,40,000	6,60,000	12,00,000

6. The Committee which visited the Hamdard College of Pharmacy has suggested assistance on the basis of norms recommended by the A.I.C.T.E. The UGC share of assistance would amount to Rs.15,38,550/-, if the same sharing basis as are being followed for Delhi Colleges (B.Sc. General courses) are also followed for the Hamdard College of Pharmacy as detailed below:-

Non-recurring	...	Rs. 7,46,250/-
Recurring	...	Rs. 7,92,300/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(D-5)/DS-D5

(54)

2. The facilities available at the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research can be used for organizing the B.Pharm. course during the initial period. The manufacturing laboratories of the Hamdard can be utilized for imparting practical training to the Pharmacy students during their studies. The proximity of the Hamdard manufacturing laboratories is a definite great advantage.

3. The library of the Institute which caters both to the modern system of medicine as also the ancient systems of medicine and the excellent museum of the Institute can act as a source of inspiration. This College should not aim to model itself on the pattern of other Colleges of Pharmacy but develop into an institution specifically oriented to the study of the ancient systems of medicine utilizing the training and background of all the modern scientific disciplines concerned with the study of Pharmacy.

4. Recruitment policy in a growing academic Institution has to keep in mind the ultimate staff pattern consistent with the objective of the institution. The Committee strongly feels that senior teaching posts should be filled up first in the grade of professors or atleast senior readers particularly in important areas of Pharmacy.

5. The B. Pharm. courses are already overloaded and it will not be possible for introducing any specialization. It is, therefore, advisable to have specialization in the Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology of Unani Materia medica at the M. Pharm. level at a later stage. The organization of the M. Pharm. courses may be thought of even now and the space requirements may be incorporated in the buildings.

6. One of the major areas of thrust of this institution should be the investigation of indigenous remedies; this would require considerable strengthening of medicinal chemistry, chemistry of natural products and pharmacology department.

P.T.O.

7. It would be advisable for the Institute to have a small advisory committee which could meet atleast once a year and be able to give some advise and guidance to the academic and research programmes of the College.

3. The Committee has recommended that assistance may be provided for the construction of buildings, special fittings and furniture, provision for air-conditioning, audio-visual aids, books and journals and equipment as also for the teaching and non-teaching staff.

4. The Committee has recommended that the teaching and non-teaching staff may be provided in accordance with the norms laid down by the A.I.C.T.E. for such course in a phased manner as detailed below:-

a) <u>Teaching</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>Total(74-77)</u>
<u>Full-time</u>				
Professor (Principal)	1 (1)*	-	-	1 P
Readers	2 (1)	1	1	4 R
Lecturer	4 (2)	2	2	8 L
<u>Part-time</u>	7 (7)	-	-	7
b) <u>Non-teaching</u>				
<u>Lab. & Workshop</u>				
Lab. Attendants	2	1	1	4
Mechanics	1	1	1	3
Draftsman-cum-Artist	1	-	-	1
Animal House-keeper	1	-	-	1
Gardner	1	-	-	1

*Figures within brackets indicate the existing staff.

(56)

c) Library, Office & Stores	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Total 1974-77
1. Library clerk	1	-	-	1
2. Steno-typist	1	-	-	1
3. Typist clerk	1	-	-	1
4. Store-keeper	1	-	-	1
5. Store attendant	1	-	-	1
6. Peons, Watchmen & Sweepers.	3*	1(Peon)	-	4

(* 1 each)

5. The financial implications of the recommendations are summarised below:

a) <u>Non-Recurring</u>	<u>Financial implications</u>
1. Building, including special fittings and furniture of the lab.	Rs. 6,00,000.00
2. Equipment	Rs. 3,00,000.00
3. Books and journals	Rs. 50,000.00
4. Audio-visual aids	Rs. 15,000.00
5. Air-conditioners	Rs. 30,000.00
<hr/>	
Total:	Rs. 9,95,000.00

b) <u>Recurring</u>	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Total 1974-77
Teaching	Rs. 1,50,000	1,90,000	2,30,000	5,70,000
Non-teaching	Rs. 60,000	70,000	80,000	2,10,000
<hr/>				
Sub-total:	Rs. 2,10,000	2,60,000	3,10,000	7,80,000

c) <u>Maintenance & contingency</u>	Rs.			
	12,000	18,000	24,000	54,000
<hr/>				
Total:	Rs. 2,22,000	2,78,000	3,34,000	8,34,000

P.T.O.

5. In this connection it may be stated that the Hamdard College of Pharmacy has been granted affiliation in the Faculty of Science by the University of Delhi. The University Grants Commission provides assistance to Delhi Colleges for B.Sc. (General) on 75:25 basis towards the non-recurring expenditure to be incurred in accordance with following prescribed limits:-

	B.Sc. (General) Group A	B.Sc. (General) Group B.	Both for Group A & B
	-----	-----	-----
Equipment	Rs. 70,000	1,05,000	1,55,000
Books	Rs. 30,000	45,000	75,000
Lab. building (for 60 students with a built-up area of 18,000 sq.ft., 22,000 sq.ft., (Group A and Group B respectively).	Rs. 5,40,000	6,60,000	12,00,000

6. The Committee which visited the Hamdard College of Pharmacy has suggested assistance on the basis of norms recommended by the A.I.C.T.E. The UGC share of assistance would amount to Rs.15,38,550/-, if the same sharing basis as are being followed for Delhi Colleges (B.Sc. General courses) are also followed for the Hamdard College of Pharmacy as detailed below:-

Non-recurring	...	Rs. 7,46,250/-
Recurring	...	Rs. 7,92,300/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(D-5)/DS-D5

Appendix to Item No. 8

Report of the Committee to the Handard
College of Pharmacy, Delhi University.

Constitution of
the Committee

The College of Pharmacy, Delhi University submitted proposals for assistance from the University Grants Commission through the University. The proposals were considered by the Commission and it was desired that a Committee may be appointed to examine the proposals. Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the following was constituted :

1. Professor R.B. Arora
All India Instt. of Medical Sciences.
2. Dr. Nitya Nand
Central Drug Institute.
3. Professor D.K. Roy
Jadavpur University
4. Professor V. Subha Rao
Andhra University
5. Dr. M.L. Mehta
University Grants Commission.

Visit to the
College

The Committee, except Dr. Nitya Nand, visited the College on 7th June 1974. Dr. Nitya Nand visited the College on 24th June. The Committee held discussions with the Hakim Abdul Hameed Saheb, Chairman, Governing Body, Dr. J.S. Qadry, Principal and other staff members and students. The Committee went round the Campus of the Institute and saw the plot of land earmarked for the building of the College. Dr. Nitya Nand also visited one of the Factories of the 'Handard' where practical training will be given to the students of the College.

Establishment
of the College
and affiliation

Part II - Some facts about the College

2.01 The Handard College of Pharmacy was planned in 1954 as one of the constituent units of the Institute of History and Medicine and Medical Research. One of the objects of the Institute is to create opportunities for Medical and Pharmacy Education and Research and to impart

59

teaching in all the medical and related disciplines with a view to synthesise and integrate the various medical systems, including the Pharmacy.

2-02. The Governing Council of the Institute in May 1972 authorised the President of the Institute to undertake the establishment of the Hamdard College of Pharmacy at the Campus. Details were worked out in consultation with experts in the field of Pharmaceutical Education and it was decided to start the College in the building of the Institute and continue there till a separate building of the College, was constructed. Later on application was submitted to the University for the grant of affiliation. In June 1972 a committee of the University inspected the College and made recommendations regarding laboratories which were complied with by establishing the laboratories of Physics, Chemistry, Biology etc. and by procuring the necessary equipment. Hostel accommodation was also provided at the campus as desired by the Committee. The Committee again visited the premises in July 1972. It wanted that a separate land for the College should be earmarked in the campus for the construction of the building of the College. The Committee submitted its report to the University of Delhi. The Academic Council of the University accepted the report and recommended provisional permission to start the B. Pharmacy Course.

2-03. The University desired that before the affiliation for B. Pharm, course was granted the following two conditions should be fulfilled.

- i) The College be registered as a separate society and its Governing Body constituted according to the provisions of the University statutes and ordinances.
- ii) An endowment fund of Rs. 3-00 lacs be created for the College.

These conditions were fulfilled by February 1973.

2-04. The University forwarded the proposal of affiliation to the University Grants Commission. The Commission desired to know the financial implications for the next three to five years. Consequently the President of the College appointed an Advisory Committee of Experts to draw up a phased programme of development of the College which were submitted to the U.G.C.

In the meantime the Vice-Chancellor suggested the Institute to meet the expenditure during the session 1973-74 from its own funds. The College admitted 20 students to the First Year of the B. Pharmacy course for the academic year 1973-74.

2.05. The Institute also introduced the teaching of diploma course in Pharmacy with the assistance from Delhi Administration in 1972.

Duration of the Course.

2.06. The course leads to the Degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy and is of four years. The students who have passed the Diploma examination in Pharmacy have to spend only three years, as they are eligible for direct admission to second year. The course is recommended by the University of Delhi.

Eligibility for Admission

2.06 The eligibility conditions for admission to first and second year of the course have been laid down by the Admission Committee of the University. Students, who have passed successfully the Higher Secondary Examination or any other equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology and have secured at least 55% marks are eligible for admission. The admission is given by the Faculty of Science, University of Delhi, on the basis of merit.

Students who have passed the Diploma Examination and have secured more than 55% marks in the Final Year of the Diploma ~~Examination~~ are eligible for admission to IIInd Year.

Staff

2.07. There are 9 staff members; of which 4 are part-time. Details of the staff are given in Annexure 'I'.

Students

2.08. Twenty students have been enrolled in the First Year of the B. Pharmacy course. These students are, at present, appearing in their annual First Year B. Pharm. Examination.

Location of the College

2.09. The College is housed in the main building of the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research. The details of space occupied by the College are given in Annexure '2'

2.10. All the funds (capital and recurring including the endowment fund of Rs. 3,00,000/-) have come from the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research. An amount of about Rs. 5½ lacs has been spent so far. This was spent on establishment of laboratories, purchase of books, as also for the appointment of the staff etc.

(61)

Part III : Relationship between the College and the
-Institute of History of Medicine and Medical
Research.

3.01. In 1962, the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research came into existence with the following objectives :

To study and promote the knowledge of the History of Medicine and related disciplines and to undertake research thereof;

To promote medical education and research;

To undertake scientific appraisal of the principles and practices of the various systems of medicine.

Library and
Museums

the institute offers a vivid portrayal of the evolution of medicine

3.02. The Campus of the Institute spreads over an area of 60 acres. The Institute is a multi-faceted, but an integrated and composite project. It has a valuable library, museum and laboratories. The library of the Institute aims at being as comprehensive as possible, featuring historical as well as current literature on medicine, Pharmacy and allied subjects. It has got a large collection of rare books, manuscripts, periodicals, microfilms, xerox copies etc. alongwith 25,000 printed volumes. Through its museum of Health and Medicine, from the pre-historic and proto-historic times to the modern world. The museum contains a wealth of material depicting the growth of medical theory and practice in all the great civilizations of the East and the West, from ancient Mesopotamia, through the Mexican, Indian, Chinese and Arab Civilizations, to the modern medical and Pharmacy sciences.

Laboratories

The following laboratories are functioning :

Laboratory of Pharmacognosy
Laboratory of Chemical Research
Laboratory of Microbiology and Endocrinology
Laboratory of Pharmacology.

3.03. The Institute provides all its available facilities to the College. The teachers also avail of the residential facilities of the staff quarters of the Institute. Almost all the staff members are provided quarters and are living on the campus.

62

One of the blocks of the Institute's quarters has been converted into a hostel for the Pharmacy students. Students numbering 24-32 have been living in the hostel.

3.04. The teachers undertake their research programmes in the research laboratories of the Institute. The staff and students also use the library drug farm and museum of the Institute.

Part IV Views of the Management and Teachers.

The President of the Governing Body of the College, its Principal and teachers during the course of discussions inter-alia made the following observations :

Hamdard College of Pharmacy offers the best opportunities to its students to translate their theoretical background into practical knowledge by working at the pilot plant level in factories of the Hamdard Dawakhana(Waqf)Delhi.

On account of relationship, the College has with the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research, a subject styled as 'General History of Pharmacy' can be introduced in the Hamdard College of Pharmacy. The Institute includes history of Pharmacy in its scope of history of medicine and its programme includes the establishment of a permanent department of research in history of pharmacy and the literature on History of Pharmacy which the Institute possesses even now is quite extensive.

Due to its relation with Hamdard Dwakhana, this College possesses those opportunities for comparative studies in ancient and modern pharmacy which no other college in India possesses.

After the enforcement of Drugs Act on indigenous system of medicine there is an imperative need of Drug Inspectors. Hamdard College of Pharmacy can meet this pressing need by initiating refresher or diploma courses. The dearth of pharmacists in the country and their rising demand is evident from the statistics of the 4th and 5th five years plans. The expansion in pharmaceutical industry in North India warrants the establishment of more pharmacy colleges in this part of the country as the present number is meagre.

The College with its special atmosphere and inherent features could become the most ideal pharmacy college in India even in ordinary circumstances, but if

(63)

proper attention is paid to it, it may rank as the only college of its kind in the East. One of the objectives of the college is to adhere to the highest standards of educational excellence in offering programmes of study that will prepare Pharmacy graduates to enter their profession with a well balanced background of scientific, professional and clinical capabilities.

Part V : Proposals of the College

The proposals submitted by the College to the UGC were revised by the College and the revised proposals were submitted to the Committee by the College for consideration. This involved an expenditure of Rs.22,85,000/- (non-recurring) and an expenditure of Rs.3,95,761-80(recurring)(Annexure-3) The non-recurring provision includes building, furniture, audio-visual aide, equipment, a few air-conditioners and library books. The recurring expenditure includes the salaries of the teaching and non-teaching staff and the working expenses etc.

Part VI : Observations

1. The country has facilities for training about 600 Pharmacy graduates today but this number is not adequate to meet the needs of the expanding Pharmaceutical Industry and Health Services. To curb the prevalence of the adulterated and spurious drugs, more and more properly trained pharmacy graduates have to be appointed in the hospitals and retail pharmacies. There should be well-qualified drug analysts and drug inspectors to detect and check adulteration in drugs. Thus there is a need for a large number of Pharmacy Colleges/Departments to train graduates pharmacists. Till recently, there was no institution in Delhi for imparting B. Pharmacy course and the one that has been started at Pusa 2 or 3 years back is not sufficient to train the required number. Thus there is a full justification for starting another college of Pharmacy in Delhi area.

2. The Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research situated in the Tughalabad has a beautiful campus well-equipped scientific laboratories for conducting research in Pharmacology, Pharmacology and Chemistry, an excellent museum of drugs, a drug farm and a big library. It has an extensive open area around the institute building for constructing separate building for the Pharmacy College. The facilities available at the Institute can be utilised for organising the B.Pharm,

course during the initial period. The manufacturing laboratories of the Hamdard can be utilised for imparting practical training to the Pharmacy students during their studies. The proximity of the Hamdard manufacturing laboratories is a definite great advantage.

3. A really strong feature of the Hamdard College of Pharmacy is its close proximity to the Institute of the History of Medicine, which can give a distinctive character to this institution. The Library of the History of Medicine, catering both to the modern system of medicine as also the ancient systems of medicine and the excellent museum can act as sources of inspiration. The College should not aim to model itself on the pattern of other Colleges of Pharmacy, but develop into an institution specifically oriented to the study of the ancient systems of medicine utilising the training and background of all the modern scientific disciplines, concerned with the study of pharmacy.

4. Most of the staff members are only M.Sc.'s (or equivalents) and for some of them this was perhaps their first teaching assignment. Although there was no doubt about their enthusiasm and strong motivation towards teaching of the members whom the Committee met, the Committee feel that greater emphasis could have been given to recruiting staff with more experience in teaching and research. Contact with outstanding teachers at the under-graduate stage can be a rewarding experience which leaves a strong impression on a student's mind and can be a source of inspiration. Further, fresh M.Sc.'s who do not have an opportunity to do research find it very difficult to maintain a continuing interest in recent developments in their discipline and their knowledge soon becomes outdated. If such teachers are promoted to the next grade because of considerations of seniority, they become a drag on the institution; in case they are not promoted it is unfair to them and leads to frustration. Therefore, recruitment policy in a growing academic institution has to keep in mind the ultimate staff pattern consistent with the objective of the institution. The Committee strongly feel that senior teaching positions should be filled up first, in the grade of professors or at least senior readers, particularly in important areas such as biopharmaceutics, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmaceutics and Pharmacology etc. This would require the creation of adequate research facilities immediately, because only then outstanding people in their fields would be prepared to take up assignments. This will help the institution in more ways than one. Once senior faculty members join and start research, they would be able to guide young faculty members who have already joined. They will also be able to attract research fellows and would thus create an atmosphere of research,

(65)

which is very necessary for raising academic standards. B.Pharm. students would not take part in research, but coming in contact with research students and imbibing the research atmosphere is a very important aspect of academic training process. The committee was happy to note that all research laboratories/library facilities of the Institute have been made available in this college and will continue to be provided. This was assured by the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute. It will not be in the interest of the proper growth of the institution to postpone recruitment of senior staff and initiation of research programmes till after the B.Pharm. course is complete upto the final year. It would be most desirable to start research activity and perhaps also the M.Pharm. degree course concurrently with the development of the B.Pharm. programmes.

5. Pharmacy College is a miniature Medical-cum-Engineering College and therefore, the requirements of the College in terms of various laboratories equipment and apparatus are two fold. Thus, a Pharmacy College has to have facilities created for subjects like Human Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology & Bioassays, Micro-biology, Bio-Chemistry, Dispensing Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical and Medicine Chemistry and Pharmacognosy etc. pertaining to the medical field and for subjects like the Pharmaceutical Engineering, Engineering Mechanics, Engineering drawing, Pharmaceutical preparations, Preparative Pharmacy, Mathematics etc. pertaining to Engineering field. Both the above branches concerning the field of Pharmacy need sophisticated equipment. The course being professional/technical requires technical books mostly written by foreign authors. In addition there are several special needs like Animal house and instrumentation facilities etc.

6. A Pharmacy graduate has to be trained adequately in Pharmacology and Micro-biology besides in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmacognosy and Manufacturing Pharmacy if he has to play an effective role in the production and standardisation of drugs, Organisation of laboratories in these subjects is no doubt a costly affair and adequate funds have to be found.

7. The B.Pharm. courses are already overloaded and it will not be possible for introducing any specialisation. It is, therefore, advisable to have specialisation in the Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology of Unani material media at the M.Pharm. level at a later stage. The organisation of the M.Pharm. courses may be thought of even now and the space requirement may be incorporated in the building plan.

66

8. One of the major areas of thrust of this institution should be the investigation of indigenous remedies; this would require considerable strengthening of medicinal chemistry, chemistry of natural products and pharmacology departments.

The different departments of the College at present are housed in the main building of the Institutes of History of Medicine and Medical Research. The management of the College has allotted an area of 12,000 sq. yards in the Campus of the Institute for the College. This area does not include the museum which is in the building of the institute. The laboratories for the first and second year course are housed in the building/early. The present arrangement is a temporary arrangement so as to run the College upto the second year. Additional building space is to be provided.

∠ of the Institute.
The management wants
to construct the
college building

Part VII : Recommendations of the Committee.

Keeping in view the observations made above, the committee recommends that assistance may be provided to the College for the following purpose.

A. Non-Recurring

- i) Building - 8,000 sq.ft. for the laboratories of Pharmaceutical Engineering, Manufacturing Pharmacy, aseptic work and Pharmacology laboratory.
- ii) Special fittings and furniture : for the above laboratories and class rooms etc.
- iii) Air-conditioners : for animal house, aseptic lab. and Pharmacology lab.(One for each)
- iv) Audio-Visual aids : Projector, miniature projector for slides and films on Physiology etc.
- v) Books and journals
- vi) Equipment

B. Recurring

The Committee has already emphasised the need for senior positions like Professors and Readers for different section of the Pharmacy teaching of the College. This is a professional college and the norms for the teachers and ancillary staff are well defined

(67)

and prescribed by the A.I.C.T.E. This body in its modest scheme has prescribed one Professor in-charge, 4 Assistant Professors or Readers and 8 lecturers. The Committee understands that Delhi University has already adopted this pattern for its other College of Pharmacy at Pusa, a Delhi Administration maintained Institution of Delhi University. The Committee recommends that staff-teaching and non-teaching may be provided in accordance with the norms recommended by the A.I.C.T.E. for such course. The Committee, therefore, recommends the following teaching and non-teaching staff to be provided :

A. <u>Teaching</u>		<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1974-77</u>
<u>Full-time</u>	Professor (Principal)	1(I)*	-	-	1 P
	Readers	2(1)	1	1	4 R
	Lecturer	4(2)	2	2	8
<u>Part-time</u>		7(7)	-	-	7

* Figures within the brackets indicate the existing staff.

B. <u>Non-teaching</u>		<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1974-77</u>
	<u>Lab. & Workshop</u>				
	Lab. Attendants	2	1	1	4
	Mechanics	1	1	1	3
	Draftsman-cum-Artist	1	-	-	1
	Animal House-keeper	1	-	-	1
	Gardner	1	-	-	1
C. <u>Library, Office & Stores</u>					
	Library Clerk	1			1
	Steno-Typist	1			1
	Typist Clerk	1			1
	Store-keeper	1			1
	Store Attendant	1			1
	Peons, Watchman & Sweepers	3	1 (Peon)		4

contd....11

(68)

In addition the committee recommends that assistance may be provided for the working expenses of the labs. in accordance with the norms laid down by the A.L.C.T.E. for this purpose. The College is already utilising the funds of the Institute.

Part VIII : Financial Implications

A. Non-recurring

i) Building, including special fittings and furniture of the lab.	Rs. 6,00,000-00
ii) Equipment	3,00,000-00
iii) Books & Journals	50,000-00
iv) Audio-Visual aids	15,000-00
v) Air-conditioners	30,000-00
Total :	<u>9,95,000-00</u>

B. Recurring

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>
Teaching	1,50,000-00	1,90,000-00	2,30,000-00	5,70,00
Non-teaching	60,000-00	70,000-00	80,000-00	2,10,00
Maintenance & Contingency *	12,000-00	13,000-00	24,000-00	54,00
Sub-total :	<u>2,22,000-00</u>	<u>2,73,000-00</u>	<u>3,34,000-00</u>	<u>8,34,00</u>

Commission 95% share of
Rs.8,34,000/- = Rs.7,92,300/-

per student

- * i) @ Rs.200/per year
- ii) Contingency @ Rs.2000/- per year.

The total needs of the College as judged by the committee for the next three years are, therefore, as under :

Non Recurring :	Rs.9,95,000.00
Recurring :	Rs.8,34,000-00

(69)

The assistance may be provided to the College in accordance with the pattern of assistance i.e. sharing basis as laid down by the Commission for Colleges affiliated to Delhi University (Annexure).

It would be advisable for the Institute to have a small advisory committee which could meet at least once a year and be able to give some advice and guidance to the academic and research programmes of the College.

The Committee puts on records its sincere thanks to Hakim Abdul Hameed Saheb, Chairman, Governing Body, Dr. J.S. Qadry, Principal of the College, other staff members and students for facilitating the work of the Committee.

1. Professor R.B. Arora
2. Dr. Nitya Nand
3. Professor V. Subba Rao
4. Professor D.K. Roy
5. Dr. M.L. Mehta.

STAFF POSITION OF THE COLLEGE.

S.No.	Name of the teacher	Designation	Academic Qualifications	Full time/ Part-time
1.	Dr. J.S. Qadry	Principal	M.Pharm(Pb) D.Sc. (W.Germany)	Full time
2.	Dr. S.Y. Khan	Reader	M.Sc., Ph.D	"
3.	Mr.G.M. Bhatt	Lecturer	M. Pharm.	"
4.	Mr. Ishwar Kumar	Lecturer	M.Sc.	"
5.	Mr. A.M. Ismail	Demonstrator	B. Pharm	"
6.	Mr. M. Laiq (Physics)	Lecturer	M.Sc.	"
7.	Miss R.B. Siddiqui	"	M.Sc.	"
8.	Mr. Zamiruddin(Math) (Botany)	"	M.Sc.	Part-time
9.	Mr. O.E. Rehman(English)	"	M.A.	"

P.T.O.

71

ANNEXURE II

Accommodation made available to the College by the Institute.

Floor Area available in the
Present Premises.

1.	Head of the Deptt.'s room	1460 sq.ft.
2.	Library & reading room	4480 sq.ft.
3.	Museum	= 8056 sq.ft.
4.	Stores rooms	760 sq.ft.
5.	Students' Common Room	466 sq.ft.
6.	Class rooms	1) .966 sq.ft. 2) .466 sq.ft. 3) .543 sq.ft.
7.	Inorganic & Physical Chemistry Lab.	1206 sq.ft.
8.	Physics lab.	457 sq.ft.
9.	Biology lab.	712 sq.ft.
10.	Ana/Phy/Health Education Lab.	
11.	General Pharmacy lab.	1520 sq.ft.
12.	Dispensing Pharmacy Lab.	
13.	Pharm. Chem. Lab.	1206 sq.ft.
14.	Pharmacognosy Lab.	712 sq.ft.
15.	Pharmacognosy lab.	882 sq.ft.
16.	Balance room	275 sq.ft.

72

ANNEXURE III

SUMMARY OF THE EXPENDITURE

Expenditure Head Total Estimate

NON-RECURRING

1.	Construction of the building	13,50,000-00
2.	Furniture & Audio-visual aids	1,15,000-00
3.	Air-Conditioner	20,000-00
4.	Equipment	8,00,000-00
5.	Library	-----

GRAND TOTAL : 22,85,000-00

RECURRING

1.	Salaries of the Staff	
	a) Teaching	1,72,431-60
	b) Non-teaching	1,54,330-20
2.	Working Expenditure	69,000-00

GRAND TOTAL 3,95,761-80

'KHANNA'

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

73

Meeting:

Dated: September 9, 1974

Item No.9: To consider the recommendations made by the Computer Committee with regard to the computer needs of the Universities during Fifth Five Year Plan and other related matters.

The University Grants Commission in May, 1974 appointed an Expert Committee consisting of (1) Professor R. Narasimhan, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; (2) Professor B. Nag, Computer Centre, Jadavpur University; (3) Professor H.N. Mahabalan, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras; (4) Dr. P.V.S. Rao, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; and (5) Col. A. Balasubramanian, Department of Electronics, New Delhi, to examine the overall computer needs of the universities over the next five years and advise the Commission on:-

- (a) The present pattern of computer establishments in universities, the utilisation of the existing computers and the problems, if any, in their optimum utilisation.
- (b) Projection of future needs of the universities for computers, over the next five years.
- (c) Criteria for deciding on the placement of new computers and suggestions with regard to specific places where such computers could be located in the near future.
- (d) Types of computers which may be particularly suitable from the point of view of university users.
- (e) The man-power needs in the computer area during the Fifth Plan period and the nature and type of computer science courses that would be desirable to organise.

The first meeting of the Committee was held in the office of the University Grants Commission on 1st July, 1974. The Committee discussed the general question of development of computer facilities in the universities during Fifth Five Year Plan and the question of providing recurring assistance etc. for the computer Centres so far established with U.G.C. funds and other related matters. A copy of

(74)

the proceedings of the meeting containing the detailed recommendations made by the Committee is attached (Annexure-3).

The main recommendations of the Committee are as follows:-

1. The Committee agreed that information may be obtained about extent of the effective utilisation of the existing computer Centres, purposes for which the Computers have been put to use - for academic training and research programmes and for other purposes such as examination work, admissions etc., and analyse such information so that some general directions regarding better use of the existing computers as well as development of new computer centres could be issued.
2. The Committee considered the question of providing recurring grants for maintenance and appointment of staff for the computer centres established with U.G.C. funds and was of the view that where small computers of the type TDC-312 are provided, it would be appropriate for the U.G.C. to provide funds for a period of 5 years and request the universities concerned to take over such expenditure at the end of the period. In case of other universities which will be provided with larger facilities. It would be expected that computer centres would have adequate time to spare for other users and university administration would also use such computer facilities for its examination work etc. In these cases, the Commission may provide a recurring assistance on gradually reducing net deficit basis. The amount may be provided up to ceiling grant per annum to be determined in each case. The grants should cease as soon as the Computer Centre becomes self-supporting or at the end of the five years. In the case of those universities where the Commission has provided ad-hoc recurring grants during 1973-74 the assessment may be made of the actual requirement of recurring assistance per annum and such assistance may be given up to the end of Fifth Plan period.
3. Regarding the question of starting computer science courses in universities the committee felt that each proposal should be examined with the help of a Committee.
4. The Committee had recommended that TDC-312 computers could be provided to universities of Ranchi, Mysore, Dibrugarh and Gauhati.
5. The Committee has recommended that TDC-16 computer will be provided to universities of Bangalore, Kerala and Annamalai and Panjab.

75

6. The Committee has suggested that Expert Committee may be appointed to visit Banaras Hindu University and Lucknow University to examine their computer needs and make recommendations regarding configuration etc.
7. Committee has also made suggestions regarding computer requirements of other universities whose proposals were placed before the Committee.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

F.O. (SR)

Kapshi

Minutes of the meeting of the Computer
Committee held on 5th July, 1974

The first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Commission to advise the Commission on the development of Computer facilities in the universities during the Fifth Plan period was held in the office of the University Grants Commission on Friday 5th July, 1974. The following were present:-

1. Dr. George Jacob,
Chairman,
University Grants Commission.
2. Professor H.N. Mahabala,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Madras.
3. Professor B. Nag,
Madhavpur University,
Calcutta.
4. C.L. A. Balasubramaniam,
Electronics Commission,
Govt. of India, Vigyan Bhavan annexe, New Delhi.
5. Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission.
6. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Additional Secretary,
University Grants Commission.
7. Shri A.G. Deshmukh,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

Professor R. Narasimhan and Dr. P.V.S. Rao of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research who had agreed earlier to attend the meeting, could not be present.

1. The Committee discussed the general question of development of computer facilities in the universities during the Fifth Plan period. It took note of the present status and noted that during the past 5 years the Commission had assisted the universities to obtain suitable computers in consultation with the Electronics Commission, Government of India and had also encouraged starting of courses in Computer sciences in a few universities. The Committee was of the view that in the present context of advanced training and research in sciences, Engineering and Social

77

1. 1. 1.

Sciences subjects it is almost imperative that every university with postgraduate teaching and advanced research programmes should have access to a good computer facility, depending upon the resources position. The ultimate object should be to provide to each University at least a small computer by the end of Fifth Plan or say before 1980. The Committee further noted that in the present context of foreign exchange constraints and general policy being followed by the Electronics Commission and the Government of India, it may become almost obligatory for universities to meet their computer needs through computers produced indigenously by the Electronics Corporation of India or possibly through import of computers from USSR and other East European countries through rupee foreign exchange facilities. This situation would require that the universities must be assured of reasonably adequate maintenance and servicing facilities for indigenously manufactured computers. In this connection, the Committee was informed that the electronics commission was planning to set up a Central Servicing Organisation, for this purpose.

2. Since the University system and the Educational sector in general would obtain a major number of the Computers manufactured by the Electronics Corporation of India, it should be expected that the E.C.I. would follow a liberal policy with regard to the pricing of the computers, give adequate rebate to educational institutions, offset Customs Duty paid by it on the components (since educational institutions are generally exempted from customs duty payments in case they were to import such components direct) and also a favoured delivery policy. The time differential for supplying a full complement of the computer and its peripherals should be considerably reduced. The UGC and the Electronics Commission may jointly discuss this aspect with the Electronics Corporation of India to arrive at an agreed pattern of supply of computer and service and maintenance facilities also including provision of spare parts, wherever necessary.

3. The Committee further noted the fact that most of the Computer installations in the universities had been made in the past 2 or 3 years and it would, therefore, be worthwhile to obtain information about the extent of effective utilisation of the existing computer Centres, purposes for which the Computers have been put to use - for academic training and research programmes and for other purposes such as examination work, admissions etc., and analyse such information so that some general directions regarding better use of the existing computers as well as development of new computer centres could be issued by the Committee. It was agreed that a suitable proforma for this purpose would be prepared by Col. Balasubramaniam and finalised in consultation with other members of the Committee. This information will also help in consideration of proposals received for augmenting the existing computer centres with additional peripherals etc., etc., updating or even replacements by larger and better computers.

4. The development of computer capability and computer facilities in the educational sector could be done at different levels based on

certain identified criteria, which would help in establishing the need for computer facilities in different universities and institutions. In a few cases provision of annual grants for buying "assured computer time" from a nearby computer centre may meet the immediate needs and may also serve as a stimulus to build up the computer awareness and computer capability of the Faculty. The University Grants Commission may, in consultation with larger computer centres in the vicinity of such institutions, work out a formula by which such institutions and even individual scientists could get such "assured computer time" at a reasonably low cost. In other cases small in house computers like the T.D.C. 312 may be provided in the initial stages. In all such cases it will be necessary to ensure that the two successive phases of development of a T.D.C.-312 system are coordinated and the supplier should give an undertaking to replace the typewriter-printer with Card-Reader Printer within a reasonable time. Accordingly, wherever the Committee recommend a TDC-312 computer system, the Commission will have to provide necessary funds for the two successive phases to be attained within 2 or 3 years period by the University concerned. The peripherals that may be obtained should enable such universities to eventually fit them to a TDC-16 type of Computer. Such inter-changeability of Central Processing Unit would prove both economically and technically advantageous to the Educational Sector.

5. In cases where the U.G.C., on the recommendations of this Committee, agrees to provide for a replacement a larger and better computer facility in a University, the existing small computer should be withdrawn and re-deployed either to a nearby institution or in some cases to one of the departments of the university having large computational needs. The latter situation would be generally applicable in respect of the TDC-312 or other mini-computers. In this connection, the Committee noted that the U.G.C. had already taken such action to re-deploy the IBM-1620 model I computer to Gujarat and Sardar Patel Universities.

6. The Committee considered the question of providing recurring assistance for maintenance and appointment of staff for the computer centres established with U.G.C. funds. The Committee was of the view that where small computers of the type of TDC-312 are provided, there would hardly be any scope for the universities concerned to earn money by selling computer time to other users and accordingly it would be appropriate for the U.G.C. to provide to such universities recurring assistance for salary of staff and maintenance etc. for a period of 5 years and request the university concerned to take-over such expenditure at the end of that period. This period of 5 years should generally coincide with the Five Year Plan period. In the case of other administrative purposes also. In these cases, the Commission may provide a recurring assistance on a gradually reducing net deficit basis after taking into account the estimated income from computer use for purposes other than academic training and research activities. The amount to be provided upto ceiling grant per annum may be determined in each case.

Universities which may be provided with larger facilities of the type of

79

The gradually reducing recurring assistance of this type should cease as soon as the Computer Centre becomes self supporting or at the end of 5 years whichever is earlier and after that period the recurring expenditure should become a committed expenditure of the universities/ State Governments. Accordingly, in the case of those universities, where the Commission had provided an ad-hoc grant during the year 1973-74, an assessment may be made of the actual requirement of recurring assistance per annum, on the lines suggested above and such assistance may be given to these universities upto the end of the Fifth Plan period.

7. The Committee noted that in respect of some proposals before it, the University had indicated the possibility of funds being available from other sources such as State Government, industries in the neighbourhood or other organisations desirous of setting up a joint computer facility. In all such cases the assistance from the U.G.C. should be based upon an assessment relating to the computer needs of the university for academic training and research purposes only and the UGC could make available a proportionate grant for both capital and recurring purposes.

8. Further, keeping in view the policy followed so far by the Commission assistance towards development and maintenance of computer facilities in the universities may be given by the Commission, outside Fifth Plan allocations to the University concerned, on 100% basis during the Fifth Plan period.

9. The Committee then considered the question relating to starting of computer science courses in the universities. It was mentioned that this question had been discussed in detail at a recent seminar and Professor Jag agreed to make available the recommendations in this regard for use of the Committee. The general view taken was that the courses provided should be of the University level and generally either one year postgraduate course leading to a postgraduate diploma or a 2-year postgraduate Degree Course should be organised in the universities. Short-term courses should be provided only by well-established computer centres, with large computer facilities. An essential feature to be kept in view in this regard is that universities permitted to start such courses should have an established Faculty in computer sciences and this Faculty should have considerable inter-action with other departments and faculties and also with industry and business organisations. This would provide the necessary credibility to the courses offered by the institution and make its products employable. Each proposal received in this regard for starting computer science courses should be examined with the help of a Committee, keeping in view the suggestions made in this regard in the earlier committees' report (1970) vide appendix III.

10. The Committee then took up the consideration of the proposals received by the Commission for developing computer facilities in the universities during the Fifth Plan period. The Committee made the

following recommendations:-

- (i) A TDC-312 level of computer facility would be adequate to meet the needs of the universities of (a) Ranchi; (b) Mysore; (c) Dibrugarh; and (d) Gauhati.
- (ii) A TDC-16 level of computer may be provided to universities of (a) Bangalore; (b) Kerala; and (c) Annamalai.
- (iii) A TDC-16 type computer may be given to the Panjab University and the existing IBM-1620 computer may be transferred to Punjabi University, Patiala.
- (iv) In the case of Visva-Bharati and Sri Venkateswara University a suitable annual grant may be provided to enable them to buy computer time from nearby computers.
- (v) An Expert Committee may be appointed to visit Banaras Hindu University and Lucknow University to examine their computer needs and to make recommendations regarding the level of the computer facilities that may be developed during the Fifth Plan period. In both these cases the possible use of the computer facility by other research organisations may also be taken into account. Similarly, the question of providing of computer facilities in the University of Jammu and in the University of Kashmir may be examined with the help of a Committee, to decide whether either one or both the universities should be given assistance for developing computer centres. The proposal of the Sambalpur University may be referred to the Electronics Commission for their comments.
- (vi) In the case of Meerut University it was noted that the University had indicated the possibility of obtaining substantial funds from the State Government and also from the local industry. A Committee may examine the proposal of this University and determine the extent of computer needs related to academic training and research programmes and for other purposes such as examination work etc., and the possible sharing of the expenditure by other major users. The UGC may assist the University only to the extent of the academic requirements. The system to be ordered should be cleared by UGC so that compatibility with other systems and further expansion capabilities can be assured.

81

- (vii) In the case of the Poona University it was noted that the proposal was to obtain a ROBOTRON or RJAD-1030 Computer from the G.D.R. The manufacturers had proposed to use this computer centre also as a demonstration centre for promoting their business. The Committee felt that if the manufacturer wanted to establish such a demonstration centre, they could do so but the University should not be expected to buy the computer. The University may receive it as a gift after obtaining necessary clearance of the Government of India. On the other hand, the proposal of the Poona University can be also independently examined to see if a T.D.C. 16 level computer would meet the University's needs.
- (viii) In the case of Bombay University the proposal may be examined when the same is received in the UGC. It had been sent by the University to the Electronics Commission.
- (ix) The Committee felt that in the case of Universities which may obtain a TDC-16 or RJAD-1030 level of computers the possibility of looking up such computers with larger regional and national computer centres should also be kept in view.
- (x) In the case of Aligarh Muslim University it was pointed out that the Electronics Commission had some discussions with the University representatives with regard to its proposal for upgrading and expanding the existing IBM-1130 computer system. The Electronics Commission had felt that it would be more economical in the long run to replace the existing system by a TDC-16 level computer rather than spend considerable sum to upgrade the 1130 system. Accordingly, it would be necessary to examine all aspects related to the expansion potential of the existing Unit, and the desirability or otherwise of providing a larger computer facility. Col. Balasubramanian agreed to send a technical note in this regard which may be circulated to other members of the Committee before a specific recommendation is made. A similar action was also proposed in respect of the proposal from Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani. The Electronics Commission will make available a technical note for taking similar action as in the case of Aligarh Muslim University. The question of allowing Aligarh Muslim University to start computer science courses could be also considered along with the decision for either augmenting the existing computer facility or replacing it with a larger system after the Committee has considered this issue on the basis of the technical note to be made available by the Electronics Commission.

- (xi) The Committee estimated that the capital cost of obtaining a TDC-312 computer (both phase I and phase II) would be about Rs.7 lakhs; in the case of TDC-13 it would be in the neighbourhood of about Rs.16 lakhs. In the case of other larger machines the actual configuration and cost would have to be worked out in each case. Similarly, the installation costs including building and air conditioning may vary from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 lakhs depending upon the computer configuration. The running and maintenance cost may be in the neighbourhood of Rs.65,000/- in the case of small computers and about Rs.1 lakh in the case of other computers, on a net deficit basis after taking into account the income from computer time sold to other users. These are only rough estimates and actual requirements will have to be worked out in each case.
- (xii) It was decided that where expert committees have been suggested to be appointed to examine some of the proposals on hand, a Committee consisting of Professor Mahabala, Professor Nag, Col. Balasubramanian and Dr. D. Shankar Narayan may visit Banaras Hindu University and Lucknow University. In the case of Bombay University the proposal could be examined by a Committee consisting of Professor R. Narasimhan, Dr. P.V.S. Rao, Col. Balasubramanian and Dr. D. Shankar Narayan. In the case of other proposals committees may be constituted in due course from amongst members of the Committee and where necessary by inviting other experts also.

The meeting of the Committee ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

.....

Kapahi

Meeting:

Dated: September 9, 1974.

Item No.10: To consider the proceedings of the meeting of the Science Research Council.

A meeting of the Science Research Council constituted by the University Grants Commission was held on 20th March, 1974. The proceedings of the meeting are given as (Annexure.1).

The major recommendations made by the Council are given below:-

- (1) Appointments of staff in the universities have tended to become local or regional, and therefore, increased in-breeding. The University Grants Commission may devise some suitable measures to eliminate this tendency for in-breeding, particularly keeping in view the scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission for university and college teachers during the Fifth Plan period.
- (2) The University Grants Commission could consider whether or not, it could on the basis of careful evaluation prepare a roll of persons considered suitable for appointment of Professors in different subjects and make such lists available from time to time to universities for their guidance.
- (3) The Commission may consider if it could agree to pay the difference in expenditure involved in salary etc. in case of personal promotions in state universities, for a period of 3 to 5 years maximum or until such time the person is appointed against a regular post.
- (4) The Commission may consider suggestions made by the Science Panels and also the Science Research Council to provide for a core support for research per teacher as well as number of research scholars on the basis of certain approved norms.
- (5) The Commission may consider whether it could pool requests for special chemicals required in small quantities by various research groups and arrange for centralised import.
- (6) In order to evaluate the academic as well as application value of the Ph.D. programmes in the

(84)

universities, it would be desirable to prepare subject-wise dissertation of theses accepted for award of Ph.D. degree say in the past 10 years and thereafter, bring out regularly an annual publication of such Ph.D. theses in each subject.

- (7) The council felt that it could be useful if a printed booklet containing the U.G.C. policy for support of research, criteria, for evaluation of the research projects, availability of research fellowships etc. may be brought out early.

(The pamphlet UGC support for science research in the universities during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under print).

- (8) The Council noted that the scheme of financial assistance to teachers in universities and colleges for research work, initiated by the U.G.C. in 1963-64 had helped junior teachers particularly to take up small research projects. The Council felt that it may be worthwhile to select good projects and provide them the maximum assistance possible rather than spread the resources too thin. The Council also suggested that instead of Rs. 5,000/- being the ceiling of assistance, it would be raised to Rs. 10,000/- and instead of two selections annually as present, the Commission may hold only one selection for this purpose. The action on this suggestion has already been taken. The first selection will be made in September, 1974.

- (9) The Council desired that the equipment remaining 'idle' in the universities at present may be sent to Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Director, Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh to suggest measures how his organisation could help the universities in the repair of these items and put them to use. (The list has been forwarded to Professor Harsha Vardhan).

- (10) The research projects recommended by Science Panels and the Council have already been approved by the Commission vide item No.33 and in its meeting in April, 1974 and grant amounting to Rs.11,65,600/- has been approved for 40 projects. The other proposals received have been referred to the convenors of various science panels for suggesting names of the experts.

85

- (11) As recommended by the Council and expert committee has been constituted to plan the development of computer facilities in the universities during the Fifth Plan period. The minutes of the first meeting of this committee are being placed before the Commission separately.

A few suggestions/modifications have been made by some members of the Council in the proceedings. These would be placed before the Council at its next meeting.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (SR) /

Kapa hi

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE SCIENCE
RESEARCH COUNCIL HELD ON 20th March, 1974

86

A meeting of the Science Research Council of the University Grants Commission was held in the office of the University Grants Commission on 20th March, 1974. The list of members present is enclosed (Appendix). The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission attended the meeting.

The meeting of the Science Research Council, (which was hitherto known as the Standing Committee on Scientific Research and Development) had been convened jointly with the meetings of the science panels research constituted by the Commission. The Science Research Council, therefore, had a joint session with the Science Panels to consider the reports of the different panels and had a meeting of its own in the afternoon of 20th March, 1974. Prior to the meeting with the Science Panels, the two sub-committees constituted by the earlier Standing Committee for scientific research and development also met to consider the problems related to (a) collaborative arrangements with other laboratories and identification of programmes from amongst those recommended by the panels of the NCST and other agencies that could be fruitfully undertaken by the universities and (b) structural changes and managerial methods required for providing speedy implementation of research programmes.

Accordingly, the Science Research Council had a general discussion on the various suggestions and points emerging out of the joint session with the Science Panels. It also had before it the recommendations of the sub-committee (b) referred to above and a working paper prepared by Dr. Nityanand on "suggestions for collaboration between universities and R&D laboratories in the country". During the general discussions the following points were made:-

1. Appointments of staff in the universities have tended to become local or regional, and, therefore, increased in-breeding. The University Grants Commission may devise some suitable measures to eliminate this tendency for in-breeding, particularly keeping in view the new scales of pay recommended by the U.G.C. for University and college teachers during the Fifth Plan period. Along with the improvements of scales of pay and making the teaching profession remunerative as well as attractive, care should be taken to see that the staff recruitment is fair and only persons of high quality are appointed on the teaching staff. The University Grants Commission could consider whether or not it could, on the basis of careful evaluation, prepare a roll of persons considered suitable for appointment as Professors in different subjects and make such lists available from time to time to universities for their guidance.

(87)

Another important factor would relate to providing for personal promotions on the basis of evaluation of the work done by a Lecturer or a Reader as has been already suggested by the U.G.C. In case of State Universities where financial considerations may stand in the way of such personal promotions, could the University Grants Commission agree to pay the difference in expenditure involved in the salary etc. for a period of 3 to 5 years maximum or until such time the person is appointed against a regular post? This would help considerably in improving the morale and the active teachers who otherwise, may not get encouragement and recognition for their work.

The University Grants Commission may consider suggestions made by the Science Panels and also the Science Research Council to provide for a core support for research per teacher as well as number of research scholars on the basis of certain approved norms. A recurring annual expenditure of Rs.5,000/- per teacher and Rs.2,500/- per research scholar, subject to the limit that no Professor should have under him more than 6 research scholars, a Reader 4 research scholars and a Lecturer 2 research scholars. Such provision regarding working expenses would considerably help the University department to carry on their core research activities. This could be suitably supplemented by the programme of support of research projects.

An important factor in the areas of research relates to the availability of the special chemicals required in small quantities by various research groups and individual research workers. This is particularly true in case of research in Biological Sciences. The UGC could consider whether it could pool together such requests and arrange for a centralised import of such chemicals as well as conserve foreign exchange resources. A few selected University departments could be encouraged to undertake such a task, as has been done presently by the Patel Chest Institute in the University of Delhi.

In order to evaluate the academic as well as application value of the Ph.D. programmes in the universities it would be desirable to prepare subject-wise dissertation of theses accepted for award of Ph.D. degree say in the past 10 years and, thereafter, bring out regularly an annual publication of such Ph.D. Theses in each subject. It was noted that such an effort has already been made by the Centre of Advanced Study in Education, Baroda University. Other CAS/Department special assistance may be requested to undertake such work on urgent basis in respect of compilation of the Ph.D. Theses, their abstracts etc., for the past 10 years. The U.G.C. may make it obligatory for the universities to furnish this information in respect of the theses accepted during the period January-December, latest by the end of March of the following year. A compilation of such theses in a classified way could be published by the Commission, subsequently, in the next 3-4 months.

88

The Science Research Council would consider the several suggestions made by the science panels in different subjects and would make necessary recommendations for action by the Commission and the universities.

The Council then took up consideration of the agenda.

Item No.1: To receive a note on the action taken on the suggestions of the meeting of the Standing Committee for Science Research & Development.

It was noted that action had been initiated on the different suggestions made by the Standing Committee for Scientific Research and Development at its meeting held on 16th October, 1973 and the Commission has since named the Committee as Science Research Council. It also noted that the University Grants Commission had issued a circular to all universities and Heads of Science departments, inviting research proposals. The Council felt that it would be useful if a printed booklet outlining the U.G.C. policy for support of research, criteria for evaluation of the research proposals, availability of research fellowships etc., (as has been done by the CSIR) may be brought out early. The proforma, (Section E) relating to the research projects may also contain column to obtain information related to (a) other responsibilities of the Principal Investigator (b) other projects currently taken up by the Principal Investigator and (c) brief account of the cumulative research contributions etc. The printed booklet may also contain an illustrative model of a well-written research proposal which could serve as a model for preparation of the research projects.

Item No.2: To review the programme of financial assistance to teachers in universities and colleges for research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences and Sciences.

The Committee noted that the scheme of financial assistance to teachers in universities and colleges for research work, initiated by the U.G.C. in 1963-64, had helped junior teachers particularly to take up small research projects. It was mentioned that in selecting the proposals preference was given to teachers from colleges and small university departments, who are otherwise unable to get support for research through major research programmes. There was a feeling that the assistance given to the individual teachers under the scheme was too little and that although a ceiling of Rs.5,000/- p.a. was fixed hardly any teacher was ever given more than Rs.2,500/- or Rs.3,000/-. This was perhaps done to distribute the sum available to as many teachers as possible. The members felt that on the other hand, it may be worthwhile to select good projects and provide them the maximum assistance possible rather than spread the resources too thin. The Council also suggested that instead of Rs.5,000/- being the ceiling of

assistance, it could be raised to Rs.10,000/- and instead of two selections annually as at present, the Commission may hold only one selection for this purpose. Continuation of this assistance to junior teachers in universities and colleges would be worthwhile although the U.G.C. may now support larger research projects during the Fifth Plan period.

Item No.3: To consider the proposal made by Professor (Mrs.) A. Chatterjee of Calcutta University regarding implementation of collaborative research programme in Chemistry between University department of Chemistry and Soviet Institutions.

The Committee could not agree to a general purpose collaboration as proposed by the Calcutta University. On the other hand, the department could be requested to identify institutions and persons with whom such collaboration could be established on the basis of specific research programmes, mutually acceptable. The SRC could consider such a proposal if received from the Calcutta University.

Item No.4: To consider a suggestion of the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, Government of India, for integrating the National Service Scheme with curricular activities in the universities and colleges as substitute to compulsory National Service as the pre-condition for the award of degree.

The Council considered the note placed before it. It was agreed that Dr. Nityanand would prepare a note in this regard which could be considered by the Council at its next meeting.

Item No.5: To consider the recommendations made by the Committee on effective utilisation and maintenance of specialised scientific equipment in universities and postgraduate colleges.

The Council noted the recommendations made by the Committee regarding effective utilisation and maintenance of specialised scientific equipment in the universities and colleges. The Committee felt that while the suggestions made by the Committee were useful and the universities be requested to give high priority for commissioning into use the existing 'idle' equipments, by obtaining necessary spare parts and making the necessary repairs etc., the Committee could not agree with the estimates made by the Committee regarding the projected needs of the scientific equipment. In this connection, the Council reminded itself of the proposals made by the Science panels with regard to setting up of Central Workshop facilities in almost every university for purposes of repair and maintenance of equipment and also development of regional instrumentation facilities. The Council further desired that the list of equipments remaining 'idle' in the universities at

present may be sent to Dr. Harsha Vardhan, Director, Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh, to suggest measures how his organisation could help the universities in the repair of these items and putting them to use.

Item No.6: To consider the recommendations of expert committees on Environmental Sciences and related matters.

The Council felt that the matter should be further discussed by the respective science panels.

Item No.7: To consider the recommendations made by the Panel of Scientists regarding improvement of teaching and research in universities.

The Council noted the recommendations made by the Panels of Scientists and agreed to consider them in detail at the future meetings of the Council.

Item No.8: To consider research projects evaluated with the help of experts and subject panels.

The Council agreed to recommend to the University Grants Commission acceptance and financial support in respect of proposals recommended by the Panels. The Council noted that some of the Panels had decided that evaluation of research proposals by referees may be undertaken by members of the Panels. The Council felt that it would be appropriate for the refereeing work to be undertaken centrally by the University Grants Commission in consultation with the Convenors of the Panels. The evaluated proposals could then be referred to the Panels for consideration, as is the practice at present. The Panels could, however, prepare a list of experts in different disciplines of the subjects and make such lists available to the University Grants Commission. The list could be periodically reviewed and brought upto date.

Item No.9: Any other item:

The Council considered the proposal placed before it with regard to purchase of TDC-312 Computer by the universities of Mysore and Ranchi as recommended by the Electronics Commission, Government of India. The Council felt that the development of Computer facilities in the universities during the Fifth Plan period could be planned with the help of an Expert Committee proposed to be appointed for the purpose. The Expert members of the SRC in the field of Computer should be associated with the proposed Committee. It was also agreed that Dr. P.V.S. Rao and Dr. M.V. Narurkar will further examine the two proposals relating to Ranchi and Mysore Universities and make necessary recommendations to the Commission.

.....

Kapa hi

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

91

Members of the Science Research Council
who were present at the meeting:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Professor Rais Ahmed,
Director,
National Council of Educational
Research & Training,
Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi. | 7. Dr. P.V.S. Rao,
Computer Group,
Tata Institute of
Fundamental Research,
Bombay. |
| 2. Professor R.C. Mehrotra,
Department of Chemistry,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur. | 8. Professor M.S. Sadasivaiah,
Geology Department,
Karnatak University,
Dharwar. |
| 3. Dr. M.W. Narmkar,
Director,
Government of India,
Department of Electronics,
Vigyan Bhawan Annexe,
New Delhi. | 9. Professor A.K. Saha,
Geology Department,
Presidency College,
Calcutta. |
| 4. Dr. Nityanand,
Central Drug Research Laboratory,
Lucknow. | 10. Dr. B.M. Udgaonkar,
Tata Institute of Funda-
mental Research,
Homi Bhabha Road,
Bombay. |
| 5. Professor Yash Pal,
Director,
Space Application Centre,
Ahmedabad. | 11. Professor A.R. Vasudeva Mur
Department of Inorganic &
Physical Chemistry,
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore-12. |
| 6. Dr. V. Ramakrishna,
Chief Controller R&D (G),
Defence R&D Organisation,
Ministry of Defence,
New Delhi. | 12. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Additional Secretary,
University Grants Commissi |

Professor K.D. Abhyankar, Astronomy Department, Osmania University,
Professor R.P. Bambah, Department of Mathematics, Panjab University,
Professor S.C. Maheshwari, Botany Department, Delhi University,
Professor G.R. Rao, Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Techno-
logy, Kanpur, Professor M. Santappa, Director, Central Leather
Research Institute, Madras & Dr. Amarjit Singh, Director, Central
Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani & Professor G. Siddiq
Molecular Biology Group, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay
could not attend the meeting.

.....

Kapahi

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

92

Meeting:

Dated: 9th September, 1974

Item No. 11: To consider para 21 of the Audit Inspection Report on the accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1970-71 relating to Revision of Pay scales of Superintendents of Central Universities.

.....

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, at its meeting held on 30th October, 1967, while considering a proposal of the Delhi University for revision of the pay scale of Superintendents desired that the question of the revision of scale of pay and the number of Superintendents that should be appointed in the Central Universities be referred to a Committee. Accordingly, a committee was appointed for the purpose which inter-alia recommended that the pay scale of Superintendents in the Central Universities may be revised from Rs.250-15-400-~~ES~~-15-475) to (Rs.325-15-475-20-575). The recommendation of the Committee was accepted and the decision conveyed to the Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University and the Delhi University. This was approved by the Commission, at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1968 (Item No.2(a) (12). The revised scale was made effective from 1.3.1968 and the method of fixation of pay in the revised scale was prescribed as under:-

"They will draw an initial pay in the new scale at the stage of the time scale which is equal to their substantive pay in respect of old scale and if there is no stage next below that pay plus personal pay equal to the difference. The personal pay will be absorbed in the next increment which they may earn in the new or old scale which-ever is earlier".

The Delhi University informed the Commission in September, 1968 that the Establishment Committee of the University had already examined the various aspects of the case and given its recommendations. The Establishment Committee after considerable discussing resolved as follows:-

P.T.O

(93)

- (a) that the scales of pay of the Superintendents in the University be as follows; and the same be recommended to the Executive Council for approval subject to the concurrence of the University Grants Commission:-

Grade I - Rs.350-25-575

Grade II - Rs.400-25-500-30-680.

- (b) that the same formula as approved by the Commission at the time of revision of scale of pay of Head Clerks and Accountants in the year 1965 be made applicable in the case of Superintendents of the University viz. one increment in the pre-revised scale and fixation at the next stage in the revised scale.

The above recommendation of the Establishment Committee of the Delhi University was considered by the Executive Council of the University and the Executive Council authorised the Vice-Chancellor to take up the matter with the Commission regarding the revision of the pay scales of the Superintendents and the formula to be adopted for the fixation of their pay. Accordingly, the Delhi University sent a proposal to the Commission on the above basis. Having regard to the decision of the University to entrust higher responsibilities to Superintendents, the proposal of the University, that the pay of Superintendents in the revised scale of Rs.325-15-475-20-575 be fixed on the basis of one increment in the pre-revised scale and fixation at the next stage in the revised scale, was accepted. (Later on, the Banaras Hindu University having also decided to entrust higher responsibilities to the Superintendents, this revised method of fixation of pay of Superintendents in the revised scale of Rs.325-575 was also agreed to in its case).

The other proposal of the Delhi University for further revision of the scale of pay of the Superintendents and the creation of two grades of Superintendents was referred to the Committee

P.T.O.

which had earlier considered the question of revision of pay scale of Superintendents and was then looking into the question of the strength of Superintendents in the university. This Committee could not meet. Consequently, the Commission, at its meeting held on 30th November, 1968 accepted the recommendations of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities that the scales of pay of the Superintendents in the Aligarh Muslim, Banaras Hindu and the Delhi Universities be as follows and that 25% of the total posts of Superintendents in each of these universities may be placed in Grade I:-

- Grade I - Rs.350-25-500-30-650
- Grade II - Rs.325-15-475-20-575

These two scales of pay of Superintendents were introduced with effect from 1.12.1968.

(The Commission at its meeting held on the 5th November, 1969 while considering the proposal received from the Delhi University for raising the percentage of placement of Superintendents in Grade I agreed that 50% of the total number of Superintendents may be placed in Grade I. This decision was conveyed to all the three universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University and the Delhi University).

Subsequently, on considering a reference received from one of these universities, it was decided that the pay of Superintendents Grade I in the pay scale of Rs.350-25-500-30-650 may be fixed on the basis of one increment in the lower scale and then fixation at the next stage in the scale of pay of Rs.350-650.

The Audit authorities of the office of the A.G.C.R., New Delhi raised certain objections on the above revision of scales of pay of Superintendents and the method of fixation of pay agreed to. A copy of para 21 from the Audit Inspection Report on the accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1970-71 is enclosed (Annexure-I).

(95)

It would be observed that the main audit observations are as under:-

- (i) The University of Delhi has intimated that they were only considering to give higher responsibilities to the Superintendents. However, the decision of the university to entrust higher responsibilities to Superintendents was awaited.
- (ii) The pay fixation in the revised scale was done in relaxation of the normal rule and as such the approval of the Commission for the mode of pay fixation was required. However, the same was not obtained, as such it may be obtained now.
- (iii) It was not decided by the Commission that the Grade I scale posts involve higher duties and responsibilities but the pay fixation in the Grade I posts was done on the basis of one increment in the lower scale and their fixation at the next stage in the scale of Rs.350-650 and as such it was irregular.

The position may be examined and results thereof intimated to audit.

- (iv) The revision of the scale of pay twice in a year also resulted in giving unintended benefits to the holder of Grade I posts as their pay was fixed twice in a year in two scales by giving one increment in old scale and higher stage in the revised scale each time. No administrative action was taken to check the unintended benefits due to rapid revision of scale of pay.

An extract from the Commission's reply to the audit para is enclosed (Annexure-II). It would be observed therefrom that in reply to observations (i) & (ii) the audit authorities have been informed that the Establishment Committee of the Delhi University had already examined the various aspects such as the nature of the work,

P.T.O.

the volume of the work handled by the Superintendents and then recommended creation of two grades of the post and change in the method of fixation of pay and that the proposal of the university that the pay of the Superintendents in the scale of Rs.325-575 may be fixed on the basis of one increment in the pre-revised scale and fixation at the next stage in the revised scale was accepted with the approval of the Chairman of the Commission.

As the revision of scale of pay of the post involved higher responsibility, the above formula was perhaps accepted on the basis of F.R. 22-c. The Audit now requires approval of the Commission.

As regards observations No.(iii), the same method of fixation of pay was agreed to for placement in the scale of Rs.350-650 as in the case of Rs.325-575. In this connection the Audit has pointed out that the Grade I post did not indicate involvement of higher duties and responsibilities and therefore, the above pay fixation method was not regular. Here it may be mentioned that placement of a Superintendent Grade II (Rs.325-575 in Grade I (Rs.350-650) would imply promotion and higher responsibilities and, therefore, the said pay fixation method was adopted perhaps on the analogy of F.R.22-c).

No comments were offered with reference to observation No. (iv).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

'CHUGH'

Extracts from the Inspection Report
on the Accounts of U.G.C. for the
year 1970-71.

(97)

Para 21: Revision of the pay scale of Superintendents
of the Central Universities.

.....

The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 3.4.1968 accepted the recommendations of Vice-Chancellors of the central universities that the pay scale of Superintendents of the Central Universities be revised from Rs.250-15-400-EB-15-475 to Rs.325-15-475-25-575 and the revised scale was made applicable with effect from 1.3.1968. The pay in the revised scales was to be fixed under normal rules.

The University of Delhi in their letter No.F.31-2/Genl/64/Estab(NA) 15270 dated 5.9.1968 informed the Commission that the revised scale of pay and the manner of fixation of pay communicated by the Commission does not seem to have met the aspirations of the Superintendents and accordingly, they have not exercised option in favour of the revised scale and also intimated that the Establishment Committee after considerable discussion resolved as follows:-

(a) That the scales of pay of the Superintendents in the University be as under; and the same be recommended to the Executive Council for approval subject to the concurrence of the University Grants Commission:-

Grade I - Rs.350-25-575.

Grade II - Rs.400-25-500-30-680.

(b) The pay in the revised scale may be fixed by giving one increment in the pre-revised scale and fixation at the next stage in the revised scale.

48

It was also stated that the Universities was considering to entrust some work which is being done by the officers of the rank of Assistant Registrars and above to the Superintendents who will deal with it finally.

may be
fixed

The Chairman, University Grants Commission considering the proposal of the University of Delhi to give higher responsibilities to the Superintendent agreed that the pay of the Superintendents in the revised scale/on the basis of one increment in the pre-revised scale and fixation at the next stage in the revised scale. In this connection following observations are made:-

- i) The University of Delhi had intimated that they are only considering to give higher responsibilities to the Superintendents. However, the decision of the University of Delhi to entrust higher responsibilities to Superintendents is still awaited.
- ii) The pay fixation in the revised scale was done in relaxation of the normal rule as such the approval of the Commission for the mode of pay fixation was required. However, the same was not obtained as such it may please be obtained now.
- iii) The University Grants Commission in their meeting held on 3.9.1969 decided to revise again the scales of pay of the Superintendent of the Central Universities as under:-

Grade I - Rs.350-25-500-30-650.

Grade II - Rs.325-15-475-20-575.

25% of the total posts of Superintendents in each of these universities may be placed in Grade I".

The above two scales of Superintendents were made effective from 1.12.1968. It was observed that it was not decided by the Commission that the Grade I scale posts involve higher duties and responsibility but the pay fixation in the

99

Grade I posts was done on the basis of one increment in the lower scale and their fixation at the next stage in the scale of Rs.350-650/- as such it was irregular.

The position may please be examined and results thereof intimated to audit.

- (c) The revision of the scale of pay twice in a year also resulted in giving unintended benefits to the holder of Grade I posts as their pay was fixed twice in a year in two scales by giving one increment in old scale and higher stage in the revised scale each time. No administrative action was taken to check the unintended benefits due to rapid revision of scale of pay.

'CHUGH'

100

Extract from UGC Memo.No.F. Annexure-II to Item No.11
50-28/67(CU)/Vol.II
dated the 17th November, 1971.

Para 3 Sub -para 1 and 2

It is not correct to say that the Delhi University was only considering to give higher responsibility to the Superintendents. The University in their letter No.F.31/2/Genl./64/Estab.(NA)/15270 dated the 5th September, 1968 has indicated that the Establishment Committee of the Delhi University had already examined the various aspects such as the nature of the work, the volume of the work handled by the Superintendents and recommended as follows:

(a) that the scales of Pay of the Superintendents in the University be as follows; and the same be recommended to the Executive Council for approval subject to the concurrence of the University Grants Commission:-

Grade I - Rs.350-25-575
Grade II - Rs.400-25-500-30-680

(b) that the same formula as approved by the Commission at the time of revision of scale of pay of Head Clerks and Accountants in the year 1965 be made applicable in the case of Superintendents of the University, viz., one increment in the pre-revised scale and fixation at the next stage in the revised scale.

The above recommendation of the Establishment Committee of the Delhi University was considered by the Executive Council of Delhi University and the Executive Council authorised the Vice-Chancellor to take up the matter with the Commission regarding the revision of their scales and the formula to be adopted for the fixation of their pay. Accordingly Delhi University had sent a proposal to University Grants Commission on the above basis. This proposal was considered by the Commission and the Commission had accepted the proposal that the pay of the Superintendants in the scale of Rs.325-575 may be fixed on the basis of one increment in the prerevised scales and fixation at the next stage in the revised scale. This fixation was duly approved by the Chairman of the Commission.

101

Para (b)

The Commission at its meeting held on 30th November, 1968 accepted the following recommendations of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities at its meeting held on 8th November, 1968:-

"The scales of pay of the Superintendents in the Aligarh Muslim and Benaras Hindu and Delhi Universities be as follows:

Grade I	-	Rs. 350-25-500-30-650
Grade II	-	Rs. 325-15-475-20-575

25% of the total posts of Superintendents in each of these universities may be placed in Grade I".

Hence, it is not correct to say that the Commission in their meeting held on 3rd December, 1969 desired to revise the scales of Superintendents of Central Universities, since the actual decision was taken by the Commission on 30th November, 1968.

Para (c)

No comments.

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

102

Meeting :

Dated : 9th September, 1974

Item No. 12:- To consider further a proposal of the Himachal Pradesh University for cooperation with Southern Illinois University, U.S.A., in certain areas of mutual interest.

The Commission at its meeting held on 8th July, 1974 considered a proposal of the Himachal Pradesh University for cooperation with Southern Illinois University U.S.A. in certain areas of mutual interest. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is enclosed (Annexure-1). The Commission desired that the views of the I.C.A.R. be invited in the first instance and the matter brought again before the Commission.

Accordingly the proposal was referred to the Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the following reply has been received from the department of Agricultural Research and Education of the I.C.A.R.

"We have examined the note under item No. 36 put up for the meeting of the University Grants Commission on the subject together with the letter from the Chief Secretary Himachal Pradesh Government, addressed to the Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of External Affairs, detailing the proposal. The three items of technical collaboration between the two universities deal with teaching, research and extension education activities. It is our view that the programmes in these three aspects of the Himachal Pradesh University will be strengthened by collaboration with Southern Illinois University, U.S.A. provided the visiting professor is very carefully chosen. The support for the development of Horticulture, Forestry, and Mass Communication Technology and media are of special significance to the programmes of Himachal Pradesh University.

It will not be possible for the Council to make any special financial provisions in support of this technical cooperation beyond the financial assistance that it will provide to the Himachal Pradesh University for its autonomous agriculture complex during the Fifth Five year plan.

The Council recommends the proposal for technical collaboration for approval, in principal.

The matter is placed before the Commission for further consideration.

E.O.(CP)

A copy of the notes placed before the UGC at its meeting held on 8.7.1974 (Item No. 36).

The Ministry of Education has forwarded for the advice of the University Grants Commission a proposal received from the Southern Illinois University for mutual co-operation between the University of Himachal Pradesh and Southern Illinois University.

In January, 1973, Dr. Herbert Marshall of the Southern Illinois University wrote to the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs about a programme which was discussed by him two years ago when the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh Dr. Y.S. Parmar visited the United States and was a guest of the Southern Illinois University, investigating possible co-operation in the technical spheres for the development of the economy of Himachal Pradesh. Of the three proposals referred to the Government of India's concurrence under this programme, one relating to mutual cooperation between the University of Himachal Pradesh and Southern Illinois University has been referred to the University Grants Commission by the Government for advice. The detailed scheme drawn up by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for collaboration are given in Appendix.

I. It is seen from the proposals for collaboration, the two universities will only have a courtesy relationship which will include:-

- (a) exchange of literature and ideas;
- (b) a member of teaching staff of the University of Southern Illinois may spend whole or part of his sabbatical leave with Himachal Pradesh University;
- (c) a member of the University of Himachal Pradesh staff, may visit Southern Illinois University on short assignment for research and teaching if necessary facilities are available.

II. Exchange of students

The Southern Illinois University would be requested to take two students for each academic session for studies in various disciplines. The entire expenditure on these students will be borne by the Illinois University after making provisions for suitable fellowships/scholarships etc. The Himachal Pradesh University in exchange may take two students from the Southern Illinois University on similar terms and conditions if they desire to depute them.

The scheme, however, does not give details about the courses and their duration both at Himachal Pradesh University and Southern Illinois University.

(104)

III. The programme suggested by the Government of Himachal Pradesh also provides for technical co-operation for the development of economy of Himachal Pradesh specially in apple growing. For this the University of Southern Illinois is to provide specialists in Horticulture and Forestry for a period of about six months in an academic year to work in Simla in collaboration with the Departments of Horticulture and Forest.

The University of Southern Illinois will further make available equipments for the establishment of advanced laboratories concerning fruits and forest trees cultivation preservation, soil-science, weather forecast, plant protection, plant propagation etc. in Himachal Pradesh. Only such equipments which are not available in India would be obtained under this programme.

The Southern Illinois University will also be requested to make available mass communication technology and media for covering Himachal Pradesh in general and agricultural campus in Solan, in particular and also advanced media of mass education is proposed to be introduced at Simla with the help of Southern Illinois University. These programmes under III above, however are to be worked out by the University of Southern Illinois and the concerned departments of the State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

R.O. (CP)

(COPY)

CHIEF SECRETARY

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
SIMLA-4

D.O. No. PS-25/72

Dated 23rd March, 1974

Subject:- Co-operation in various spheres between Himachal Pradesh and the University of Southern Illinois.

My dear Shri Teja,

Kindly refer to your D.O. letter No. WII/327/24/73, dated May 29, 1973, on the above subject.

2. As desired, we have examined the matter and framed proposals on the three areas of co-operation as under:-

- i) Establishment of a sister-city relationship between Simla and Carbondale

As suggested in para 3 of your letter, this relationship will be processed directly by the Simla Municipal Corporation, and the Himachal Pradesh Government do not propose to be formally involved in an official capacity. In the first instance, the Simla Municipal Corporation proposes to affiliate itself with the city of Carbondale and the Himachal Pradesh Government have given clearance to their proposal. The City Council of Carbondale has already passed a resolution for its affiliation with the city of Simla.

- ii) Mutual co-operation between the University of Himachal Pradesh and Southern Illinois University.

In the beginning, the Himachal Pradesh University proposes to have only a courtesy relationship with the University of Southern Illinois, which will include -

- a) Exchange of literature and ideas;
- b) a member of teaching staff of the University of Southern Illinois may spend whole or part of his sabbatical leave with H.P. University;
- c) a member of H.P. University staff, may visit Southern Illinois University on short assignment for research and teaching if necessary facilities are available.

(106)

- iii) Technical co-operation for the development of the economy of Himachal Pradesh, especially in apple growing.

The University of Southern Illinois has advanced technology on temperate fruits and forest trees and these two fields of economy are most important for Himachal Pradesh. In order to benefit from their developed technology in these fields, we propose to train our scientists, students and farmers and give them opportunities to widen their know-how. To begin with, the programme will be on the following lines:-

Qualified scientists with specialisation in horticulture and forestry are proposed to be requisitioned. The experts may be needed for a period of about six months, in an academic year. The headquarters of the experts shall be in the sister City of Simla and they will work in collaboration with the Departments of Horticulture and Forest. The jobs which the experts may be required to undertake will be as follows:-

- (i) to assist the representative departments in assessing the feasibility of bringing improvements in the field of horticulture and forestry, to work out crop husbandry schedules and to guide in cultivation practices as well as to guide in the introduction of better and latest species and varieties of different fruits and forest trees.
- (ii) To assist in the teaching of the graduate and postgraduate students of horticulture and forestry at Agricultural Campus, Solan, by arranging special lectures on different aspects of fruits and forest trees cultivation and their utilization etc. They will also help the University authorities in introducing the latest techniques in teaching and examinations of students.

The national counterparts of these scientists will be the senior officers in the Departments of Horticulture and Forestry in Himachal Pradesh as well as Head of the Departments of Horticulture and Forestry in the Agricultural Campus, Solan, Himachal Pradesh.

The funds required for meeting the internal cost of these experts/scientists would be made available by the Department of Horticulture and Forestry, Himachal Pradesh, as well as by the Agricultural Campus, Solan proportionately. Total expenses to be incurred on one expert for six months would come to about Rs. 18,900/-.

Similar facilities will be sought for scientists going to Carbondale University from Himachal Pradesh.

III Exchange of students

The Southern Illinois University would be requested to take two students for each academic session for studies in various disciplines. The entire expenditure on these students will be borne by the Illinois University after making provision of suitable fellowship/scholarship etc. The Himachal Agricultural University in exchange may take two

students from the southern Illinois University on similar terms and conditions if they desire to depute them.

III. Exchange of Farmers

Himachal Pradesh would be sending delegations of farmers/ orchardists consisting of six members in each batch for a period of 2-3 months once in a year. The farmer will stay with the farming families covered under the extension service of Southern Illinois and in exchange Himachal Pradesh would welcome similar delegations from Southern Illinois for stay with progressive orchardists in Himachal Pradesh.

IV. Exchange of Material

Carbandale is known to be a very beautiful city where many ornamental trees are planted along roadsides. Simla is also one of the richest places in Himalayan flora and a large number of flower and fruit trees are found growing, even wild, in the vicinity of Simla town. The Himalayan rhododendrons have no parallel in their beauty. Frequent and free exchange of flora between the two sister cities will benefit both the places in enriching their flowers and fruit wealth.

V. Import of equipments

University of Southern Illinois will be requested to make available equipments for establishment of advanced laboratories concerning fruits and forest trees cultivation preservation, soil-science, weather forecast, plant protection, plant propagation etc. in Himachal Pradesh. However, only such equipments as are not available in India would be obtained under this programme.

VI. Import of mass communication technology and media

Southern Illinois University is famous for its mass communication media and Himachal Pradesh in general and Agricultural Campus, Solan, in particular, will be enriched by their experience in this respect. Also advanced media of mass education can be introduced at Simla with the help of Southern Illinois University.

3. I shall now be grateful if Government of India's approval in principle is conveyed to us for the implementation of these programmes so that we could commence consultations with the University of Southern Illinois in the light of our proposals.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
sd/-
(U.N. SHARMA)

Shri J.S. Teja,
Joint Secretary (AMB),
Ministry of External Affairs,
Government of India,
New Delhi-11.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

108

Meeting:

Dated: September 9, 1974.

Item No.15: To consider a reference received from Rajasthan University regarding nominations for members of various Selection Committees of the Rajasthan University set up by it.

The Rajasthan University has informed the University Grants Commission that recently the State Government has promulgated "the Rajasthan University teachers and officers (special conditions of service) Ordinance, 1974 (copy enclosed) (Appendix-I). This Ordinance provides for the constitution of selection committees for making appointments of the officers and teachers of the universities. The UGC is required to make the following nominations for constituting various selection committees that are to be set up under the terms of the Ordinance.

- (i) An eminent Educationist - to be nominated by the Chancellor, to be chosen from out of a Panel drawn up by a Committee, consisting of the (a) Chancellor's nominee who will be the Chairman of the Committee, (b) a nominee of the Chairman, U.G.C., (c) and a nominee of the Vice-Chancellor of the University concerned.
- (ii) On each subject committee an expert out of the panels of experts for each such subject recommended by the U.G.C. is to be selected by the Syndicate of the University. This implies that the U.G.C. is to supply to the University, a list of subject-wise experts.

The list of subjects in which panels of experts are needed is given in Appendix-II. The University has also requested that the Commission may supply a panel of at least 20 names in each subject to the University for this purpose.

The provisions made in the Ordinance have far-reaching implications and the University Grants Commission has not been consulted earlier as to whether it would agree to undertake this responsibility as specified in the Ordinance or in any similar Act of the Legislature.

The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

E.O. (CP)

Kapahi

THE RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITIES' TEACHERS AND OFFICERS
(SPECIAL CONDITION OF SERVICES) ORDINANCE, 1974:

109

An Ordinance

to provide for special conditions of service of teachers and officers of the Universities in Rajasthan and for matters connected therewith.

Whereas as a measure of raising standards of higher education in Rajasthan, it is expedient in public interest to make effective provisions for securing an impartial selection of personnel by a uniform standard of recruitment in all the Universities of Rajasthan;

And whereas the Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly is not at present in session;

And whereas the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action in this behalf;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Article 213 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Rajasthan hereby makes and promulgates, in the twenty-fifth year of the Republic of India, the following Ordinance, namely:-

1. Short title and extent: (1) This Ordinance may be called the Rajasthan Universities' Teachers and Officers (Special Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 1974.

2. It extends to the whole of the State of Rajasthan.

2. Definitions: (1) In this Ordinance, unless the subject or context otherwise requires -

(i) "faculty concerned" means the faculty of the University, in which the vacancy of a teachers is to be filled by selection to be made under this Ordinance;

(ii) "Head of the department concerned" means the Head of that department of the University concerned, in which the vacancy of a teacher is to be filled in by selection under this Ordinance, and includes any person who for the time being performs the function of the Head of the Department of the University concerned in accordance with the relevant law;

(iii) "Officer" means the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar, the Assistant Registrar, the Librarian of a University and includes any other officer by whatever name, designated and declared by the Statutes to be an Officer of that University;

110

- (iv) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance;
- (v) "relevant law" means an enactment of the Rajasthan State Legislature establishing a University in Rajasthan and it includes the Statutes, Ordinances, bye-laws, rules, notifications or Orders made thereunder and as amended from time to time;
- (vi) "Schedule" means the schedule to this Ordinance;
- (vii) "Syndicate" means the Syndicate of a University and includes the Executive Council, if any, constituted by the relevant law;
- (viii) "teacher" means a Professor, Reader or a Lecturer of any faculty of a University and such other person, by whatever name designated by or under the relevant law, imparting instructions, guiding and conducting research in a University;
- (ix) "University" means a University established in Rajasthan by an Act of the State Legislature;
- (x) "University concerned" means the University in which any vacancy of a teacher or an officer is to be filled up;
- (xi) "Vice-Chancellor" means the Vice-Chancellor of the University concerned, and includes any person who for the time being performs the functions of the Vice-Chancellor of the University concerned according to the relevant law.

(2) All other expressions used but defined in this Ordinance shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them under the relevant law.

3. Restrictions on appointments of teachers & officers:

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the relevant law, as from the commencement of this Ordinance, no teacher and no officer in any University in Rajasthan shall be appointed except on the recommendation of the Selection Committee constituted under Section 4.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (3), every appointment of a teacher or of an officer in any University made in contravention of subsection (1) shall be null and void.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall apply to the appointment of a teacher or an officer as a step-gap arrangement for a period not

exceeding six months or to the appointment of a part-time teachers.

4. Constitution of Selection Committees: - (1) For every selection of a teacher or of an officer in a University, there shall be constituted a committee consisting of the following:-

- (i) Vice-Chancellor of the University concerned, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;
- (ii) An eminent educationist to be nominated by the Chancellor for a period of one year;
- (iii) The Education Commissioner, Rajasthan or the Director of College Education, Rajasthan when nominated by the Education Commissioner, Rajasthan; and
- (iv) Such other persons as members specified in column 2 of the Schedule for the selection of the teachers and officers mentioned in column 1 thereof.

(2) For purposes of this selection, the eminent educationist to be nominated by the Chancellor shall be chosen from out a panel of names drawn up by a committee consisting of the Chancellor's nominee who will be the Chairman of the Committee, a nominee of the Chairman, University Grants Commission and a nominee of the Vice-Chancellor of the University concerned.

(3) The person nominated by the Chancellor under sub-section (2) shall be the member of every selection committee constituted during the course of one year from the date of his nomination;

Provided that the Chancellor may for good reasons cancel the nomination at any time before the expiry of the period of his nomination.

(4) No person shall be eligible to be nominated as an expert on any selection committee in any one year if he has been a member of any two selection committees during the course of the same year.

(5) No person who has been nominated as an expert on any selection committee under this section shall be eligible to participate in the selection of a teacher if during the course of two years preceding the date of selection, either any of the candidates for selection has been the student of the expert or the expert has examined the thesis of such candidate.

5. Procedure of selection committees:- (1) The procedure to be followed by a selection committee in making its recommendation and the criterion to be applied in making the selection as also the quorum required for its meeting shall be prescribed.

112

(2) Every selection committee shall be bound by the qualifications laid down in the relevant law for the post of a teacher or of an officer.

6. Disqualification for appointment on the Committees:

(1) A person shall be disqualified for being or for continuing as a member of any selection committee or for taking part in any selection under this Ordinance if he -

- (a) is personally interested in a candidate for any selection; or
- (b) is of unsound mind; or
- (c) is adjudged insolvent; or
- (d) has by reason of health or any other bodily infirmity, become incapable of acting; or
- (e) is convicted of an offence of moral turpitude or is arrested for an offence against the security or State; or
- (f) has so abused his position as a member of any selection committee as to render his continuance on the selection committee detrimental to the interest of the University or of the general public.

7. Vacancy or defect not to invalidate selections:

Subject to the provisions as to the requirement of quorum, no act, proceeding or selection made by a selection committee shall be questioned on the ground of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the nomination of a member of such committee.

8. Transfer of officers: (1) The Chancellor may, for Administrative reasons, transfer an officer of a University to any other University.

(2) Such officer upon his transfer shall carry with him to the University to which he is transferred such other conditions of service as may be specified in the order of transfer.

9. Ordinance to have over-riding effect: (1) The provisions of this Ordinance shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in the relevant law.

(2) So much of the relevant law as provides for the matters covered by this Ordinance shall, as from the commencement of this Ordinance, cease to have effect as respects those matters.

10. Power to make rules: - (1) The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance, and, in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for any matter which is by this Ordinance required to be prescribed or for which rules may be made under this Ordinance.

(2) All rules made under this Ordinance shall be laid for not less than thirty days before the State Legislature as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such re-session or modification as the State Legislature may make, during the sessions in which they are so laid or the session immediately following:-

S C H E D U L E

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Professor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Dean of the Faculty concerned; (ii) Head of the Department concerned, if he is a Professor; (iii) Two persons not connected with the University concerned who have special knowledge of interest in the subject with which the Professor to be appointed will be concerned, to be nominated by the Syndicate, <u>one of whom shall be out of a panel of names recommended by the University Grants Commission, and the other shall be out of a panel of names recommended by the Academic Council of the University concerned.</u> |
| 2. Reader, Lecturer and any other teacher by whatever name designated having his pay in the scale of a Reader or a Lecturer but lower than that of a Professor. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) One Professor of the Department concerned to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor; (ii) Two persons not connected with the University, who have special knowledge of or interest in the subject with which the candidate to be selected will be concerned, one of whom shall be nominated by the Syndicate <u>out of a panel of names recommended by the University Grants Commission</u> and the other shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor concerned out of the panel of names recommended by the Academic Council of the University concerned. |

114

3. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrar, or any other officer by whatever name designated and having the pay scale equivalent to or lower than that of the Registrar and Deputy Registrar but not lower than that of the Asstt. Registrar.
- (i) One member of the Syndicate nominated by it.

4. Librarian.

Two persons not connected with the University, who have special knowledge of the subject of library science or library administration, out of whom one to be nominated by the Syndicate out of a panel of names recommended by the University Grants Commission, and the other to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor concerned.

Governor of Rajasthan

.....

Kapahi

115

APPENDIX-II TO ITEM NO. 13

LIST OF SUBJECTS IN WHICH PANEL OF EXPERTS IS REQUESTED

1. English
2. Hindi
3. Sanskrit
4. Urdu
5. History & Indian Culture
6. Library Science & Documentation
7. Home Science
8. Drawing & Painting
9. Music
10. Philosophy
11. Psychology
12. Economics
13. Political Science
14. Sociology
15. Public Administration
16. Geography
17. Physics
18. Chemistry
19. Mathematics
20. Statistics
21. Botany
22. Zoology
23. Geology
24. Economic Administration & Financial Management
25. Accountancy & Business Statistics
26. Business Administration
27. Law
28. Adult Education
29. Foreign Languages
 - (a) French
 - (b) German
 - (c) Russian.

.....

Kapahi

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

116

Meeting :

Dated : 9th September, 1974.

- Item No. 15 To consider the report of a committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the working of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1st March, 1972 (Item No. 18) considered the report of a committee appointed by it to review the working of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar. The Commission generally accepted the report of the review committee and decided that the Vishwavidyalaya may consider and implement the recommendations of the committee. A statement indicating the observations/recommendations made by the committee and the comments of the vishwavidyalaya is attached (Annexure-I). The Commission noted the views of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya on the report of the committee at its meeting held on 6th September, 1972 (item No. 27) and decided that another committee may visit the Vishwavidyalaya to look into the implementation of the recommendations made by the committee.

Accordingly a committee under the Chairmanship of Professor J.N Kapoor, former Vice-Chancellor of Meerut University, visited the Vishwavidyalaya on the 3rd November, 1973. A copy of the report of the committee is attached (Annexure-II).

Main observations and conclusions of the Committee :

1. The Vishwavidyalaya has taken certain measures for improving its working after the visit of the UGC Committee in April, 1971. These measures included regular meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and other bodies, revision of courses of all subjects, following the prescribed procedures for appointment to teaching positions and streamlining the procedure concerning matters of examination and examination results.
2. The enrolment in different courses has gone down considerably at the postgraduate level from 178 in 1971 to 75 in 1973 and that too inclusive of 9 students who are already employed.
3. The Committee considered it odd that an institution having the status of a university and with all the paraphernalia of a university had only a total enrolment of less than 100 (91 in 1973) in their Ved and Arts College as against a total number of 30 teachers. Further the average work-load for a teacher is rather low. Some teachers had only work for 6 periods a week though some others had work upto 24 periods.

p.t.o.

119

4. The Viswa Vidyalaya follows a strange system under which it allows students working for their research degree to study outside the jurisdiction of the Vishwavidyalaya and also to work under teachers who do not belong to it and live outside its jurisdiction. The Departments in the Vishwavidyalaya could not be said to be undertaking research work, since neither the teachers belong to the Vishwavidyalaya nor the research candidates work in the library of the Vishwavidyalaya or at its headquarters. No claim for research work can, therefore, be made by the Vishwavidyalaya and its departments.
5. A person can get a Ph.D. degree from the Vishwavidyalaya without one of its teachers being his guide.
6. Though there has been some improvement in the administrative set up of the Vishwavidyalaya especially through the efforts of the present Vice-Chancellor, the Vishwavidyalaya is yet to establish itself in the community of universities in the country.
7. Apart from the fact that the institution is very uneconomical and the cost per scholar is high, the Vishwavidyalaya is also not able to attract good quality students and those students who have joined have done so after they have failed to secure admission in other universities or they join because they are employed in and around Hardwar.
8. The library facilities are not put to proper use. The Vishwavidyalaya does not attract well qualified teachers.
9. Though the main purpose of granting university status to Gurukul Kangri appears to have been to enable it to specialise in Vedic studies and Sanskrit literature, this does not seem to have been achieved as out of 75 students for postgraduate courses in 1973, only 6 had joined courses in Vedic literature and 4 for Sanskrit. The rest of the students were admitted for courses for which facilities are available in other universities. No research work worth the name in Vedic and Sanskrit literature appears to have been undertaken by its research scholars.
10. Taking into account all these factors, the Committee has felt that no useful purpose has been served in granting status of an institution deemed to be university to Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya and the present activities and standing of the Vishwavidyalaya do not justify the continuance of the deemed university status to it.

(118)

The work being done by the Vishwavidyalaya can even be accomplished by it being attached to a university as an affiliated college, which would not only result in considerable saving of public funds but would also improve the quality of students passing out of the Vishwavidyalaya.

The Ministry of Education had received a number of complaints against the Vishwavidyalaya which had been referred for comments to the Vishwavidyalaya. These with the Comments of the Secretariat of Ministry of Education are also attached (Annexure-III).

The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

E.O.(CP)

Statement showing the recommendation/observation made by the Committee appointed by the UGC to review the working of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar and comments of the Vishwavidyalaya on the recommendation/observation :

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

Comments by the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar

2. The Committee visited the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar and the Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, which is a constituent college of the Vishwavidyalaya on April 26 & 27 1971. Shri Kirpal Singh Narang was unable to join the committee. Professor Mainkar and Shri Chhabra could not visit the Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun.

3. The Committee went round the campus and visited the College, laboratories, library archaeological museum schools, Ayurvedic College, hostels, dairy farm, printing press and pharmacy. The Committee also held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, members of the teaching and administrative staff and some students.

4. The Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya was declared as an institution 'deemed' to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act in June 1962 for awarding B.A., B.Sc. and M.A. Degrees.* The Institution awards Alankar Degree (Vidyalankar and Vedalankar) which is considered equivalent to B.A. by the Government of India/purposes for of employment. At postgraduate level the institution provides facilities in the following subjects and awards M.A. and M.SC.degrees :

The Vishwavidyalaya has confirmed that item 1-7 are facts, therefore no comments have been offered by the Vishwavidyalaya.

- 1. Sanskrit Literature
- 2. Ancient Indian History and Culture
- 3. Psychology
- 4. Hindi Literature
- 5. English literature
- 6. Mathematics
- 7. Vedic Literature
- 8. Philosophy

* The Instt. has a Veda College, an Arts College and a Science College.

The Intermediate Section of the Science College is affiliated to the Board of Intermediate Education, U.P., while the Intermediate Section of the Arts

120

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee
College is a part of the Vishwavidyalaya.

Comments by the Gurukul
Kangri Vishwavidyalaya,
Hardwar.

5. The enrolment in the B.A., B.Sc. and M.A. Classes since 1966-67 is given below :

Class	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
B.A.	14	16	15	11	13	9
B.Sc.	141	170	197	110	103	125
M.A.	79	129	166	164	197	179
Total :	234	315	378	285	313	313

The enrolment in the B.A. and B.Sc. classes has gone down during the five years. However, in M.A. classes the enrolment has gone up. This is due to a large number of employees of various organisations in and around Hardwar joining those classes.

6. The following table gives the number of teachers in the three colleges :

<u>College</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>			
	<u>Reader</u>	<u>Head of the Deptt.</u>	<u>Lecturer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Veda College	1	-	6	7
Arts College	4	-	16	20
College of Science	-	5	7	12
	5	5	29	39

The overall teacher-pupil ratio worksout to 1:8. A statement showing the qualifications of the teachers and their experiences (except those in the college of Science) is attached. (Appendix I).

7. The Vishwavidyalaya has an Archaeological Museum which is a part of the Ancient Indian History and Culture Department. It has a good collection of paintings, Sculptures, manuscripts and old coins. The museum is stated to be interested in the collection and preservation of objects throwing light on the Uttar Khand region of the country. It also enlightenment and education. The Museum is mostly used by the students of the History Deptt.

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

Comments by the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya,
Hardwar

8. The Vishwavidyalaya library has a collection of about 78,000 books of which 43,000 are in English. The average number of readers in the library stated to be 150 and the daily issue of books is about 100. The Library is following the Dewey System of classification. The Text Book Section has about 2,000 books. The Collection of books in the library is good. However, no register for the daily users has been maintained in the library.

A register for the daily users is maintained in the library since May 1971. The average number of daily users is 86.

9. During discussions with the students representatives the Committee was informed that there were practically no facilities for curriculum and extra-curricular activities and games (both indoor and outdoor). There was no student union and there were no power arrangements for the students to stay in the hostel. There was apathy on the part of the Vishwavidyalaya authorities in making messing arrangements for the students in the hostels as for also carrying out repairs in the hostel building and for maintenance of proper cleanliness and sanitary conditions. It was pointed out to the committee that in some cases the students had to get the whitewashing and small repairs done at their own cost ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~understanding~~ that the amount would be reimbursed to them, but the same had not been repaid in spite of repeated reminders to the Vishwavidyalaya authorities. It was also complained that the rent charged for accommodation in the hostel and electricity charges were very high and needed to be rationalised. The students reciprocated favourably to the suggestion made by the Committee for managing the messes on cooperative basis, if the Vishwavidyalaya authorities provided them utensils and other facilities.

Regular committees have been formed in November 1971 for organising curricular and extra-curricular activities of the Vishwavidyalaya. A Hostel Committee for the proper management of the Hostel has also been formed and it has rationalised room rent, electricity and other charges. The Committee also looks into the complaints and grievances of the hostelers. The work of whitewashing and repairs of the Hostels has about been completed. Special attention is being given to maintain proper cleanliness and sanitary conditions in the hostels. Messing arrangements have since been made.

10. The teachers of the College complained that (i) the teachers' association had been suspended by the Vishwavidyalaya (ii) CPF Rules were not uniform for arts and science college teachers; (iii) there were also no proscribed leave rules as in other universities; (iv) there has practically been no participation of the teachers in the Senate, Syndicate and the Academic Council of the Vishwavidyalaya; (v) the Academic Council did not meet for the last five years inspite of representations by the teachers.

The Vishwavidyalaya authorities were not averse to the Teachers' Association and never suspended the same. However, the Association has ceased to function for the reasons best known to the teachers themselves. (ii) Uniform CP Fund rules have now been proscribed by the Syndicate and Senate for Arts & Science College Teachers and financial implications are being worked out. iii) Leave rules of Meerut University are being

(222)

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

vi) the syllabus was decided by the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar and Boards of studies were not consulted. (vii) Books prescribed rural years age were being contained; (viii) the examiners were appointed by the Registrar; and (ix) service conditions of the teachers should be the same basis as are available to teachers in other universities.

11. The non-teaching members of the Staff made the following points :

- i) The services conditions should be similar to those of the corresponding staff in the universities;
- ii) The non-teaching staff should be provided accommodation within the campus or in lieu thereof house rent allowance be paid;
- iii) There should be provision for free medical aid;

Comments by the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar

followed. There is also a proposal to adopt leave rules framed by the UGC. (iv) There has always been representations and participation of teachers on the Senate, Syndicate and the Academic Council. It is only the Syndicate that a vacancy at present exists because of Pendency of a case in the court of law. (v) The meeting of the Academic Council could not be held due to internal controversy and also due to the stoppage of the operation of bank accounts every now and then. The Vishwavidyalaya has stated that they have now started holding these meetings on a regular basis. (vi) It is stated that the syllabi as prepared in consultation with the experts were approved by the Vice-Chancellor and the Academic Council. The present syllabi have now been revised by the Board of Studies and passed by an Academic Council. (viii) The Examiner were appointed by the Registrar, who was authorised by the Academic Council. It is further stated that according to the revised constitution of the Vishwavidyalaya, the Board of Studies would recommend the norms of Examiner to the Vice-Chancellor. (ix) With regards to the service conditions of the teaching staff it is stated that the rules as applicable to the teaching staff of other universities are being examined and will be enforced.

- i) These are being examined by the Vishwavidyalaya and will soon be enforced.
- ii) Wherever possible the non-teaching staff has been provided with houses in campus and living those living the Municipal limit of Haridwar are being paid house rent.
- iii) A hospital attached to Ayurveda College is available for the benefit of the staff.

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

- iv) The pay scales of library staff should be revised;
- v) There should be provision for a rest room for the non-teaching staff;
- vi) The posts should be re-designated as Jr. Assistant Sr. Assistant, Superintendent etc.
- vii) Grants should be provided for the construction of staff quarters for non-teaching staff.
- viii) Uniform for Winter should be provided to Class IV employees;
- ix) The rent paid by the Class IV employees for quarters should be rationalised.

12. The Ministry of Education, and Social Welfare and the University Grants Commission had been receiving complaints about the various irregularities committed by the Vishwavidyalaya. The details of some these are given below :

a) Irregularities in the meetings of the Vishwavidyalaya Authorities

The existing rules and regulations of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya make the following provision for the meetings of the University bodies:

Senate : The Senate shall hold at least one meeting in a financial year.

Syndicate : The syndicate will meet at least four times a year.

Comments of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar

123

- iv) The pay scales of library staff have since been revised.
- v) The Govt. of India has been approached for funds for the construction of a restroom for non-teaching staff.
- vi) The posts have been reorganised according to the directive of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education.
- vii) A separate proposal for the construction of staff quarters for the non-teaching staff has been sent for the consideration of the Commission.
- viii) A separate provision for the uniform to Class IV is being made in the budget.
- ix) 10% of basic pay of class IV is being made in the budget.

There have been regular meetings of the Senate. As regards the venue of the meetings Delhi was more economical since a number of members ^{were} from Delhi. Now the meetings are being held at Hardwar as suggested by the Review Committee.

Syndicate : The meetings of the syndicate could not be held on account of litigation and controversy, therefore the matters were placed direct before the Senate.

With regards to the meetings of the Academic Council the reasons for not holding the meeting may please be seen vide item (v) of paragraph 10 above.

(12-4)

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

There have been complaints that no regular meetings of the Senate had been held. On an enquiry from the Registrar, the Committee was informed that the meetings of the Senate were held on the following dates :

<u>Date</u>	<u>Venue</u>
1. 5.1.1963	New Delhi
2. 26.1.1963	Hardwar
3. 17.1.1963	-do-
4. 7.4.1963	-do-
5. 28.7.1963	New Delhi
6. 27.3.1964	-do-
7. 27.9.1964	-do-
8. 11.4.1965	Hardwar
9. 19.9.1965	New Delhi
10. 16.10.1965	-do-
11. 20.11.1966	-do-
12. 27.11.1966	-do-
13. 30.7.1967	-do-
14. 10.11.1968	-do-
15. 21.9.1969	-do-
16. 18.10.1969	-do-
17. 2.8.1970	-do-

Although the Senate had been meeting once in a year, the meetings had been mostly in New Delhi instead of at Hardwar, where the Vishwavidyalaya is located. This has resulted in unnecessary expenditure on TA & DA.

The meeting of the Syndicate had been held on the following dates, according to the information supplied by the Vishwavidyalaya;

- 18.4.1964
- 26.8.1964
- 18.9.1965
- 17.10.1966
- 30.7.1967
- 2.8.1970

Comments by the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

Comments by the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar

It will be observed that the meetings have not been held according to the provisions in the rules and regulations of the Vishwavidyalaya, and the last meeting of the Syndicate was held after a period of three years. Since the Syndicate is a very important body of the Institution and has to transact, important executive business, it is not clear how the matters which required the approval of the Syndicate were got cleared without its meeting for three years. In some cases it is noticed that matters which required approval of the Syndicate were put up to Senate direct.

The dates of the meeting of the Academic Council are as under :

- 1. 12.5.1963
- 2. 26.5.1964
- 3. 8.6.1965
- 4. 21.8.1970

The last meeting of the Academic Council was held after a period of 5 years. The Committee was informed that the Vishwavidyalaya tried to hold a meeting of the Academic Council, but this had to be cancelled twice, as they had not enough funds to pay and TA to the members. The reason given by the Vishwavidyalaya is notconvincing as the Govt. of India have been paying maintenance grants to the institution regularly. It is not clear how the academic work of the institution which required the attention of the Academic Council was carried on for such a long time.

b) Irregularities in appointments :

The rules and regulations of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya provide the following with regard to the selection committees for appointment to teaching posts :

Full particulars in respect of each one were sent to Ministry of Education. All the appointments have been approved by the Syndicate and the Senate. If the cases of old appointments are renewed at this stage the Vishwavidyalaya will be dropped into

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

Comments by the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar

"The Selection Committee" - for the appointment of Professors/
Heads of Departments, Readers and Lecturers.

into litigation and unnecessary agitation. The new appointments are now being made in accordance with the set procedure.

Membership :

1. Vice-Chancellor; (2) Acharya of Gurukul; (3) Head of Deptt. concerned; (4) one person not connected with the Vishwavidyalaya; nominated by the Syndicate for his special knowledge of the subject; (5) a nominee of the Chancellor.

These members shall form a quorum and at least one of them must be an expert. There shall be two experts in the selection committee for the selection of professors/head of department and one expert each in the selection committee for the selection of readers-lecturers.

In the following cases it has been alleged that the appointments were not made according to the provision in the rules and regulations of the Vishwavidyalaya. The information supplied by the Vishwavidyalaya in reply to reference made by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is given below :

i) Appointment of Shri Virendra Arora as Lecturer in Mathematics

The Selection Committee consisted only of two persons - the Vice-Chancellor and an expert in the subject - who was nominated by the VC. The VC, however, represented himself on the selection committee as also Acharya (Pro-VC) and the Head of the Department. The expert appointed by the Syndicate could not attend the meeting and the VC nominated another expert in his place. The Visitors nominee and the Senate's representative were invited but could not attend the meeting.

ii) Appointment of Shri J.S. Sanger as Lecturer in History

The VC was away to Allahabad. The Acharya (Pro-VC) was not present in the meeting but he had authorised the Principal, Arts College to attend the meeting of the Committee on his behalf. The two experts were nominated in turn but neither of them came. Instead another expert was called with the approval of the VC. The Head of the Deptt. and a nominee of the Senate were

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

COMMITTEES OF THE GURUKUL MANGAL VISHWAVIDYALAYA, HARIWAR

Present.* Instead the Accountant of the Institution was asked to be present to take the record of the processings.

*The Registrar, who is the Secretary of the Selection Committee was also not present.

iii) Appointment of Shri Ram Prasad & Shri Satya Vrat (Lecturers in Vedic Literature)

The VC was present in the meeting of the selection committee in three capacities as Vice-Chancellor, as Pro-Vice-Chancellor(Acharya) and as Head of the Deptt. The Visitor's nominee and the Senate's representative could not attend the meeting. In the case of Shri Satya Vrat alone, the expert appointed by the Syndicate was present, but in the case of Shri Ram Prasad the Syndicate's expert could not attend the meeting and another expert with the approval of the VC was invited. Shri Ram Prasad was the only candidate who appeared for the interview.

iv) Appointment of Shri Omkar Nand, Lecturer in Philosophy

The Selection Committee which interviewed the candidate comprised of (a) Vice-Chancellor but in the capacity of Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor (b) An outside expert; (c) a Lecturer of the Philosophy Department; (d) Registrar (there being no Head of the Dept. at that time). The Senate's representative who was invited to attend the meeting could not attend. The Visitor's nominee could not be invited as the Visitor had not nominated his nominee. The expert nominated by the Synid Syndicate could not attend, and another expert (Principal, Arts College) was requested to attend the meeting of the selection committee as an outside exoert. Shri Omkar Nand was the only candidate to come for the interview and he was appointed without interview.

v) Appointment of Shri S.S. Bhagat, Head of the English Department

Sh. S.S. Bhagat did not have first class as required in the advertisement.

vi) Appointment of Shri Vijay Pal Singh as Head of the Deptt. of Mathematics

The advertisement was published on 1.9.1968 in only one newspapers and the

interview was held on 5.9.1968. Four applications were received but only two candidates appeared for the interview.

The Second candidate Shri R.C. Pandya, who was M.Sc., Ph.D. was not selected. Their applications are not available in the records. The nominee of the visitor was not invited the meeting of the selection committee. The Senate's nominee could not attend. The subject expert, who had agreed to serve as expert was not invited to attend the meeting. Instead a Reader in Mathematics from Roorkee University was invited. The Vice-Chancellor represented both Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and the Principal, Arts College was called to substitute the Head of the Department was not in position.

vii) Appointment of Shri Ganga Ram, as Registrar of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya

The selection committee consisted the following :

1. Lala Hans Raj Gupta, Mayor, Delhi.
2. Shri Ram Nath Bhalla, Secretary, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Panjab
3. Shri Raghubir Singh Sastri, Ex-MP
4. Shri Manohar Vidyalankar, then Vice-President, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Panjab
5. Pt. Setyavrat (then Vice-Chancellor).

The Vice-Chancellor could not attend the meeting. The Chancellor was a special invitee. The selection committee interviewed 3 persons (Shri Ganga Ram was not one of them) when the Selection Committee could not find a suitable person amongst the candidates called for interview, it decided to offer the post to Shri Ganga Ram, who had been in service of the Gurukul for the last 14 years. The rules and regulations of the Vishwavidyalaya do not lay down any composition for the selection committee for the post of registrar.

The appropriate course of action for the selection committee would have been to report to the Syndicate that no suitable candidate for the post of Registrar was available. It was then for the Syndicate to decide whether to readvertise the post or to offer it to another individual.

Apart from these complaints, the information received from the Vishwavidyalaya establishes that in a number of cases the recommendations had been sent direct to the Senate for approval, though under the rules, these should be submitted to the Syndicate. In some cases, the appointments appear to have been made before the approval of the Syndicate/Senate was obtained. The appointments made as early as

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

before the approval of the Syndicate/Senate was obtained. The appointments made as early as 1965 were confirmed by the Senate at its meeting held in September 1969.

c) Age of the Vice-Chancellor

A complaint had been received regarding the wrong entry in regard to the age of the Vice-Chancellor. It was alleged that the Vice-Chancellor Shri Priya Vrata got his date of birth altered to September 1906 as against August 1901 and got the benefit of service of 5 years. The Resident Magistrate, Hardwar, who is the official Receiver of the Vishwavidyalaya inspected the records at the instance of the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and informed that according to the original entries, the Vice-Chancellor was born in the month of August 1901. However, on account of the change that the VC managed to make in the Register (September 1906), he got the benefit of 5 years.

d) General Complaints

- i) The Vishwavidyalaya is not maintaining separate accounts in respect of grants received from the Govt. of India and the income received from fees, etc. from the students. The accounts are mixed up with the non-Vishwavidyalaya activities.
- ii) Income-tax due from the employees is not deducted on monthly basis but in lump sum towards the close of the year. This is against income tax law.
- iii) The Vishwavidyalaya paid electric and water charges on behalf of its staff and made adjustments thereof against the individuals salaries.

Comments of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar

Since Acharya Priya Vrata the then Vice-Chancellor has retired the matter may be treated as closed.

The Vishwavidyalaya is maintaining separate accounts in respect of grants received from Govt. of India & a separate cash book has been stated w.e.f. 1.7-72.

Steps are being taken to follow income tax law.

The electric charges are deducted from the salaries of the staff for the electricity consumed.

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

- IV) The Vishwavidyalaya made cash advances to the staff against their salaries due for the month and also maintained accounts in respect of advances in kind drawn by the employees from the cooperative store and adjusted all such advances against the salaries at the close of the month.
- v) There is no examination board to conduct the examinations
- vi) No moderators have been appointed.
- vii) The panel of examiners are appointed without the proposal submitted by the boards of studies and the recommendations of the Academic Council.
- viii) Under the rules the Convener of the Board of Studies is the Senior most member of the Department but the Registrar is the Convener.
- ix) The decisions of the Senate, Syndicate and other bodies are not circulated but kept secret.
- x) The results are published without putting them before the Academic Council.
- 13. According to the existing constitution of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya the composition of the Senate and Syndicate is as follows :
 - a) Senate
 - i) Office bearers of the Sabha :
(President 1, Vice-President 3, Secretary 1, Asstt. Secretaries 2, Treasurer 1, Libn.1 = Total 9

Comments of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya

No advances in kind or cash are now given to members of the staff.

An Examination Board has been set up which has conducted the examination this year.

The Vishwavidyalaya has now decided to appoint moderators from the new session.

The Panel of examiners are now recommended by the Board of Studies.

The Convener of the Board of Studies who is senior most member of the department presents the papers in the meeting. This year the meetings were called by the convener.

The decisions of the Syndicate, Senate and other bodies are printed therefore, the question of keeping them secret does not arise.

This year the Vishwavidyalaya placed the results before the Examination Board of Academic Council before publishing and this procedure in will be followed in future also.

The revised constitution prepared by the Ministry of Education in consultation with UGC has been accepted with minor modifications on 25.6.1972.

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

Comments of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya

ii)	Vice-Chancellor(Governor) of the Gurukula Kangri	1
iii)	Acharya Ved Mahavidyalaya (Pro-Vice-Chancellor)	1
iv)	Principal of the Kanya Gurukula, Dehradun	1
v)	Manager of the Kanya Gurukula, Dehradun	1
vi)	Representatives of the Registered Snataks (graduates) of Kanya Gurukula, Kangri	2
vii)	Representatives of the Registered Snataks (graduates) of Kanya Gurukula, Dehradun	1
viii)	Representatives of the teachers of the colleges affiliated to the Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	1
ix)	Nominees of the Arya Prathindidhi Sabha, Pb.	5
x)	Nominee of the Govt. of India	1
xi)	Nominee of the Government of U.P.	1
xii)	Educationists (to be nominated by the UGC)	3
b)	<u>Syndicate</u>	
i)	Vice-Chancellor, Ex-Officio, Chairman	1
ii)	Acharya Ved Mahavidyalaya (Pro-Vice-Chancellor)	1
iii)	Treasurer	
iv)	Two members to be nominated by the Senate	2
v)	Two eminent educationists to be elected by Senate	2
vi)	Two members representing Teaching Staff	2

- vii) Acharya Kanya Gurukula Dehradun 1
- viii) Principal Degree Colleges by rotation 1
- ix) Two educationists nominated by UCC
- x) One person nominated by the Govt. of India
- xi) One person nominated by Govt. of U.P.

It will be seen that the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Panjab, plays a dominant role in the management of the affairs of the Vishwavidyalaya. The President of the Sabha functions as the Chancellor. Of the 27 members of the Senate 9 are the office bearers and 5 are the nominees of the Sabha. The Syndicate has 15 members. There is, however, no direct representation of the Sabha on it.

The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Panjab is the controlling body of the Vishwavidyalaya according to the existing constitution. A splinter group of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha has been seeking to wrest control of the Sabha and the organisations under its control. In June 1969 the splinter group unilaterally announced, among others, the office bearers of the Vishwavidyalaya in pursuance to the elections held by it to the Sabha. This led to the depending of the crisis between two factions of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha the one already in control and the other seeking to take over the organisation. A number of suits and counter suits were filed by both these factions in the courts of Panjab and U.P. In order to safeguard its position the Panjab National Bank where the Vishwavidyalaya held its account, stopped the operation of the account by the Registrar in position. Later on the Civil Judge Roorkee at Saharanpur in his judgement dated 16.3.1970 declared that the District Magistrate, Saharanpur, or his nominee or Resident Magistrate, Harwar would operate the Bank accounts and also control the financial operations. The Resident Magistrate, Harwar is accordingly functioning as the official receiver of the Institute.

14. The functioning of the Vishwavidyalaya appears to be in a very bad shape. There has been complete failure of administrative machinery and the rules and regulations have been flouted occasionally. The University bodies have not met according to the provisions of the rules and regulations. The academic atmosphere has been completely spoiled and it is very difficult to say whether there has been proper utilization of the Government funds. Some drastic steps are necessary to bring the institution back to its normal functioning.

Persistent efforts have been made to bring back the Vishwavidyalaya to its normal functioning after the appointment of the new Vice-Chancellor. The various Bodies of the Vishwavidyalaya have been meeting

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

Comments of the Gurukul Kanari Vishwavidyalaya

ii) There is immediate need for the revision of the Constitution of the various bodies of the Vishwavidyalaya so as to make it democratic and free from party politics. The representative of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha on the Vishwavidyalaya should be the barest minimum & the academic community should guide the working of the Vishwavidyalaya.

regularly according to Rules & Regulations. The academic atmosphere is now completely congenial. The administrative machinery has been streamlined and all the rules & regulations have been strictly followed. The examinations also were held successfully under strict supervision without any deviation from the rules. There is now smooth running in all respects.

The constitution has been revised.

iii) The enrolment in B.A. has been extremely low and going down from year to year. It is difficult to imagine an institution of University level with enrolment of about ten students at the first degree. Such low enrolment raises the cost for scholar to a figure which a country like ours may not be able to support.

Efforts are being made to raise the enrolments.

iv) The Committee noted with distress that M.A. classes in different subjects were organised in the morning for two to three hours and there were no fixed timings. The times were changed frequently. The Committee observed that a large number of students enrolled in the institutions were full time employees of other organisations viz. HEL, Hardwar, CSRI, Roorkee and the Antibiotics, Rishikesh. A statement indicating the students employed in other organisations and also on the rolls of the Vishwavidyalaya simultaneously is attached (Appendix II). It would be seen that in many cases there is overlapping of the working hours of the organisations where the students are employed and the college timings. Obviously, the students do not attend the classes regularly. Further, There is no system of tutorials for M.A. Classes. We are at a loss to understand how in the prevailing atmosphere, the postgraduate classes are being run by the Vishwavidyalaya where there are practically no tutorials and no intimate contact between students and the teachers.

From last year regular timings have been maintained for M.A. Classes and the rules of attendance are strictly adhered to from this year the classes would be held during the day. The tutorials system is being introduced from this year.

1124
Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

v) The collection of books in the library is good. But no proper record of the daily users is being maintained. This should be done. For the text-book section of the library multiple copies of the text-books have been purchased but no proper use seems to have been made of the multiple copies. There are also cracks in the library building which require immediate repairs.

vi) There is acute dissatisfaction amongst the students with regard to the academic atmosphere, provision physical facilities and hostel arrangements. The hostels in the Vishwavidyalaya have no messing arrangements although provision for messes exists in the hostels. In some cases a few students have joined together and are running their own messes. But a majority of them take food from outside. The rent charged from the students is also high and needs to be reduced. There is also need for improving the lighting arrangements outside the hostels and also for proper sanitary conditions. The Vishwavidyalaya should have a separate hostel for postgraduate students so as to attract good students.

vii) The grievances of the staff need to be looked into thoroughly so as to restore proper academic atmosphere. There should be due representation of the teachers on the bodies of the Vishwavidyalaya. The service conditions of the employees (both teaching and non-teaching) should be similar to those prevailing in other universities. Likewise, the staff should also have facilities like Provident Fund, Pension, Medical Aid etc.

Comments of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya

Proper records of the daily users of the library is being maintained. The students are encouraged to make use of the text-books. The cracks in the library building are being repaired.

Physical facilities are being made available to the students. Satisfactory messing arrangements have also been made. The rent charged from students has been rationalized. The lighting arrangements have been made outside the hostel. A separate hostel has been earmarked for the postgraduate students.

According to the revised constitution, the teachers should have their representation on the bodies of the Vishwavidyalaya. The service condition of the teaching & non-teaching staff are being made on the basis of the Central Universities. Facilities of the provident fund are already uniform. With regard to pension, a proposal has been sent to Ministry of Education. However, in view of the existing C.P. Fund benefit available to the staff, only the payment of gratuity may be feasible.

Recommendation/Observation made by the Committee

Comments of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya

15. In view of the above, the Committee strongly feels that the Vishwavidyalaya as not been functioning properly as an institution deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. Many of the irregularities could be removed to the present constitution and non adherence of rules and regulations while making appointments. We suggest that before a final decision regarding continuance or otherwise of the recommendation is taken the Vishwavidyalaya be given an opportunity to amend the constitution, review the appointments made and the courses offered particularly at the postgraduate level. This process should be completed by June 30, 1972 and the position reviewed again.

16. The Committee also considered the proposal of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya for bringing the Ayurvedic College under the purview of the Vishwavidyalaya as a 'deemed' university. In view of the existing position of Vishwavidyalaya, the Committee did not recommend that the Ayurvedic College should be brought under the purview of the Vishwavidyalaya as a deemed university.

Report of the Committee to review the working
of Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Harwar

The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee to review the working of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya Harwar. The Committee visited the institution in April, 1971. The report of the Committee was considered by the UGC at its meeting on March 1, 1972. The Commission generally accepted the report of the Review Committee and desired that the Vishwavidyalaya may consider and implement the recommendations of the Committee. A statement indicating the observations/recommendations made by the Committee and the comments of the Vishwavidyalaya is attached (Appendix I). An extract from the letter dated 30th June, 1972 from the Vice-Chancellor, Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Harwar is reproduced below:

"It is true that in view of the peculiar conditions prevailing in the Vishwavidyalaya for quite some time, it had not been functioning in the manner in which it was expected, but a perusal of the comments attached herewith will convince you that since July, 1971 i.e. when I assumed charge of the Vishwavidyalaya as its Vice-Chancellor, persistent efforts have been made to bring back the Vishwavidyalaya to its lost glory. The various bodies of the Vishwavidyalaya have been regularly meeting and discharging their functions according to the provisions of the constitution. The academic as well as administrative atmosphere has now considerably improved. So far as the Government funds are concerned I can say without any fear of contradiction that there has been no misuse of them. I assure you that with the passage of time the Vishwavidyalaya will be restored to its old image and will certainly come up to your expectations. Vishwavidyalaya authorities are determined to make it a sacred temple of learning as envisaged by its saint founder swami Shraddha Nand Ji.

I hope and trust that with your good wishes and kind co-operation, the Vishwavidyalaya will soon fall in line with the reputed universities of the country".

2. The Commission noted the views of the Vishwavidyalaya on the report of the Committee at its meeting on September 6, 1972 and desired that a Committee may visit the Vishwavidyalaya to look into the implementation of the recommendations made by the

137

Committee. Accordingly a Committee with the following members was constituted:

1. Prof. J.N. Kapur,
Vice-Chancellor
Meerut University,
Meerut.
2. Prof. T.G. Mainkar
Professor of Sanskrit
Bombay University,
Bombay
3. Shri R.S. Chitkara,
Director,
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare
New Delhi.

Officer of the Commission

Shri L.R. Mal
Education Officer
University Grants Commission

3. The Committee visited the Vishwavidyalaya on 3rd November 1973. The Committee held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, members of the teaching staff, students and non-teaching staff. The Committee also visited the Colleges of the Vishwavidyalaya, its library and the students' hostels.

4. During the course of discussions with the Vice-Chancellor the Committee was informed that since the visit of the UGC Committee in April 1971, the following measures have been taken for improving the working of the Vishwavidyalaya:

- (i) Regular meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, Academic Councils and the Board of Studies have been convened.
- (ii) The courses of all the subjects have been thoroughly revised.
- (iii) An Examination Committee has also been formed which has met regularly.
- (iv) Results and other examination matters have been placed before the Committee for approval and final acceptance by the Academic Council.

(contd..P-3)

(138)

- (v) Extra-curricular activities have been intensified and a Sports Committee has been formed.
- (vi) A Hostel Committee has also been constituted and improvements have been made in the amenities provided to the students.
- (vii) A canteen has also been provided in the campus and good lighting arrangements made within the campus.
- (viii) The library and other buildings have been repaired and all the buildings in the campus have been white-washed.
- (ix) A separate bank account in the name of the Vishwavidyalaya has also been opened.
- (x) The draft constitution of the Vishwavidyalaya has been modified on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Education and is under their consideration.

It was clarified to the Committee that for appointment to the teaching posts, the advertisement is given in two papers with a margin of fifteen days. Three weeks' time is provided for interviews. Only one expert in the subject is nominated by the Syndicate on the Selection Committee.

5. During the course of discussions with the teachers, the following points were made:

- (i) Postgraduate courses in Science should be started.
- (ii) There is no representation of the teachers on the Syndicate and it should be provided.
- (iii) There is no provision for medical relief and it should be made.
- (iv) There should be regular day time classes and the period should be of one hour duration (at present it is of 40 minutes).
- (v) The book grant for departments is inadequate and should be enhanced.
- (vi) The conduct of examinations in the Vishwavidyalaya has been satisfactory.

(contd..P-4)

139

6. The following points were made out by the students in their meeting with the Committee:

- (i) No scholarships are provided in the College of Science. On the other hand all students of Vedalankar get scholarship.
- (ii) Sports facilities are provided only for hockey and volley ball and not for any other game although the Vishwavidyalaya collects Rs. 9/- p.a. from every student.
- (iii) Provisions should be made for a stadium and a swimming pool in the Vishwavidyalaya.
- (iv) Assistance for special excursions should also be provided.
- (v) The colleges of Meerut University attract better students for B.Sc. because the degree of the Meerut University carries more value than that of the Vishwavidyalaya.
- (vi) The library issues books for 3 days in a week and that too from 10.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 3.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. The library timings should be enhanced.
- (vii) The students and teachers should get representation on the universities bodies.
- (viii) There are no urinals and cycle sheds in the Vishwavidyalaya and practically no facilities for drinking water.
- (ix) The students are not allowed to form a union.
- (x) The syllabus is not well-defined.
- (xi) Standard books are not available in efficient numbers in the library and the students do not get these.
- (xii) Some class rooms have no fans.

Enrolment

7. The Committee has examined the position of enrolment in the Vishwavidyalaya. In 1971, 1972 and 1973 the number of

(contd..P-5)

140

students on rolls in different courses was as under:-

		<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Alankar(B.A.)	..	9	9	16
B.Sc.	..	122	126	122
M.A.	..	178	121	75

It will be seen that although the enrolment in Alankar has increased from 9 to 16, it has gone down considerably in M.A. and was almost the same during the last three years in B.Sc. Fall in enrolment in M.A. appears on account of the insistence of the Vishwavidyalaya authorities that students could be admitted as regular students only. The Committee, however, found out that there were still 9 students in M.A. and M.Sc. who were also in service in other organisations and at the same time on the rolls of the Vishwavidyalaya. The class timings for these students are from 8.00 A.M. to 10.40 A.M. and 8.40 A.M. to 11.20 P.M. It is not understood how these students attend the classes in the Vishwavidyalaya and their offices simultaneously.

8. Apart from the low enrolment, the Committee has observed that the Vishwavidyalaya is not attracting very bright students to its courses. Out of the 65 students admitted to the B.Sc. Part I examination in 1973, their position with regard to the marks obtained in the qualifying examination is as under:

<u>Marks obtained in the</u> <u>qualifying examination</u>		<u>No. of</u> <u>students</u>
33-40 %	..	13
40-45 %	..	23
45-50 %	..	16
50-55 %	..	7
55-60 %	..	5
60-65 %	..	1

Similarly of the 37 students admitted to M.A. Part I to different courses, the number of students grouped according to the percentage of marks obtained in B.A. or equivalent examinations is as under:

40-45 %	..	16
45-50 %	..	10
50-55 %	..	6
55-60 %	..	1
Above 60%	..	4

(contd..P-6)

141

9. The overall teacher-pupil ratio in the three courses works out of 1:5 (for an enrolment of 213 students, there are 43 members of the teaching staff). The Vishwavidyalaya at present does not, as a matter of policy, admit girls to its courses and it was stated that the total enrolment in the Vishwavidyalaya could go up if girls are allowed admission to the Vishwavidyalaya.

Teachers

10. A statement indicating the details of the teaching staff appointed after the last visit of the UGC Committee to Vishwavidyalaya along with the composition of the Selection Committees is attached (Appendix-II). The appointments seem to have been made according to the rules. Another statement indicating the workload of the teaching staff is also attached (Appendix III). The number of periods per week for a teacher varies from 6 to 24. The tutorial classes are stated to be held in every subject once a week. The average workload for a teacher seems to be rather low. This is also linked with the class timings for different courses. In some courses since the classes are held only in the morning, the teachers have light workload.

Examination system

11. According to the present system, the panels of examiners are recommended by the Board of Studies and approved by the Academic Council. The Vice-Chancellor is authorised by the Academic Council to select and to appoint the examiners and to supplement the lists. In M.A. EXAMINATION, 25% examiners are internal while at the first degree stage 50% examiners are internal. For moderation the matter is referred to the examiners again or placed before the Examination Committee. The results are declared after the same have been scrutinized by the Examination Committee and approved by the Academic Council. The Vishwavidyalaya has prescribed penalties for using unfair means at the examination. The penalties are approved by the Council. A statement indicating the action taken against the candidates for unfair means in 1972 and 1973 examinations is attached (Appendix IV).

Rules for Award of Research Degree

12. The Vishwavidyalaya is authorised to award Ph.D. degrees in Vedic Literature, Sanskrit Literature, Hindi and Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology. The rules for registration for the Ph.D. degree provide that the candidate should be first or second class M.A. in the subject concerned or in an allied subject. The supervisor should be a doctorate degree holder in the subject teaching postgraduate classes in a university at that time or an eminent and renowned scholar of the subject. A lecturer can supervise 7 scholars at a time while head of the department not

more than 10. The rules also provide that the postgraduate students of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar may live outside and conduct their work there. However, postgraduates to other universities shall have to chose their supervisors from the teachers of the Vishwavidyalaya. Under special circumstances, the Research Degree Committee may relax this condition.

A statement showing the details of the scholars awarded Ph.D. degrees and those registered for Ph.D. is attached (Appendix-V). It will be observed that of the 49 scholars, 20 have external guides. 23 out of 40 scholars do not belong to Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya. Of these 16 have guides of other institutions. The system under which the Vishwavidyalaya allows students working for their research degree to study outside the jurisdiction of the Vishwavidyalaya and to work also under teachers who do not belong to the Vishwavidyalaya and live outside its jurisdiction is something very strange. It cannot be said that the departments in the Vishwavidyalaya are carrying on research work since neither the teachers belong to Vishwavidyalaya nor the candidates work in the library of the Vishwavidyalaya or at its headquarters. No claim for research work therefore can be made by the Vishwavidyalaya and its departments.

Meetings of the University Bodies

13. The meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, Academic Council, Research Committee, Examination Committee, Finance Committee and the Boards of Studies held after the last visit of the UGC Committee are indicated in the statement attached (Appendix VI). The bodies seem to have met at regular intervals.

Library

14. The library works from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. and the students of each department are issued books for two days in a week for restricted hours as indicated earlier. The average daily issue of books is stated to be 200. The textbook section of the library has multiple copies of the books but full use does not seem to be made of the textbook library. The number of books added to the library since 1970-71 is as under:-

1971-72	..	..	1819
1972-73	..	..	1945
1973-74	..	..	1615
(Upto 31-3-1973)			

143

The Vishwavidyalaya should open the library for longer hours and the system of issuing books to the students for two days in a week done away with. Books should be available to the students every time during the working hours. The Vishwavidyalaya may review the position of the working of the library and provide commensurate library facilities to the students.

15. The Committee after taking into account all relevant factors feels that there has been some improvement in the administrative set up of the Vishwavidyalaya specially through the efforts of the Vice-Chancellor (Shri Raghubir Singh Shastri). However it cannot be said that the Vishwavidyalaya has established itself in the community of universities in the country. The enrolment position in the Vishwavidyalaya is far from satisfactory. Leaving aside the Science College, which was earlier affiliated to Agra and Meerut Universities, the enrolment in the Ved College and Arts College during 1973 was 91 only (Alankar 16 and M.A. 75). It seems very odd that an institution granted the status of a university should have an enrolment of less than 100 with all the normal paraphernalia of the university. The total number of teachers in the Ved and Arts College during 1973 was 30 which gives the teacher-pupil ratio of 1 to 3. Such an institution is very uneconomical to maintain because of the high cost per scholar. The Vishwavidyalaya does not attract good quality students and most of the students who have joined the Vishwavidyalaya are either those who have not been able to get admission in other universities or are employed in organisations and manage somehow to attend the classes. There is practically no provision for curricular and extra-curricular activities, games and sports. A person can get a Ph.D. degree without a teacher of the Vishwavidyalaya being his guide. Library facilities are not put to proper use. The Vishwavidyalaya does not attract well qualified teachers and show good results.

16. The concept of an institution deemed to be a university implies that the institution has attained maturity and high academic standards in its field of specialisation not being pursued in other institutions. In academic depth it must be superior to a university though in academic range it is bound to be much narrower than a university. It should have specialized programmes in its established field of specialization rather than try to extend its activities to other areas and develop into a multi-faculty university of a conventional type. The institution could diversify its activities within its field of specialisation and try to attain excellence in that area. The main purpose of granting the status of a "deemed" university to Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya seems to have been to enable the Vishwavidyalaya to specialise in vedic studies and Sanskrit literature; but this does not seem to have been achieved as

144

out of 75 students on rolls in M.A. in 1973 only 6 were in Vedic Literature and 4 in Sanskrit Literature. Rest of the students were enrolled for courses for which facilities are also available in other universities. No research work worth the name in Ved and Sanskrit Literature seems to have been carried out by the Research scholars. In view of this, the Committee feels that no useful purpose has been served in granting the status of an institution 'deemed' to be a university to Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya and the present activities and standing of the Vishwavidyalaya do not justify the continuation of a 'deemed' university status for it. The work being done by the Vishwavidyalaya can even be accomplished by it being attached to a university as an affiliated college. This would not only result in considerable saving of public funds but would improve the quality of the students passing out of the Vishwavidyalaya.

17. The Committee also visited the Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun in connection with the proposal of the institution for sanctioning the same scales of pay for its teaching staff as are available to the teaching staff in the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar. Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun is treated as a constituent college of Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar which itself is an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act. The Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun is included in the list of colleges under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act and for all practical purposes treated as an affiliated college. The Mahavidyalaya is located at Dehradun where several other colleges now affiliated to Garhwal University are also functioning. Any preferential treatment in the matter of scales of pay of teachers of Mahavidyalaya is likely to be resented by other colleges in the city. The Mahavidyalaya cannot be treated as an integral unit of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya. It is for all purposes an affiliated institution of the Vishwavidyalaya. The Committee, therefore, is unable to recommend that the scales of pay of teachers in Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun should be the same as those of the teachers in Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya Haridwar.

(145)

ANNEXURE-III TO ITEM NO. 15

Copy of D.O. letter No.F. 11-5/74-U.3 dated the 19th/21st August, 1974 from Shri H.D. Gulati, Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) addressed to Shri R.K. Chhabra, Secretary, University Grants Commission.

Shri Kapil Dev Shastri, Ex-Joint Secretary, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, had levelled certain services charges against the working of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Harwar. On a reference from this Ministry, the Gurukul reputed these charges. A copy each of the complaint and the Gurukul reply is enclosed.

2. This Ministry had since examined the complaints vis-a-vis the reply of the Gurukul. The Ministry's comments on the substance of each complaint, taking into consideration the Gurukul's reply, are given below:-

Allegation No. (i) 5 nominees of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab can be nominated only by the General Body meeting of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha and not by the Arya Vidya Sabha which is a sub-committee of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, as has been done by the Vishwavidyalaya. Also Arya Vidya Sabha has not been properly constituted.

Gurukul's reply. It is not correct that the five nominees of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, can be nominated only by the General Body meeting of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab. In fact the nominees of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha have never been nominated by the General Body meeting of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab. The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab has given its full powers to Arya Vidya Sabha for management and control of Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya vide clause 25 (page 8) of the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. It is also not correct that the Arya Vidya Sabha has not been properly constituted. In this connection, your attention is drawn to the Judgement of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

Office comments According to the Constitution (dated 19.9.1965), the Senate has in it inter-alia five nominees of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab. According to Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha (Rule 25(a)), the Arya Vidya Sabha is responsible for the management of the Gurukula. The Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya is an independent institution, a deemed university and has a separate Memorandum of Association and Rules and therefore not a 'Gurukul' in the sense used in the Constitution of the Pratinidhi Sabha. As such the nomination made by the Arya Vidya Sabha is irregular.

(contd.,P-2)

146

As regards the question whether Arya Vidya Sabha has been properly constituted under the Rules of its parent body i.e. Arya Pratimidhi Sabha, this matter does not come within the purview of the Govt. of India.

Allegation No. (ii) Appointment of Sri Ramnath as the Acharya Arya Ved Mahavidyalaya is irregular since in making this appointment the prescribed procedure laid down for selection to the post through advertisement etc. has not been followed, even though the appointment has been approved by the Senate. If the appointment itself is irregular, he cannot function as Vice-Chancellor.

Gurukul's reply. There is no procedural irregularity committed in the appointment of Acharya. The person appointed as Acharya is in permanent service of Gurukul and is Reader in the Department of Sanskrit, and draws his salary as Reader. The Office of Acharya is an additional responsibility for which no remuneration or salary is to be paid to him. Hence it was not necessary to advertise the post.

Office comments. Rule 9(b) of the Constitution reads as follows:-

- (b) The Acharya shall be appointed by the Senate on the recommendations of the Selection Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, and three members nominated by the Senate.

The Senate at its meeting held on 12.4.1974, Constituted a Committee consisting of Shri Narendra, Shri Ram Gopal Shalwala and Shri Satya Dev Vidyalankar for this purpose and in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Chancellor was made the Chairman of the Selection Committee and Shri Ramnath was immediately proposed and appointed as Acharya. In the first place, the association of the Chancellor in place of the Vice-Chancellor is wrong in terms of the Constitution provision. Further, it is obvious that the Selection Committee can only act and consider if the post is advertised and applications scrutinised, as is done for other posts, in the Gurukul. The Selection Committee cannot act without preliminary spade work. The Gurukul has therefore taken an irregular action for the appointment to the post of Acharya. As a matter of fact the Arya Vidya Sabha vide its letter dated 4.4.1974 appointed Sri Ramnath Vidyalankar as Acharya of the Ved College. Arya Vidya Sabha has obviously no authority in the matter. It is violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

Allegation No. (iii). The meeting of the Senate held on 10.4.1974 was not presided over either by the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor. Since the meeting was presided over by some other persons, the proceedings of the meeting are irregular. The meeting of the Senate held again on 12.4.1974 without giving 15 days notice is also irregular; so are the decisions of the Senate taken in this meeting as a consequence thereof.

(contd., P-3)

147

Gurukul's reply. The meeting of the Senate, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor was presided over by the senior most Vice-President of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, who had been, for the time being, entrusted with the duties of the President of the Sabha by the Working Committee of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab by its Resolution No.1 passed in its meeting on 10.4.1974. As such, he was ex-officio Chancellor. The senate in its meeting on 10.4.1974 also authorised the above said Vice-President to perform the duties of the Chancellor vide its Resolution No.2. The meeting of Senate held on 12.4.74 was an adjourned meeting for which 15 days notice was not necessary.

Office comments. Rule 3(b) of the Constitution of the Gurukul reads as follows:-

"3(b) The Chancellor (President of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab) will preside over the meetings of the Senate and in his absence the Vice-Chancellor of the Gurukul will preside".

There is no other provision in the Rules for holding a meeting of the Senate in the absence of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. Nor is there any provision for any other person acting as ex-Officio Chancellor. The meeting held on 10.4.74 was therefore invalid.

As regards the adjourned meeting, there is no provision in the constitution that a regular notice would not be necessary for a adjourned meeting, though generally such meetings do not require a previous notice. However, since the meeting held on the 10th April lacks constitutional validity, the adjourned meeting is also invalid and the decisions taken in that meeting are therefor also invalid.

Allegation No. (iv) There is a provision vide Rule 1 (VI-vii) regarding the composition of the Senate whereby two representatives of the Registered Smtikas (Graduates) of Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya and one representative of the Registered Smtikas (Graduates) of Kanya Gurukul, Dehradun, are to be elected for the Senate. A complete procedure has been laid down in the Rules and Regulations of the Vishwavidyalaya on page 22 for their election; but throwing away the Constitution and the Rules and Regulations, some body has written to the Registrar nominating arbitrarily all the three representatives of the Graduates to the Senate. The same manner has been followed in the case of the three representatives of Graduates on the Academic Council (Shiksha Patal);

Gurukul's reply. The Gurukul has forwarded a complete list of names of the representatives of the Registered Smtikas (Graduates) on the Senate and those of registered Smtikas of the Gurukul, on the Academic Council, it is not clear how they were selected.

Office comments. In the absence of information, we cannot offer any comments at the time. It is however, observed that the nominees of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha in the Senate as given in the statement furnished by the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya are not the same as had been intimated by the Sabha to the High Court. Their names are as follows:-

Names as indicated in the meeting

1. Swami Agnivesh Maharaj.
2. Shri Som Nath Marwaha
3. Shri Manohar Vidyalkar
4. Dr. Hari Prakash Ayurvedalankar
5. Shri Satya Dev.

Names as indicated to the High Court

1. Shri Satya Vrat, Sichahtalankar, Greater Kailash, New Delhi.
2. Shri K. Narendra, Editor, Daily Pratap, New Delhi.
3. Dr. Ram Parkash, Ph.D., Chemistry Deptt. Punjab University Chandigarh.
4. Dr. Satya Katu Vidyalkar Mussourie.
5. Dr. Vashaspati Upadhyaya, Ph.D. D.Litt. Sanskrit Deptt. Delhi University, Delhi.

Alligation No.(v): The Gurukul has appointed a Committee to review all the appointments made during the last five years which, in majority, cover the cases of duly confirmed employees in their respective posts. This has badly demoralized the employees and their faith in the Senate and the Syndicate.

Gurukul's reply. The formation of the Review Committee to review the cases of appointments made during the last five years, was considered necessary by the Senate in view of the complaints and representations of the staff received from time to time about irregularities made in the selection of the staff. The Senate is the competent authority to appoint such a committee for such actions as defined under the powers of the Senate.

Office comments. The Constitution of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya provides the following powers of the Senate:-

"The Senate shall be the supreme authority of Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya and shall have the power to review the Acts of Syndicate and the Academic Council and shall exercise all the powers not otherwise provided by the rules".

It will be too much to stretch the undefined powers to appoint a Review Committee, there being no other provision for the appointment of such a Committee. In this connection, it is pointed out that according to the information furnished by the former Vice-Chancellor, Shri M.S. Shastri, the Governor of the Review

149

Committee has already extended the probation period of one of the employees, viz. P.A. to Sri Shastri. There is therefore some substance in the complaints.

3. In addition to the aforesaid complaints, the Gurukul has appointed a Vice-Chancellor aged over 70 years. His appointment was in violation of Govt. of India's directive that the age of Vice-Chancellor should be 65 years. This directive had been approved by the Senate of the Vishwavidyalaya. We have informed that the Vishwavidyalaya that expenditure on account of the Vice-Chancellor, will not be admissible for grant for the Govt. of India.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

150

Meeting:

Dated : Sept., 1974.

- Item No. 16. To consider a proposal received from the Osmania University for an extension of the duration of assistance to the Centre of Exploration Geophysics beyond five year period.

.....

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 3rd July, 1968 (Item No.7) approved the scheme for establishment of a Centre in Exploration Geophysics at Osmania University under the Indo-USSR Credit Agreement of Economic and Technical Co-operation between the Govt. of India and the USSR 1966. Subsequently, the Commission, at its meeting held on 1st July, 1970 (Item No. 33) accepted the budget estimates amounting to Rs.88.40 lakhs (USSR Credit :Rs. 35. lakhs Rupee Expenditure Rs. 53.40 lakhs) relating to the project for the period ending 1974. The project was to be implemented in two phases viz. 1969-72 and 1972-74.

The detailed project for the establishment of the Centre of Exploration Geophysics was prepared by Professor M. Plusnin, Head of the Geological Department, Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute in the year 1968 in terms of the Indo-Soviet bilateral Agreement, 1966, subsequent to the discussions he had with the Commission, Osmania University authorities. The objectives of the Centre as outlined in the project are 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 engineering Geophysics.
- (ii) Training of Geologists, Mining Engineer 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 on geophysical subjects.
- (v) Preparation of detailed topics of syllabi for training of Exploration Geophysicists.

contd...

(151)

2. Geophysical Research.

- (i) Training of Ph.D's 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.

As envisaged in the Indo-Soviet Credit Agreement, the USSR Credit (Rs. 35 lakhs) was to be utilised for purposes of import of specialised scientific equipment, books & journals, services of Soviet experts/specialists and technicians and training of Indian staff and students from the Centre in the Institutes of Geophysics in the USSR. The provision of Rs.53.40 lakhs was made for providing necessary laboratory building, hostels and staff quarters purchase of indigenous equipment, books & journals, appointment of teaching and other supporting staff, payment of stipends and fellowships and for maintenance of the laboratory. The provision both for rupee equivalent of Rouble cost and the Rupee cost for the project was made by the Commission out of its Fourth Plan allocation. The Soviet assistance was only in the form of a long term credit to be adjusted between two Govts. according to the terms of the agreement.

report The Centre has submitted a detailed status report of the Centre indicating the activities undertaken during 1969-74 and progress in the implementation of the project. Detailed/are given in Annexure-II & III. The Centre commenced its academic programmes in early 1970 and had thus completed 4 years and 3 months of its existence. The objectives outlined in the project plan have been broadly achieved as indicated in the Annexures II & III, referred to above. The Centre has ten adequately equipped laboratories dealing with different branches of Geophysics which provide teaching and research facilities. The Centre has started three-year M.Sc. (Tech) Geophysics Course. However, Diploma Courses and regular Teachers' Refresher Courses are yet to be started.

As regards the future programme, the Centre proposes to strengthen the teaching and research programmes in the coming years and to increase the number of student in take for the M.Sc. (Tech.) Geophysics Course. Diploma and Certificate Courses are also envisaged to be undertaken and seminars/symposia held. A permanent training Camp and certain observatories are also contemplated to be established and the book-writing and publication programme of the Centre to be intensified.

contd..

(169)

A statement of grants paid under different heads to the Centre during IVth Plan period is attached as Annexure-IV. Out of the total grant of Rs.88.40 lakhs, the university has yet to receive Rs.17.52 lakhs as on 31st March, 1974 which the university desire to utilise in the Vth Plan period for completion of the project. A copy of the letter from the Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, in this connection is attached as Annexure-I. The University has requested the University Grants Commission to continue providing recurring expenditure for this Centre upto end of Vth Plan period, so that the Centre can establish itself fully and there after the State Govt. may be asked to take over the recurring liability. It has also sent its proposals for additional grants required during Vth Plan period, both Non-Recurring and Recurring. As per revised U.G.C. Act, the Commission can pay maintenance grants to the State Universities for specific purposes. In this context, the Commission at its meeting held on 16th January, 1974 agreed to provide annual maintenance grant to the School of Research & Training in Earthquake Engineering at Roorkee University.

It may also be mentioned that the project report prepared by Prof. Plusnin inter-alia included the following recommendations:-

"The Government of India through the Ministry of Education and the UGC shall provide the necessary finances towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the establishment and maintenance of the Centre for a period of 10 years. After this period, the Government of India shall hand over the Centre to the State Government which shall, from then onwards, provide the necessary finances for the maintenance and development of the Centre of recurring nature."

The University has accordingly not approached the State Government to provide necessary funds for the continuation of the Centre. The University has therefore requested to allow it to utilise the unspent balance during Vth Plan period and for continuation of the period of Commission's assistance for the Centre in Exploration Geophysics upto and of Vth Plan period, in view of the Centre serving All India needs and its achievements so far. The present level of Recurring expenditure per annum is indicated below:

	<u>Estimated expenditure.</u>
i) Salary of Academic Staff.	Rs. 1,00,000
ii) Salary of Technical & other supporting staff.	Rs. 1,50,000
iii) Field work & other items of expenditure including travel.	Rs. 50,000
iv) Studentships/Fellowships.	Rs. 1,00,000
Total:	<u>Rs. 4,00,000</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(SR)

153

Annexure to Item No. 16

Copy of letter No.VCP-204 dated the 16th August, 1974 from the Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

Sub: Centre of Exploration Geophysics, Osmania University-Commission's assistance for the period 1974-79 to the Centre-regarding.

.....

Ref: Letter No.GP/23/4-2/72/913 from the Professor and Head, Department of Geophysics, Osmania University, addressed to Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Additional Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

This is with reference to the assistance of the Commission's for the Centre of Exploration Geophysics, Osmania University, for the period 1974-79, this letter is being addressed.

It may be recalled that under the Indo-Soviet Bilateral Agreement and with the good offices of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission, this University had the privilege of establishing the centre referred to above a top level teaching and research institution in Geophysics with emphasis on exploration aspects.

As per the project plan, the Govt. of India (though the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission) provides financial assistance for recurring and non-recurring expenditure for a period of ten(10) years and thereafter it is the responsibility of the State Government for its continuance.

The Professor and the Head of the Department of Geophysics has recently furnished to Dr. Shankar Narayan, Additional Secretary, U.G.C. with the letter under reference a copy of the Status Report of the Centre, giving particulars of the progress achieved during its 4 years 3 months existence (upto 31.3.1974) the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the objectives of the Centre and the future course of action for achieving the objectives. A copy of the Status Report is enclosed for your kind perusal.

I may mention that the University has furnished the particulars of expenditure from time to time in respect of the grants released by the Commission during the IVth Five Year Plan. The Status Report which was being requested by the Commission, has been furnished by the Professor and Head of the Department, to enable the Commission to take decision of providing further assistance for the residuary period of five years i.e. for the duration of the Vth Five Year Plan.

contd..

154

The University has been under the impression that the Centre shall be assisted for a period of ten years as per the bilateral agreement and therefore has not taken any steps to address the State Government regarding provision of required funds and continuation of the Centre. Hence it is not possible to continue this huge project by the University at this juncture.

Under the circumstances mentioned above and in the light of the justification listed in the Status Report furnished already by the Professor of the Centre, I request you to kindly bestow your personal attention to the matter relating to provision of funds for the duration of the Vth Five Year Plan to enable the Centre to continue and realise the objectives as envisaged earlier.

.....

155

CENTRE OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICS, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY,
HYDERABAD-500007.PROGRESS REGISTERED BY THE CEG DURING 1969-74.

Objectives as specified in the project report. *	Progress in the implementation of the objectives during the period of 1969-74 (i.e. till 31.3.1974).	Remarks, if any.
1.	2.	3.
1. <u>Geophysical Teaching:</u>		
1. 1. <u>Course offered:</u>		
(i) M.Sc.Tech. (3 yrs. course)	<p>(a) Admission strength raised to 24 in 1973-74 from 6 prior to 1969. (b) Instructional and examination streamlined (the present syllabus comprises of 45 per cent of exploration geophysics, 10 per cent of general geophysics, 20 per cent of geology, 15% of mathematics and 10 per cent of applied electronics), (c) Semester system introduced and field training (both geological and geophysical) intensified, (d) open-book-oral examination system introduced in at least one subject at the end of each semester.</p>	<p>(a) One-half of the admissions are made on an all India basis.</p> <p>(b) Now it is possible to enhance the admission level to 30 and admit foreign students.</p>
(ii) Senior Diploma (1 year) Course.	<p>A one year post-graduate Diploma in Exploration Geophysics course for B.Sc.s, BEs (including in service personal) is being started from 1974-75. The course aims at preparing middle level geophysics personal (e.g. Scientific/Technical assistants for instrument operating, data processing etc.).</p>	<p>(a) No diploma courses could be planned during 1969-72 period owing to a very poor staff position.</p> <p>(b) Preparations were made during 1972-73 to start a one year post-graduate diploma in Groundwater Geophysics course from 1973-74. This course was planned purely for in service personnel because</p>
(iii) Junior Diploma Course (1½ year)		
* Original plans as per project report of Professors M. Kusmin and V.S. Shankaran submitted 1968.		

(150)

1.

2.

3.

(iv) Teachers Refresher Course
(3 months)

The following two special (Refresher-cum-orientation) courses have been conducted so far:

(a) School in well-logging (March 12-26, 1972).

(b) Refresher course in Groundwater Geophysics, (Dec., 3-20, 1973).

Both these courses were attended by delegates representing different national/ states organisations & institutes and courses were delivered by reputed geophysicists and other earth scientists including the CEG personnel.

doubts were expressed about the employment opportunities for the Diploma holders. The response of the in-service personnel was however found to be extremely poor and hence the course could not be started.

(c) The proposed Diploma in Exploration Geophysics course takes into consideration. The problems faced in introducing the Diploma in Groundwater Geophysics course. The condition of in-service personnel has been waived off and the course includes all the applications of geophysics, including Ground water.

Although it was intended to organise one such course per year, this target could be attained only during the second phase because of lack of enough staff and equipment during the first phase.

1.

2.

3.

1.2. Training of Geologists, Engineers etc. in principles of geophysical prospecting.

Courses on principles of applied geophysics delivered by the C.E.G. staff, during the academic years 1969-74, for the students of (a) BE(MINING) course, Osmania University, (b) ME (Hydraulic) course, Regional College of Engineering, Warangal.

(a) The course on geophysics for the students of M.Sc.(Geology) Course, Osmania University, is being delivered for the academic session 1974-75 onwards.

1.3. Preparation/publication of teaching aids etc.

(i) Text-books.

(a) Publication policy of the Centro has been framed and a separate publication unit was organised in 1972. M/s. Booklinks Corporation, Hyderabad, have been appointed the distributors of the CEG publications.
(b) A text-book on Introduction to the Theory of Fields by Prof. VLS Bhimasankaram, Dr. G.A. Soloviev, and Dr. S.V.Seshagirir Rao has been published in 1973.
(c) A text- book on Methods of Radiometric Exploration by Prof. VLS Bhimasankaram has been published in March 1974.

(ii) Field and Laboratory guides:

In addition, 9 books, lecture-notes and instruction manuals have been brought out in cyclostyled or type-script form. Of these, text-books on gravity Prospecting, Electromagnetic prospecting and Elements of Nuclear Geophysics have been processed and accepted for publication.

(iii) Research Journals.

A research journal, entitled CEG Bulletin, is also being brought out annually. Two issues, for the years 1972 and 1973, have already been brought out. No.3 of this journal (July, 1974) is now in the press.

1. Preparation of detailed topics of syllabi etc.

Comprehensive syllabi for the different subjects covered in the M.Sc. Course being prepared. Scope for field programme and dissertation work has also been defined.

Programme for preparing detailed list of topics in the individual subjects of geophysical interest are presently on hand.

Geophysical Research:

2.1. Training of Ph.D.s

- (a) 5 doctorate degrees have been awarded and award is awaited for two thesis.
- (b) One candidate has been awarded C.Sc. Degree of the Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute.

35 research students and investigative staff have been trained in the Centre. Of these, about 10 left the Centre to undertake geophysical assignments elsewhere.

2.2. Theoretical and experimental research.

A total of 50 research projects* (29 laboratory studies and 21 theoretical and modelling) have been taken up and carried out in different fields. The laboratory studies include palaeomagnetism and rock magnetism and physical properties of rocks. Theoretical studies include studies on zonal mineralisation palaeotectonics, astrobleme structures, statistical analysis of geophysical data, and geophysical model studies.

2.3. Field investigations for groundwater, minerals and geological structures, engineering problems.

A total of 44 field projects* have been taken up and carried out on different aspects of geophysical exploration such as investigations for groundwater, geological and structural mapping, establishing investigation methodology etc.

2.4. Development and construction of instruments for research field and laboratory.

17 geophysical and allied field and laboratory equipment have been designed and fabricated in the Centre since its inception.

- (a) Of these, mention may be made of Low-Frequency resistivity Meter, 2 pieces of which have been purchased by the AP State Groundwater Department and a Shallow Borehole Well-logging equipment in which the Mineral Exploration Corporation of India is interested.

* taken up (or carried out) with finances provided by different sponsoring agencies (A.P. Govt., U.S.P.L-480 Rupee Funds etc) or with the Centre's own contingent grants.

(b) Many laboratory experiments for training the students have been set-up in the different laboratories of the Centre.

2.5. Research papers and Publications:

A total of 76 research papers have been published/prescribed by the members of the C.E.G. in the various journals/seminars.

Other scientific activities:

3.1. Special Lectures.

(Special lectures by other scientists at the Centre and by Centre's scientists in other institutions)

Programmes of special lectures by eminent scientists at the Centre and by Centre's personnel in other institutions exist. Centre's personnel have also been actively participating in national/international seminars and developmental activities and are members of several national/international learned bodies.

3.2. Seminars, Symposia etc.

A seminar on Geophysical Education in India was held during March 21-23, 1974. This seminar was attended by 21 delegates from the different Indian Universities/organisations/institutions.

The seminar has appointed the following 3 Committees the reports of which are awaited:(a) Committee on Geophysical Education in India, (b) Committee on the course content for M.Sc. Courses in Geophysics, and (c) Committee on course content for Geophysics courses for Geologists, Civil and Mining Engineers, Hydrogeologists etc.

3.3. Collaborative and Cotructual Work

Six contractual research programmes have been taken up of which 3 are in field of groundwater explorations, two in the field of mineral exploration, and one in the field of palaeomagnetism.

Scientific man-power:

Professors (2), Readers (1), Lecturers (16), Sr. Visiting Fellows(1), Research Fellows (9), Senior Technical Assistants (5) (as provided in the budget by end of March 1974).

Professor (1), Readers (4), Lecturers (10), Research Fellows (7) Sr. Technical Assistants (2) (as on 31-3-1974).

The following posts have been advertised: (a) Professor in Geophysics (no selection could be made), (b) Reader/SrO in Geology (1) Electrical and Electromagnetic Methods (2) Electronics(1

1

2

3

(c) Lecturer/RO in Mathematics(1)
and Experimental Physics (1) These
will be shortly filled up.

Soviet Assistance:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Soviet Scientists and technicians (159 man-months provided for) | 109 man-months utilised by 31-3-1974 and another 121 man-months committed for utilisation. |
| (ii) Soviet equipment (tentative cost Rs. 25 lakhs). | All the equipment obtained as scheduled (total expenditure Rs. 24.93 lakhs) |
| (iii) Training of Centro's personnel in USSR (180 man-months provided for) | 70 man-months utilised by 31-3-1974 and another 38 man-months committed for utilization. |

72 man-months remain un-utilised mostly because of non-availability of staff during the early period of the project.

BUDGET PROVISION FOR THE CENTRE OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICS AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR 1969-74 period

(101)

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Annexure III
Sl. No. 16

BUDGET ITEM	Phase I (1969-72)		Phase II (1972-74)			Total (1969-74)			REMARKS
	Grants	Expenditure	Grants	Expenditure Committed (by 31.3.74)	Expenditure & bills on hand	Grants (total of 2 & 4)	Expenditure (Total of 3, 5 & 6)	Balance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>OFF-OF-CREDIT:</u>									
Services of Soviet Experts	5.04	2.71 (59 man-months)	2.28	2.30 (50 man-months)	0.56 (12 man-months)	7.52 (159 man-months)	5.57 (121 man-months)	1.75	1. Actual expenditure figures are not available. The figures given are estimated on the basis of total man-months utilized. The figures include 12 man-months committed for the Experts already with the CEG since 1.4.1974.
Equipment	25.00	24.93	—	—	—	25.00	24.93	0.07	2. —
CEG trainees in USSR	1.15 (84 man-months)	0.71 (52 man-months)	1.30 (96 man-months)	0.23 (18 man-months)	0.53 (38 man-months)	2.45 (180 man-months)	1.47 (108 man-months)	0.98	3. Actual expenditure figures are not available. The estimated figures on the basis of man-months are given. The figures include 39 man-months committed for trainees actually in the USSR.
						34.77	31.97	2.80	
						= 95% utilization			

Contd....

1690

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE:										
1. Laboratory building	9.00	1.62	1.47(a)	6.60	2.25(b)	10.47	10.47	-		1. (a) An amount of Rs. 1.47 lakhs as approved by the UGC, is diverted from staff quarters and hostels for the construction of side wings. (b) The side wings have almost been completed but payment is yet to be made. The estimated cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for the side wings is also included in the figures given.
2. Staff quarters and hostels	7.70	3.79	3.80-1.47 = 2.33	-	-	10.03	3.79	6.24(A)		2. (a) Approval of the UGC for the construction of 2 Professors, and 2 Readers quarters and 50 students hostel at a total estimate of 5.66 lakhs has been obtained. Tenders were also called for the same. But the work was stopped because of UGC's ceiling on constructions.
3. Books & Journals	1.15	1.02	0.60	0.60	-	1.75	1.62	0.13	3.	-
4. Indian Government	2.25+0.37 = 2.62	2.56	2.30	2.29	-	4.92	4.85	0.07	(b)	4. (c) An amount of 0.37 lakh has been reappropriated to meet the cost of punching machine from the Inland Handling Grant.

(163)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

(b) Bills to the extent of nearly Rs. 10,000 are still pending settlement.

Furnishing & Living accommodation for Soviet Visiting Experts	1.21	0.66	0.04	0.02	0.06(a)	1.25	0.74	0.51	5. (a) An amount of Rs. 6,000/- is needed for meeting the expenditure regarding office accommodation of Soviet Experts by way of tables, chairs etc., These bills are to be paid shortly. Therefore, these are shown undercommitted expenditure.
						28.42	21.47	6.95	
						= 76% utilization			

RECURRING EXPENDITURE

Teaching Staff	1.72	0.23	4.16	1.34	—	5.88	1.57	4.31	1. —	
Technical & Administrative Staff	1.78	1.16	2.14	2.14	—	3.92	3.60	0.32	2. —	
Studentship & Fellowship	1.36	1.11	2.81	1.72	—	4.17	2.83	1.34	3. —	
Contingencies (including lab. field & miscellaneous)	0.90	0.16 (a) = 1.08	1.03	0.97	0.25 (b) = 1.22	1.22	—	2.30	2.25	0.05 4. (a) A sum of Rs. 18,150 (Rs. 3,150 from experts, Rs. 5,000 from Seminar & Symposia, Rs. 10,000 from travel grants) is re-appropriated during first phase to this grant. (b) Rs. 25,000 is re-appropriated from Inland Handling grant.

(164)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Seminars, 4. Symposia and public- ations		0.43-0.05 = 0.38	0.32	0.50+0.25 = 0.75	(a) 0.63	--	1.13	0.95	0.18	5. (a) A sum of Rs.25,000 was reappropriated from Inland Handling head for meeting the expenditure for the Seminar on Geophysical Education in India.
6. Travel, Honoraria Advisory Committee etc.		0.27-0.10 =0.17	0.13	0.38	0.15	--	0.50	0.28	0.22	6. --
							17.90	11.48	6.42	..
							64% utilization			

IV CONTRACTUAL ITEMS:

1. Rupee expenditure on CEG trainees in USSR	1.05	0.80	1.18	0.63	--	2.23	1.43 ^(a)	0.80	1. (a) The figures are expenditure upto 31.3.1974. These do not take into account the likely expenditure, incidental charges etc. on the trainees who are in the USSR after 31.3.1974.
2. Rupee expenditure on Soviet Exports	1.91-0.03 = 1.88	1.31	1.36	1.08	--	3.24	2.39 ^(a)	0.85	2. (a) The expenditure as on 31.3.1974 is given. This does not include some bills which were not forwarded by the USSR authorities as also the 12 man-months for the Soviet Experts, who visited the CEG after 31.3.1974.

Contd. . .

165

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I. Inland handling (transport, clearance, etc.)		2.50-0.87 = 1.63	1.53	--	--	--	1.63	1.53	0.10	3.	--
							7.10	5.35	1.75	...	75% utilization
II. Bills on hand but not included in the above figures						--	--	0.40			
III Total of items I to V:							88.19	70.67	17.52	...	80% utilization

165

ANNEXURE-IV TO ITEM NO. 16

Statement of grants approved and paid to Centre of Exploration, Geophysics, Osmania University during Fourth Plan.

.....

A.	<u>JSSR Credit.</u>	Grant approved.	Grant Paid.
			(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)
	Services of Experts	7.32	0 *
	Equipment from USSR.	25.00	0
	Training Fellowships.	2.45	0
		<u>34.77.</u>	<u>28.06</u>

* Paid to Ministry of Finance.

B. Expenditure in India in Rupees.

(i) Non-recurring

Laboratory Building.	9.00	5.88
	Grants since revised to Rs.10.47)	
Hostel & Staff Qrs.	11.50	3.35
Books & Journals.	1.75	1.55
Equipment.(Indian)	4.55	4.30
Furnishing office & living accommodation for experts.	1.25	0.90
	<u>28.05</u>	<u>15.98</u>

(ii) Recurring.

Teaching Staff.	5.88	1.70
Technical & Admn.Staff.	3.92	3.70
Studentship & Fellowships.	4.17	2.20
Field work & contingency.	1.87	1.70
Publications Seminar & Symposia	0.93	0.50
Travel	0.60	0.15
Total:	<u>17.37</u>	<u>9.95</u>

contd..

167

C. Additional items of expenditure in terms of contract.

Rupee expenditure on Soviet Experts.	3.27	1.70
Rupee expenditure on trainees.	2.23	1.40
Inland handling of equipment.	2.50	0.50
Total:	<u>8.00</u>	<u>3.60</u>

Summary.

(A) USSR Credit.	35.00	28.06
(B) Rupee Expenditure.	53.40	29.53
Total:	<u>88.40</u>	<u>57.59</u>

.....

168

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 12th August 1974.

17
Item No. 17 To consider the demands made in the first All-India Convention of National Students Union held in Bombay and those made by the All-India Students Federation at its Conference held in Cochin.

The first All-India Convention of the National Students Union was held in Bombay in July 1973. The All-India Students Federation Conference was also held in Cochin in January 1974. In both the Conferences demands were made for the overhauling of the educational system with a view to making it more purposeful and relevant to the society. The Convention held in Bombay in July 1973 passed resolutions on Education, Affairs in Aligarh Muslim University, Economic and Political Situation in the country, problems of minorities and also issued an Education Manifesto. A copy each of these is attached as Appendices I to V. The demands made at the All-India Students Federation Conference held at Cochin in January 1974 are indicated in Appendix VI. The main demands made at the two Conferences, so far as higher education is concerned, are listed below:

1. The existing system of education does not fulfil the aspirations of a free people striving to establish a secular, democratic and socialist society. It needs a large scale transformation to relate it to the life and needs of our people.
2. There should be a broad uniformity in the new pattern of education throughout the country. But at the same time flexibility and dynamism in the new system should also be ensured so that it has enough scope for experimentation and innovation and there should be proper links between manpower, planning and education.
3. Emphasis should be laid on achieving a genuine equality of educational opportunity so that backward areas and the socially deprived classes are provided with proper education facilities.
4. Higher education should be made available to all those students who wish to acquire it but full time institutional higher education may be limited to those genuinely interested in academic pursuits. Great emphasis should be laid on programmes of informal education.

p.t.o.

(169)

5. Higher education is largely confined to the upper strata of the society. This situation should not be allowed to continue. Remedial measures should be taken so that educational opportunities are available to the under-privileged classes.
6. There should be continuous inter-action between various disciplines in order to develop new ideas and structures. The present examination system is irrelevant to the new society and should be reformed.
7. The medium of instruction at all levels should be the regional language. Teachers and students should jointly participate in the process of learning. Therefore there should be effective teacher and student participation in academic and administrative decision making.
8. The working conditions and pay scales of teachers should be improved.
9. One year's service in a village should be made compulsory for every graduate as a pre-condition to the conferment of a degree.
10. More facilities for sports, games, recreation, accommodation, library and laboratory should be provided.
11. The outlay on education in the fifth plan should be commensurate with the requirements.

The points made above in the two Conferences had been dealt with in a very comprehensive manner by the Education Commission set up by the Government of India. The Government of India subsequently laid down the National Policy on Education which provides guidelines for the development of higher education. Education including higher education is a State Subject and the Centre's responsibility for higher education is only with regard to the maintenance and coordination of standards. In the light of the National Policy on Education, the policies and programmes pursued by the University Grants Commission are directed towards making higher education purposeful and an instrument of social change.

The question of structural changes in the educational system is under the consideration of the Government of India. The Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that it is desirable to adopt a uniform pattern of education viz. 10 + 2 + 3, in all parts of the country. The University Grants Commission has endorsed the recommendation of the C.A.B.E. The Commission was also however of the view that where students were not desirous of pursuing the postgraduate courses, the pattern of education may vary as considered necessary. Further the course of two years for the pre-university or intermediate should be administratively separate for the College/University. The matter is being pursued by the Central Government with the State Governments.

The question of medium of instruction in universities had been discussed by the Conference of Vice-Chancellors in 1967 and the statement adopted at the Conference which has been endorsed by the University Grants Commission is given in Appendix VII. This is a matter to be decided primarily by the Universities and State Governments.

Within the resources available, the University Grants Commission has taken various steps for the improvement of the present higher education system so that it is meaningful and helps in the economic & social development of the country.

1. In the matter of regulating and encouraging facilities for postgraduate studies the Commission has taken the view that postgraduate teaching should be consolidated as far as possible in university departments or at postgraduate centres set up by the university or through a coordinated programme by groups of colleges or in well-established postgraduate departments in colleges rather than allowing individual colleges to start subviable postgraduate departments. The Commission is initiating coordinated programmes in this behalf.
2. One of the most important and perhaps crucial sectors in the university system is that related to the undergraduate education leading to the Bachelor's degree. A major part of this responsibility, say about 85%, is discharged by affiliated colleges. The Commission has therefore devised programmes for improvement of college education through College Science Improvement Programme. This Programme is based upon the strength of the colleges and the motivation of the faculty as well as students to experiment with new educational ideas, teaching methods, evaluation techniques and thus make the undergraduate instruction meaningful and worthwhile. It has been decided to initiate a similar programme for improvement of instruction in humanities and social sciences subjects. The COSIP has made substantial impact in improvement of science education in undergraduate colleges selected to participate in this programme. It has also produced new text materials, new demonstration equipment and other teaching aids for class room as well as laboratory work. During the V Plan, these programmes will be implemented on a bigger scale so that they have a tangible impact on the existing situation.
3. The Commission has appointed from time to time review committees in different subjects to assess the stage of development of each of the subjects in the Indian universities and to assess the facilities available for proper instruction and research and also to suggest the directions for future growth of each of the subjects. The work of the review committees is followed up with the help of panels in the subject groups. These panels bring to the notice of the Commission areas which need to be developed in different regions and also the programmes that may be initiated for the purpose. Following this, efforts are being made to develop collaborative and inter-disciplinary programmes of courses and research involving several departments e.g. programmes in area studies, biological sciences,

- earth sciences, law & social change, development studies in relation to science and technology, and social sciences, environment and ecology.
4. The Commission has recently initiated a substantial programme for Examination Reforms and a plan of action has been drawn up and 12 universities have been invited to set up special cells for the purpose. The main emphasis would be to make evaluation of students learning, comprehension and performance an integral part of the total teaching process and thus eliminate the existing situation where teaching and examination are separately performed by different set of persons as well as institutions. New methods of testing and new examination questions will be developed on the basis of class-room experience and suited to levels of attainments of different groups of students.
 5. The Commission has taken a positive step towards giving autonomy to carefully selected colleges, so that these institutions can experiment with new educational processes and bring about the necessary change in their teaching, courses of study and evaluation methods. The guidelines and criteria for this purpose have been circulated to the universities and the process of selection of such institutions is to be taken up soon.
 6. Attempts are being made to re-structure courses of study so as to make them relevant to local and regional needs including those of rural areas and also introduce work experience as part of college education.
 7. A beginning has been made during current plan period to provide direct support for research in the universities and also to build up the necessary infra-structure required for sustained research. Efforts are being made to involve university research in areas of R & D relevance so that they can make a direct contribution to economic development.
 8. Programmes have also been initiated to check the growth in enrolment in formal education and to divert a considerable proportion of students to benefit from correspondence courses, evening classes and part-time courses during the next plan period. Great emphasis will be given for developing such courses and to make them equal to or even better than the courses available in formal institutions. The Commission has agreed in principle to the concept of Open University.

So far as the question of democratising the educational system is concerned the Committee appointed by the UGC under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar in its report on Governance of Universities has made comprehensive recommendations with regard to the structure of the university bodies and the participation of students and teachers in the affairs of the university. The Commission has expressed itself in general agreement with the recommendation of the Committee. The report has been sent to the universities and State Governments and it has been observed that the State Governments in modifying the Acts are drawing heavily on the report of the Gajendragadkar Committee.

The University Grants Commission has recommended revised scales of pay and service conditions for teachers in universities and colleges which are receiving attention of the Government of India.

In the Fifth Plan, sufficient provision is proposed to be utilised for removal/regional imbalances, and provision of commensurate facilities for the underprivileged sections of the society. / of

The allocation for higher education in the various plans has not been commensurate with the requirements of this sector and the inadequacy of funds has adversely affected the programmes of the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

NATIONAL STUDENTS UNION OF INDIA

RESOLUTION ON EDUCATION

173

1. The existing system of education in our country does not fulfil the aspirations of a free people striving to establish a secular, democratic and socialist society. It is obvious that our educational system needs a large scale transformation to relate it to the life and needs of our people.
2. In the new educational system there should be a broad uniformity in the pattern of education throughout the country. But at the same time we must ensure that there is enough flexibility and dynamism in the new system so as to keep it in consonance with the changing times and local environment. It must have enough scope for experiment and innovation.
3. Education has not been given as much importance in our planning process as it should have been given. Education should be planned broadly according to manpower needs and keeping in view the demands of the future.
4. Education should be brought to the masses and a massive effort should be made to eradicate illiteracy.
5. Special emphasis will have to be laid on achieving a genuine equality of educational opportunity. The backward areas of the country and the socially deprived classes should be provided with all facilities of education.
6. Primary education should be compulsory, free and universal. Secondary education should be made free where it is already not so. Vocationalisation programmes should be introduced at the secondary stage. The entire system should be transformed in order to make it socially oriented.
7. Higher education should be made available to all those students who wish to acquire it. But full-time institutional higher education will have to be limited to all those genuinely interested in academic suit. This means that great emphasis will have to be laid on programmes of informal education such as correspondence courses and the open university.
8. The class character of our educational system is such that higher education is largely confined to the upper strata of society. This situation must not be allowed to continue. Remedial measures must be taken immediately in the shape of scholarships, for the under-privileged classes.
9. The content of education and the curriculum should be reoriented in view of the urges and aspirations of our people. The history of our freedom struggle against imperialism should be introduced in the curriculum.

194

The education system must inculcate in the students the values of the new society that we seek to build the values of secularism, democracy and socialism.

It should be related with the environment and should help in enhancing productivity.

It should be such so as to provide for the all round development of the individuals' personality to make him capable of facing the challenges of a modern scientific and industrial society.

It should stress the development of a scientific outlook, scientific attitudes and the scientific method and should be directed towards solving the problems of society.

10. The three language formula should be fully implemented and regional languages should, as far as possible, be the medium of instruction.

11. Co-curricular activities should be an integral part of the educational system and programmes of national service should be encouraged.

12. The rapidly advancing frontiers of knowledge and simultaneously the increasing tendency towards specialisation have today make interdisciplinary studies extremely important. There should be a continuous interaction between various disciplines in order to develop new ideas and structures.

13. The present examination system is clearly irrelevant to the new society. Emphasis should be laid on internal evaluation and continuous assessment of the intellectual progress and capabilities of a student rather than his capacity of memorisation.

14. The standards and quality of education should keep pace with the rapidly advancing forces of science and technology. In certain fields it should surpass the best in the world.

15. The student movement should fight the vested interests in the administration of educational institutions. Bureaucratic attitudes have no place in the academic community.

16. The student Unions should ordinarily be the bodies to represent student participation. However, sufficient representation should be given to the academically brilliant students and those good in co-curricular activities.

Representation from such categories should be through an electoral college. Student representation should be such as to cover various disciplines and aspects of University life.

75

17. Detailed manpower planning and a break through in industry and agriculture are required to provide adequate employment opportunities for our young people. A radical transformation of the educational system cannot be achieved in the absence of comprehensive social change towards a new society.

18. The endeavour of the National Students Union of India shall be to strengthen the popular movement in our country towards this new society.

RESOLUTION ON ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

The NSUI expresses its great concern at the recent happenings in Aligarh Muslim University which had nothing to do with academic matters. The reactionary and communal forces that are seeking to make our educational institutions instruments to serve their selfish motives have also manifested themselves here. The Muslim Majlis and Muslim League that claim to represent minority right have created situation in which the academic life of this national institution is obstructed.

We would like to point out that traditionally the student union invited eminent national leaders to address them. But recently well known reactionary leaders such as Shri Pilloo Mody, Shri Banarsidas, Shri Charan Singh, Dr. A.J. Faridi were invited in rapid succession to incite agitation on the campus.

The Union leaders misappropriated Union funds meant for student welfare ostensibly for conducting the agitation. They have been assured of party tickets for the forthcoming U.P. elections. Funds are also being made available to them from undisclosed sources.

They also insulted our national leaders like Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Professor S. Nurul Hasan and Five MLA from U.P. They conduct the most virulent propaganda against our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They insulted respected members of the Executive Council of the University.

It pains us immensely to draw the attention of the student community to the presence of reactionary and communal element within the party itself who are willing to make compromises with the communists. We shall fight and expose them.

The NSUI assures all secular and democratic forces in the University that we stand solidly behind them in their struggle.

.....

NOTE ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE MINORITIES

The NSUI firmly opposes communalism of all shades however, we are fully conscious of the difficulties that the minorities of our country face even after a quarter of a century of freedom. Attempts at suppression of the Urdu Language, discrimination against Muslims and other minorities in employment and in various institutions of higher learning are well-known.

NSUI declares that these practices that go against the traditions of our rich composite culture and against the ideals of our freedom movement have no place in our national life.

Ordinarily the percentage of Muslims out of the total number of persons employed should have been broadly proportionate to their population. The facts are to the contrary. This could be because of two reasons.

- 1) The Muslims are economically and socially backward
- 2) They suffer discrimination in employment.

The result of this is the minority persecution complex and a feeling of insecurity which is exploited by the communalists.

In this connection it must be emphasised that the attempts to revive the Muslim League in various parts of the country is a more, that goes against the basic interests of the Muslim toiling masses of our country. NSUI calls for concerted effort to send the Muslim League and Muslim Majlis into oblivion.

We would also like to point out the aggressive communal activities of organisation such as the R.S.S., Jana Sangh and Shiv Sena with which Muslim, Communalists are in League. NSUI calls upon the Government to immediately take measures to solve the basic problems of the Muslims. We further resolve to champion all genuine demands of minorities and economically and socially exploited classes.

The final answer to communalism can only be given in the secular, democratic and socialist society that we seek to build in which every Indian will develop a new personality.

RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC & POLITICAL SITUATION

1. Our country is passing through a serious economic situation. The events of 1971 in the sub-continent and the natural calamities that followed contributed to a significant extent in creating these problems. We would like to point out, however, that ordinarily climatic factors make an adverse impact on the economy only when the base of the economy is weak. Our rate of growth has been slow and our planning faulty. The emphasis is not on achieving physical targets. The fixing of financial targets in the plan and leaving its introduction into practice to private initiative maintains spontaneity in the development of the productive forces and our young people remain at the mercy of a situation not of their making and outside their control.

2. The mixed economy has led to the growth of monopoly capitalism and the parallel economy which hamper social progress and have resulted in vast social and economic disparities. Slum dwellers live in the shadows of imposing sky scrapers.

NSUI demands that a full transition to socialism be made by bringing the means of production under social ownership. Major industries should be owned by the State and the lands of the landlords and kulaks should be distributed among the small and landless peasantry.

2. An effective public distribution system should be established by the State so that the benefits of social progress reach the common people of our country.

The economic crisis has manifested itself in the spiralling prices. If we are to control prices concerted efforts will have to be made on the economic front.

NSUI demands from the Government strong and serious measures to solve this problem. We also call upon the masses to help the Government through mass action to check this abnormal price rise. We appreciate the recent decision to nationalise the wholesale trade in wheat. We call upon the Government to further nationalise the distribution of all essential commodities. But the implementation of these policies should not be left with the bureaucracy alone that is itself in league with the vested interests-

At the same time we feel it is our duty to expose and fight the saboteurs of foodgrain trade take over within the party.

The forces of reaction within the party that have in the past scuttled land reforms are today engaged in resisting

179

Our problems can only be solved in a secular, democratic and socialist society that employs the forces of science and technology in socialist production.

3. The forces of right reaction are trying to utilise our economic difficulties to launch a massive attack on our programmes to give a better life to the toiling masses.

These forces manifest themselves in various forms and exploit regional, communal, linguistic and other parochial considerations in order to serve the interests of the propertied classes. Domestic reaction is assisted by imperialist powers whose agencies are trying to subvert our progress towards socialism.

4. The attempt by these reactionary forces to exploit the people is certainly a matter of serious concern. NSUI resolves to eradicate them from our political life. We would like to stress that there exists a fundamental unity of reaction based upon the common interests of the exploiting classes against the working people. Faced with the advancing forces of socialism the reactionaries unite. The Grand Alliance of reaction symbolises this unity.

5. These disruptive forces are attempting to infiltrate into our educational institutions. The recent agitation in connection with the Aligarh Muslim University Act saw all these forces coming together. The Muslim Majlis and Muslim League that pretend to be champions of the minorities have no hesitation in joining hands with the Jang Sangh, BKD and other reactionary parties. Those who pretend to be the saviours of this great national institution are doing it the greatest harm.

In the Banaras Hindu University the communal forces led by the fascist storm troopers of the RSS have created a situation in which the progress of yet another great national institution is hampered.

6. The NSUI categorically declares that communalism and parochialism have no place in our national life and we resolve to struggle against them with great vigour.

The students and young must mobilise their energies to fight reaction in all spheres of national life in order to make our socialist programmes a success.

7. In our struggle against reaction and in the building of a new India NSUI calls for the unity of all secular, democratic and socialist forces and shall work towards achieving this.

.....

EDUCATION MANIFESTO OF THE
NATIONAL STUDENTS UNION OF INDIA

180

UNDER the existing colonial, imperialist system of education, the students of India are being denied their rightful role of spearheading the great task of national reconstruction that the country is engaged in under the inspiring leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

"One of the biggest mistakes we have made when we gained independence was not to have overhauled thoroughly our educational system and structure" (SMT. INDIRA GANDHI)

AWARE

- that "Education has to be closely linked with the life of the community in which the student lives"
- that "It is one of the tasks of education to prepare the individual for employment"
- that "It is only when education is based on work and service that we can have the right mental attitude...to serve the nation"
- that "We must become more and more modern in our outlook. We must get rid of all that is evil in our society, all the superstitions and customs like caste, which have been like fetters and have prevented society from going"

(SMT. INDIRA GANDHI)

ON THIS "REFORM EDUCATION" DAY,

WE, the National Students Union of India, GIVE OUT THE CALL:

"REORGANISE OUR EDUCATION". (SMT. INDIRA GANDHI)

ALSO AWARE OF the imperative need for a renaissance of student activity in the field of nation building,

WE CALL FOR

- I An educational system reflecting the national goals of SOCIALISM, SECULARISM AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION BY
- a) making a DETAILED HISTORY OF THE INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE
A COMPULSORY COURSE OF STUDY
- b) taking immediate steps to prevent commercialisation of
education by practices like levying of capitation fees
- c) eliminating elitism in education, especially in schools.
- d) BANNING OF ALL COMMUNIST FORCES FROM THE CAMPUS
- e) increasing student exchange programmes to promote national integration.

181

- II a broad, uniform national policy of education
- III A NEED BASED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION including vocationalisation of education and proper MANPOWER PLANNING. Introduction of a scientific content and perspective in education.
- IV FREE, COMPULSORY AND UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION and proper academic, extra-curricular and recreational facilities for all students.
- V FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THREE LANGUAGE FORMULA and immediate switch over to the REGIONAL LANGUAGE as the MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.
- VI Complete overhauling of the EXAMINATION SYSTEM BY
 - Enforcing the SEMESTER SYSTEM
 - Replacement of the present 'marks-system' by a workable combination of internal and external assessment through the 'grades system'
 - AN OPEN SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION
- VII Increase of special educational facilities, scholarships, etc., for economically backward sections of society and more concerted effort to improve the lot of educationally backward minorities.
- VIII DEMOCRATISATION OF EDUCATION
 - 25% representation for students on all decision making bodies for the University.
 - Establishment of University Students' Union in all Universities.
 - Mandatory Students' Union for every educational Institution and Compulsory membership of these in the University Students Union.
 - Free and democratic functioning of Students' Union without outside interference.
- IX ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITIES IN FUTURE ONLY IN RURAL AREAS AND SEMI-URBAN AREAS.
- X TEACHERS :
 - * Immediate steps to improve the working conditions and pay-scales of teachers, especially at the school level and effective steps to ensure social recognition of their great and important role in nation building
- XI ONE YEAR'S SERVICE IN A VILLAGE OF HIS/HER CHOICE BE MADE COMPULSORY FOR EVERY GRADUATE AS A PRE-CONDITION TO HIS OBTAINING A DEGREE
- XII UTILISATION OF THE SERVICES OF STUDENTS in the WAR AGAINST ILLITERACY
- XIII ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIFIC POSITIVE ROLES TO THE STUDENTS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION
- XIV AND WE DEMAND THAT

The outlay for Education in the Fifth Plan which is the lowest ever outlay for education, be immediately increased and the rightful place of IMPORTANCE IN THE PLAN BE RESTORED TO EDUCATION.

(182)

WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE N.S.U.I. (DELHI) ALSO CALL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION REGARDING

- XV Withdrawal of Cases against the Students immediately, lodged during the student agitation, excluding various cases of violence.
- XVI Code of Conduct for Teachers and University Officials.
- XVII Judicial probe into the Shahdara firing this November and the incidents that led to the firing.
- XVIII Inquiry into irregularities in the University and change in the selection procedure of the teachers.
- IXX BETTER facilities for South Delhi College students and West Delhi College students including establishment of these two well-equipped zonal complexes.

183

Appendix VI

All India Students Federation - 19th Conference
held at Cochin from 14-17 January 1974.

....

Demands:

- 1) A new education system with scientific content and orientation and also with socialist, secular, democratic ideals and perspective should be evolved which would inspire patriotism and secularism and feeling of solidarity among students.
- 2) Teacher-student ratio should be reduced. Better relation and proper understanding should be developed among them.
- 3) There should be proper link between manpower planning and education.
- 4) The present outdated examination system should immediately be discarded and UGC recommendations on examination reform should be tried with necessary flexibility. While doing so, necessary safeguards should be ensured that this system will not be abused.
- 5) Medium of instruction at all levels should be the regional languages. Steps be taken without any further delay to develop regional languages well-suited for the purpose.
- 6) Statutory democratic students unions should be set up. Active student participation at all levels of decision-making bodies of the universities and other educational institutions should be ensured. The teaching and non-teaching staff should also find their due place in all these bodies.
- 7) Secondary education has to be made free and primary education free, compulsory and universal.
- 8) More facilities for sports, games, recreation, accommodation (hostel) and also library and laboratory facilities should be provided.

....

P.T.O

184

Appendix VII

The conference considered the question of the place of regional languages in higher education and affirmed its conviction that energetic development of Indian languages and literature is vital for the promotion of higher education and of national culture generally. The subject of change-over of medium of education to regional languages, the conference stressed, could only be considered as an integral part of a deliberate policy and plan with a view to improving the quality of education, promoting creativity and national integration and bringing education closer to the needs and aspirations of the community.

The conference was in general agreement with the recommendations of the Education Commission with regard to change-over in the medium of education. But, higher education is a closely integrated system and any modification, such as a change in the medium of education, would have a direct effect on other parts of the system. The conference recognised that the change-over in the medium of education, if properly carried out, would be a major step towards improvement of higher education and towards strengthening of its roots in our soil. The programme should be pursued in a sustained and systematic manner. The conference endorsed the statement of the Education Minister that "the programme of change-over to regional languages as media of education will have to vary from university to university, from subject to subject, and even from institution to institution, in the same university. The criteria in each case should be that the change-over helps, at every stage, to raise standards." The manner and speed of the change-over should be left to the university system. This was in accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission and was reiterated by the Education Minister in his address to the conference.

The conference felt that at the undergraduate stage, the change-over in the medium of education to regional language could be carried through in about five to ten years, depending on the degree of preparatory work already done, on the nature of the subject and other relevant factors. In the programme of change-over the importance of English should be fully recognised and adequate arrangements for its study made at the undergraduate level.

At the postgraduate and research level the question of "medium of education" loses its usual meaning, as students will have to depend, for instance, in science, medicine and technology, on books and journals in English and other important world languages (because of the universality and rapid growth of knowledge).

In the case of all-India institutions, the present arrangements regarding the medium of education may continue, as recommended by the Education Commission.

In the case of large cities, with multi-lingual population, the medium of education may continue to be English, in addition to the regional languages which the university would provide.

(185)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI

Confidential

Meeting :
Dated : 9th September 1974

Item No. 18 : To consider the recommendation of the Convenors of the Panels in Humanities and Social Sciences with regard to identification of university/ discipline in the field of Social Sciences for development of two links under the Indo-British University Collaboration Programme.

The Commission at its meeting held on 8th July 1974 while considering a comprehensive note on the progress made in the development of links under the Indo-British University Collaboration Programme, desired that the two links may be earmarked in the field of Social Sciences (Item No. 13).

2. The question relating to the identification of university/ discipline for the two links in Social Sciences was referred to the Convenors of the Panels in Humanities and Social Sciences which met in the office of the Commission on 22nd August 1974, for advice. The Convenors of the Humanities Panels were of the view that the link could be of real value if some collaborative programme could be developed between the two departments of universities in India and U.K. as between two equal partners. Taking into account the present status of development and the faculty strength in the Department of Social Sciences in the universities, the Convenors were of the view that a link could be established between the following disciplines/ universities in India with sister disciplines/ universities in UK to mutual advantage.

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>
1. Educational Psychology	Department of Psychology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.
2. Economics	Department of Economics, M.S. University of Baroda.
3. Philosophy	Department of Philosophy, Rajasthan University, Jaipur.

3. The Commission on the recommendation of the Indian Working Group set up to advise the Commission on identification of universities/ disciplines in India for academic collaboration with sister departments/ universities in UK under the IBUC Programme, has earlier agreed to

contd....

(186)

the establishment of links as indicated below :

1. Department of Physics,
Aligarh Muslim University.
2. Institute of Medical Sciences,
Banaras Hindu University.
3. BHU/Sheffield Metallurgy Link.
4. Department of Botany, Calcutta/
Queen Mary's College, London.
5. Central Instruments & Services Laboratory,
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
6. Madurai/Oxford Biological Sciences.
7. Panjab/Nottingham Chemistry.
8. Poona University College/University of York - Physics.
9. Poona/Manchester Chemistry.
10. Panjab/Reading - History/Asian Studies.
11. Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore/Liverpool University-
Electrical Engineering.
12. Andhra/Edinburgh Offshore Engineering.
13. AC College of Technology, Madras University/
Cambridge, Manchester, Birmingham - Chemical
Engineering.

4. The inclusion of two links in Social Sciences out of the three recommended by the Convenors of the Panels in Humanities and Social Sciences (mentioned in para 2 above) would complete the quota of 15 links available to the Commission for developing academic collaboration between selected universities/departments in India and UK. In addition to these 15 links, the Commission has also recommended to the Ministry of Education for exploring the possibility of developing one link in Educational Technology between the NCEET and the Brunel University for implementation under the IBUC Programme.

The matter pertaining to the identification of two links in Social Sciences under the IBUC Programme, is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CET)/JS(II)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

187

MEETING:

Dated: September 9, 1974.

Item No. 19 : To consider the guidelines to be sent to the colleges for preparing development proposals for improvement of undergraduate educational facilities in affiliated colleges during the 5th Five Year Plan period.

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th May, 1974 accepted the recommendations of the Planning Group regarding development programmes to be undertaken in affiliated colleges at the undergraduate level. The guidelines given to be circulated to the colleges for inviting proposals is attached as Appendix.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O.(CP)/Addl. Secy.

EO(CP)

Guidelines for preparation of development proposals for improvement of undergraduate educational facilities in affiliated colleges during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

The financial resources for higher education during the Fifth Plan period will be limited. It is therefore essential that the development needs of the colleges affiliated to the universities are identified with great care so that the limited resources available can be utilised by such institutions and for such programmes as are likely to make an appreciable impact on improvement of standards through modernisation and rationalisation as well as diversification of undergraduate programmes of education in Humanities, Social Sciences, Sciences, Commerce, etc. in the colleges.

2. For the majority of students seeking university level education, the first degree is the terminal stage, and it is therefore important that the first degree courses offered, by and large, in the affiliated colleges should be adequately strengthened, diversified and made relevant to the fast changing needs of the society. The diversification of courses should be related to local, regional and national needs, utilization of the natural resources and relating them to employment opportunities.

3. Generally for purposes of assistance from the University Grants Commission, the first degree courses offered by the college would be taken into account. No assistance will be available from the UGC for programmes and facilities required for Intermediate or Pre-university courses, if any, offered by the colleges.

4. The assistance from the UGC for development of colleges during the Fifth Plan period will primarily be to help viable colleges in strengthening their faculty, in improving their library and laboratory facilities and in providing them with workshop and other similar facilities which will enable the colleges to achieve and maintain proper standards and move towards the status of an autonomous institution either during the Fifth Plan or by the beginning of the next Plan period. To be eligible to receive assistance from the Commission for its development programmes, every college -

- i) should be permanently affiliated to the university after fulfilling all conditions prescribed for purposes of affiliation by the university; (in case of colleges set up after June, 1972) and
- ii) should have a minimum enrolment of 500 students in degree classes and a staff of at least 20 suitably qualified permanent teachers.

This condition of minimum enrolment and staff strength may be relaxed in the case of -

- i) Colleges with innovative educational programmes;
- ii) Colleges located in backward areas;
- iii) Colleges for women students; and
- iv) professional colleges.

001

5. Assistance to sub-viable colleges will be only through specialised programmes under the guidance of the university, eg., the University Leadership Project of the College Science Improvement Programme as at present or through similar programmes that may be developed by the Commission. Opportunities which will be provided for college teachers to improve their competence as teachers, through faculty improvement programmes, will be available to teachers in sub-viable colleges also.

While a college should have a minimum enrolment to enable it to function as a viable institution, colleges should stabilise their enrolment at an optimum level, depending on the facilities available. Demands for expansion in enrolment at the degree level will have to be met substantially through correspondence courses, part-time courses and evening classes. These evening classes should be held only in well equipped colleges.

6. Several quality oriented programmes would be initiated by the Commission. These would include the College Science Improvement Programme already started in the Fourth Plan and continued in the present Plan, College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme, faculty improvement programmes, Examination Reforms, support for research by individual teachers and giving academic autonomy to selected colleges. Efforts will be made to link education with employment opportunities and to bring about collaboration between courses in colleges and neighbourhood industries, trade and business organisations. Colleges in rural areas will be assisted to re-structure their courses so as to make them relevant to rural needs.

Since the development of practical skills in the use of tools and machines is an integral part of the science education programmes, the Commission will provide assistance for development of suitable workshops which would help in -

- i) proper maintenance of the scientific equipment in the college departments;
- ii) in providing opportunities for the training of students; and
- iii) in providing facilities for the staff for development of educational tools.

7. Preparation of Development Proposals.

Every college seeking institutional support from the UGC should prepare an integrated plan relating to its development programmes for the various faculties and departments and other general amenities during the Fifth Plan period and within a total outlay of Rs.5 lakhs including the contribution to be made by the UGC and by the Management/State Government keeping in view the revised pattern of sharing expenditure in the case of various programmes as indicated in the Annexure I.

8. The university, while forwarding such proposals of the college, may state specifically that the institution concerned has fulfilled all conditions of affiliation prescribed by the university for various courses of study offered by the college and that the assistance now sought by the college is justified in terms of its academic programmes,

educational goals and objectives and would contribute towards meeting the educational needs of the region concerned.

9. In preparing the development proposals for the Fifth Plan period, the college may keep in view the necessity of bringing to successful completion the programmes already initiated during the Fourth Plan period which ended on 31st March, 1974. The requirements for these programmes and any grants that may be payable towards completion of such projects after 1st April 1974 will be the first charge on the grants likely to be available for the colleges during the Fifth Plan period. Any continuing construction activities which have been held up because of the temporary ban on construction during 1973-74 will be included in this category. In case of building programmes which may have been approved during the Fourth Plan period but where construction work has not been initiated at all, the college could, however, review the position and decide whether or not such building projects should be taken up in the Fifth Plan period, keeping in view the changed pattern of assistance for construction programmes from the UGC during the Fifth Plan period.

10. As far as possible, expenditure on construction programmes should be limited to not more than 1/3rd of the grant likely to be available from the Commission. Construction of buildings should be so planned that they provide for more functional areas required for classrooms, laboratories and libraries and construction costs should be kept down by use of local materials as far as possible.

11. It would be expected that the college would spend initially their share of the expenditure approved and obtain the share of the Commission subsequently on the basis of progress of expenditure. The final instalment of grant of UGC share will be released only after the receipt of final accounts and all necessary documents regarding completion of the construction work.

12. Where colleges are assisted to construct hostels for students, the colleges would be required to provide 20 per cent of the seats in such hostels for students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. However, if requisite number of students belonging to such communities are not available, these may be given to other students.

13. As far as possible, the colleges would seek advice or engage architects located in the town in which the colleges is situated or near about so as to facilitate adequate regular supervision of the construction work of the building. The University Grants Commission has not prepared any list of approved architects, and the colleges would be free to choose the firm of architects to whom they wish to assign the work after satisfying themselves that the firm is capable of providing adequate supervision of the building under construction.

14. It would be necessary for every college seeking assistance from the Commission for construction of building to set up a Building Committee, consisting of representatives of -

191

- i) the Management
- ii) the local P.W.D.
- iii) an outside expert; and
- iv) the Principal of the College

which will be responsible for completion of the project in accordance with the plans and estimates accepted and for proper utilization of the UGC grant as well as corresponding matching share to be provided by the College/State Government.

15. The UGC's assistance for different items during the Fifth Plan period would broadly conform to the limits indicated below:

- a) construction of Buildings Upto 1/3rd of the total grant
- b) Books and equipment Upto 50% of the total grant
- c) Faculty Improvement and additional staff Upto 1/6th of the total grant

The sharing basis will be as given below:

Books and equipment	75% (UGC)	25% (College/State Govt.)
Additional Staff	50%(UGC)	50% (College/State Govt.)
Faculty Improvement	100%(UGC)	
Academic Buildings	33 1/3%(UGC)	66 2/3% (College/State Govt.)
/in the case of colleges located in backward areas.	50% (UGC)	50 (College/State Govt.)

academic buildings

In the case of hostels, the sharing basis adopted during the Fourth Plan period would be continued.

16. The pattern of assistance for various purposes to schemes accepted by the Commission in affiliated colleges is given in Annexure I.

17. The proforma for preparation of proposals is enclosed as Annexure II. (under preparation).

18. The pattern of assistance for development of postgraduate studies in affiliated colleges in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences subjects will be notified separately.

.....

(192)

ANNEXURE I

Pattern of assistance to colleges for development of Undergraduate Education

No.	Scheme/Project	Pattern of Assistance	
		Contribution U.G.C.	Contribution by College/State Govt.
<u>(A) General Programmes of Development</u>			
	Extension of Building (Teaching, Laboratories, Libraries including furniture, fittings, not for basic facilities to fulfil conditions of affiliation)	(a) 50% (in case of colleges in backward areas)	50%
		(b) 33 1/3% (in case of colleges in other areas)	66 2/3%
2.	Workshops, Animal House (including shed)	100%	
3.	i) Hostels (men)	50%	50%
	ii) Hostels (Women)	75%	25%
	iii) Staff quarters	50%	50%
	iv) Books and Equipment	75%	25%
	v) Centenary Grants	UGC's assistance upto Rs. 1 lakh for capital project	
	vi) Additional staff	50%	50%
	<u>(B) Student Welfare Programme</u>		
4.	Health Centres	Under review.	
5.	Book Banks	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>UGC Contribution</u>
	Enrolment figures should exclude PUC/Intermediate/pro-degree enrolment.		
	i) A college with a student enrolment of 500 and above but less than 1000	Rs.15,000	75% of the allocation.
	ii) A college with a student enrolment of 1000 or more but less than 1500	Rs.20,000	
	iii) A college with a Student enrolment of 1500 or above but less than 2000	Rs.25,000	
	iv) A college with a student enrolment of 2000 or above	Rs.30,000	
6.	Centenary/Non-Resident Student centre (for building as well as furniture and equipment)	Under review.	

193

*7. Students Aid Fund

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Amount in</u> Rs.
Between 501 and 750	1,750
Between 751 and 1000	2,250
Between 1001 and 1250	2,750
Between 1251 and 1500	3,250
Between 1501 and 2000	3,750
Between 2001 and 2500	4,250
Between 2501 and above excluding PUC/Intermediate enrolment)	5,000

The Commission's assistance will be subject to the condition that the college raises an equal amount

(C) Quality Improvement Programmes

*8. Additional staff for diversification of courses, modernisation etc.	50%	50%
*9. Faculty Improvement (Training Programmes, Refresher courses, etc.)	100%	-
*10. Special Programmes like COSIP, COHIP, etc.	100%	-
*11. Employment information-cum-Advisory Bureau and Career Advising Units.		Rs.500/- for purchase of books and journals relating to care

* Assistance will be provided schemewise separately by the Commission.