

U.G.C
AGENDA & PROCEEDINGS
NO. 153
11 TH FEB
1974

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Minutes of the 153rd meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 11th February, 1974.

....

The following were present:

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

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	...	Additional Secretary
Dr. R.D. Deshpande	...	Joint Secretary
Dr. J.N. Kaul	...	Joint Secretary
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	...	Deputy Secretary
Shri S. Viswanath	...	Deputy Secretary
Shri I.C. Menon	...	Deputy Secretary
Dr. G.S. Mansukhani	...	Deputy Secretary
Dr. M.L. Mehta	...	Deputy Secretary
Shri R.P. Bhattacharjee	...	Finance Officer

Shri K.T. Chandy and Dr. Amarjit Singh could not attend the meeting.

The Chairman referred to Dr. K.C. Naik's resignation from the membership of the Commission and consequent appointment of Professor J.B. Chitambar, Principal, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, in his place. The Chairman welcomed Professor J.B. Chitambar.

The Commission placed on record its sense of gratefulness and appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Naik as member of the University Grants Commission.

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 16th January, 1974.

...

The minutes of the 152nd meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 16th January 1974 were confirmed subject to the following:

Item No.13: To further consider the proposal from the Delhi University for utilisation of Ford Foundation assistance for faculty exchange programme.

....

P.T.O.

The Commission agreed that the Delhi University may use upto 1,15,000 dollars available from the Ford Foundation for a limited faculty exchange programme in accordance with the existing rules and within the framework of the guidelines identified at the Indo-American Conference on academic collaboration held in January 1974.

Item No.15: To consider the recommendation of the Department of Electronics, Government of India, regarding the proposal for the establishment of a Regional Computer Centre at Jadavpur University.

....

The last para may be read as follows:

The Commission further desired that Jadavpur University may be requested to work out the details off the framework for the proposed Board of Management for the Computer Centre in consultation with the Electronics Commission and the University Grants Commission.

Item No.2: (a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.
(b) To receive the items of information.
(c) To receive the statement of proposals which could not be accepted by the Commission.

....

(a) The Commission approved the action taken on items listed in Appendix-1*.

(b) -

(c) This was noted.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 16th January, 1974.

....

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 16th January 1974 (Appendix-II*).

*Not enclosed.

P.T.O

Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1973-74 upto 31st December, 1973.

....

This was noted.

Item No.5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilization certificates during the period ending 21st January, 1974.

....

This was noted.

Item No.6: To receive the recommendations made in the report of the University Reforms Committee, Bihar.

.....

This was noted.

Item No.7: To receive a report on Indo-American Conference on Academic Collaboration held in New Delhi from 7th to 10th January, 1974.

...

This was noted.

The Chairman was requested to constitute the Specialist Advisory Group in India in pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference.

Item No.8: To receive the recommendations of the Committee on Effective Utilisation and Maintenance of specialised Scientific Equipment in Universities and Postgraduate Colleges.

....

The Commission desired that the recommendations made by the Committee on effective utilization and maintenance of specialised scientific equipment in universities and postgraduate colleges may be referred to the Science Research Council.

It was also agreed that the recommendations made by the Committee be brought to the notice of the Universities and also to the Science Panels set up by the University Grants Commission. It was desired that the Visiting Committees should keep in view the recommendations of this Committee while examining the proposals of the universities for the fifth plan.

F.T.O.

Item No.9: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine (i) the requirements of Aligarh Muslim University arising out of the equipment acquired by the university under the U.S. 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme and (ii) the proposal for the establishment of a Regional Centre for Analytical Services.

.....

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the requirements of Aligarh Muslim University and agreed to provide the following assistance on the condition that this would be the first charge on the fifth plan allocation to the University:-

	<u>Non-recurring</u> Rs.	<u>Recurring(p)</u> Rs.
1. Department of Physics	2,21,000	28,000
2. Department of Botany	10,000	9,000
3. Department of Geology	7,000	5,000
4. Department of Chemistry	35,000	21,000
Total:	<u>2,73,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>

In this connection, the Commission desired that the University may be requested to take specific measures to ensure utilization of the sophisticated equipment by all the departments which need it.

Item No.10: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of Delhi University for starting a course in Business Economics at the South Delhi Campus of the University.

.....

The Commission desired that the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Delhi University for starting a course in Business Economics at the South Delhi Campus may be referred to the University for its comments in the first instance.

It was further agreed that the Chairman may discuss with the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University the question of further development of the Campus.

Item No.11: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for financial assistance to meet the expenses of the Delhi University Students Union for the year 1973-74.

.....

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Delhi University for financial assistance to meet the expenses of the Delhi University Students Union for 1973-74. It was mentioned in this connection that the proposal itself militates against the very concept of students union.

Item No.12: To consider the proposal of the Punjabi University for revising the staffing pattern for the research centre in Physical Education agreed to be established at the University with the Commission's assistance.

.....

The Commission desired that the Punjabi University may be requested to implement the programmes within the framework of the recommendations made by the UCC Visiting Committee.

Item No.13: To note the date and place for next meeting of the Commission.

.....

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on 11th March 1974 at New Delhi.

Item No.14: To consider the proposal regarding taking over of the Dayal Singh College by the University of Delhi - Transfer of assets and liabilities to the University.

.....

The Commission agreed to the Delhi University taking over Dayal Singh College on the following conditions in addition to those laid down by the Government of India:

(1) the University, while acquiring the assets of the College, would also agree to meet the liabilities and reimburse to the Commission the amount due from the Dayal Singh College to the Commission.

(2) the College would incur no unapproved expenditure.

In this connection, the Commission desired that the Delhi University should see that the Colleges affiliated to it and receiving maintenance grant from the Commission do not incur unapproved expenditure and in particular do not reduce the student strength without the prior approval of the University.

The Commission further desired that

(i) a statement indicating the unspent balances lying with the Colleges receiving maintenance grant from the University Grants Commission for the period ending 1972-73 may be placed before the Commission at its meeting in May, 1974.

P.T.O.

(ii) steps be taken to issue utilization certificates for all outstanding grants for the period ending 1968-69 in the course of the next six months.

Item No.15: To consider the proposals of Ranchi and Mysore Universities for acquiring TDC-312 computers.

.....

The Commission desired that the proposals of the Ranchi and Mysore Universities for acquiring TDC-312 Computers may be referred to the Science Research Council.

Item No.16: To consider fresh proposals regarding implementation of University Leadership Projects in certain departments under College Science Improvement Programme.

.....

The Commission accepted the proposals for implementation of the University Leadership Project under the College Science Improvement Programme in the following Universities and agreed to provide grants as indicated against each over a period of three years beginning 1974-75:

<u>University</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Grant payable</u>
Panjab	Physics	Rs. 10,00,000
Poona	Physics	Rs. 7,75,000
Nagpur	Physics	Rs. 8,00,000
Gorakhpur	Chemistry	Rs. 8,50,000
Rajasthan	Chemistry	Rs. 8,00,000
Andhra	Chemistry	Rs. 8,14,000
<u>Total:</u>		<u>Rs. 50,39,000</u>

Item No.17: To consider proposals of the North-Eastern Hill University for creation of some teaching posts in the Departments of Arts and Science and Postgraduate Department of English.

.....

The Commission agreed to the creation of the following posts in the North Eastern Hill University to enable it to start the postgraduate classes in English with effect from October 1973:

Professor	-	one
Reader	-	two
Lecturer	-	four

The Commission further agreed to the creation of fourteen Professorships to help the University start preparatory work on the establishment of various Schools proposed by the University. The phasing of the requirements for the different Schools may be discussed by the Chairman with the Vice-Chancellor.

Item No.18: To consider certain establishment matters of the University Grants Commission.

.....

The recommendation made by the Selection Committee for the post of Research Officer (Examination Reform), University Grants Commission.

The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Selection Committee for offering the post of Research Officer (Examination Reform) to Dr. S.C. Goel (departmental candidate) in the existing scale of pay of Rs.1100-50-1300-60-1600 for a period of three years in the first instance on the terms and conditions as suggested by the Selection Committee.

Item No.19: To consider a request of the Roorkee University to appoint a Project Engineer for the Industrial Units at the University Campus for a period of three years.

.....

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Roorkee University for the appointment of a Project Engineer for a period not exceeding three years on the maximum of the scale of Rs.1600-1200 plus Rs.200/- per month as personal pay to cover his other benefits like dearness allowance etc. to enable the Roorkee University to set up an Industrial Complex as suggested by the Visiting Committee.

In this connection, the Commission desired that an inquiry may be made from the Roorkee University whether they will be able to take up production of educational kits such as those designed by NCERT for use by Schools/Colleges.

Additional Item: Fifth Five Year Plan.

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The Commission had a general discussion with regard to the priorities and programmes to be undertaken during the Fifth plan. It was noted that the Working Group on Fifth Plan will meet on March 9, 1974 and that a detailed working paper would be placed before the Commission thereafter.

R.K. CHHABRA
SECRETARY

GEORGE JACOB
CHAIRMAN

CHUGH:

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Dated: Meeting :
Time : 11th February, 1974
Place: 10.00 A.M.
UGC Office, New Delhi.

AGENDA

- Item No. 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 16th January, 1974
- Item No. 2: (a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.
(b) To receive the items of information.
(c) To receive the statement of proposals which could not be accepted by the Commission.
- Item No. 3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 16th January, 1974
- Item No. 4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1973-74 upto 31st December, 1973
- Item No. 5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilization certificates during the period ending 21st January, 1974. p. 1-2
- Item No. 6: To receive the recommendations made in the report of the University Reforms Committee, Bihar. p. 3
- Item No. 7: To receive a report on Indo-American Conference on Academic Collaboration held in New Delhi from 7th to 10th January, 1974. p. 4
- Item No. 8: To receive the recommendations of the Committee on Effective Utilisation and Maintenance of specialised Scientific Equipment in Universities and Postgraduate Colleges. p. 5-8
- Item No. 9: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine (i) the requirements of Aligarh Muslim University arising out of the equipment acquired by the university under the U.S. 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme and (ii) the proposal for the establishment of a Regional Centre for Analytical Services. p. 9-17

- Item No. 10: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of Delhi University for starting a course in Business Economics at the South Delhi Campus of the University. p 18.
- Item No. 11: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for financial assistance to meet the expenses of the Delhi University Students Union for the year 1973-74. p. 19
- Item No. 12: To consider the proposal of the Punjabi University for revising the staffing pattern for the research centre in Physical Education agreed to be established at the University with the Commission's assistance. p 20-29.
- Item No. 13: To note the date and place for next meeting of the Commission.
- Any other item.
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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 11th February, 1974
Time : 10.00 A.M.
Place: UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A

- Item No.14: To consider the proposal regarding taking over of the Dayal Singh College by the University of Delhi - Transfer of assets and liabilities to the University. P.30-32
- Item No.15: To consider the proposals of Ranchi and Mysore Universities for acquiring TDC-312 computers. P.33-40
- Item No.16: To consider fresh proposals regarding implementation of University Leadership Projects in certain departments under College Science Improvement Programme. P.41-49
- Item No.17: To consider proposals of the North-Eastern Hill University for creation of some teaching posts in the Departments of Arts and Science and Postgraduate Department of English. P.50-59
- Item No.18: To consider certain establishment matters of the University Grants Commission.

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

...

Minutes of the 152nd meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 16th January 1974.

...

The following were present:

Dr. George Jacob	...	Chairman
Professor Satish Chandra	...	Vice-Chairman
Shri I.D.N. Sahi	...	Member
Professor R.S. Sharma	...	Member
Professor Rais Ahmed	...	Member
Professor M. Santappa	...	Member
Professor B.M. Udgaonkar	...	Member
Dr. Amarjit Singh	...	Member
Shri R.K. Chhabra	...	Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	...	Addl. Secretary
Dr. R.D. Deshpande	...	Joint Secretary
Dr. J.N. Kaul	...	Joint Secretary
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	...	Deputy Secretary
Shri S. Viswanath	...	Deputy Secretary
Dr. G.S. Mansukhani	...	Deputy Secretary
Shri L.C. Menon	...	Deputy Secretary
Shri S.P. Gupta	...	Deputy Secretary
Dr. M.L. Mehta	...	Deputy Secretary
Shri R.P. Bhattacharjee	...	Finance Officer

Shri H.N. Ray, Professor S. Gopal, Shri K.T. Chandy and Professor J.B. Chitambar could not attend the meeting.

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 10th December 1973.

...

The minutes of the 151st meeting of the Commission held on 10th December 1973 were confirmed.

Item No.2:a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.
b) To receive the items of information.
c) To receive the statement of proposals which could not be accepted by the Commission.

...

(a) The Commission approved the action taken on items listed in Appendix 1*.

(b) --

(c) This was noted.

* Not enclosed

Item No.2: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 10th December 1973.

...

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 10th December 1973 (Appendix II*).

Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1973-74 upto 30th November 1973.

...

This was noted.

Item No.5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilization certificates during the period ending 15th December 1973.

...

This was noted.

Item No.6: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC for introduction of courses relevant to rural environment in the degree courses.

...

The Commission generally accepted the suggestions made by the Committee and felt that there was an urgent need to bring greater relevance to all university level courses and the problem of the curriculum of rural colleges was a part of this general problem. Attempts will have to be made to bring about congruence of the university curriculum with the needs of the community which surrounds them; viewed from this angle, the rural and urban communities would provide different but appropriate laboratories to sustain the academic contents of university courses.

The Commission desired that an expert committee may be appointed to look into this larger question and work out the broad outlines and structure of courses, keeping in view the following considerations:

1. Demarcation of the institutions into rural and urban colleges would merely accentuate the existing disparities among the colleges. The real need is to update the knowledge of teachers in the rural colleges and to orient them to the need of relating the courses to the community around them.
2. While it is necessary to reorient the university courses in order to relate them to the needs of the communities, the content, level and coverage of the degree courses should not be reduced.
3. This could be done by specifying that a certain quantum of the curriculum would be related to the needs of the community both in the rural and urban areas. If this is done, some "core" courses could be ~~provided to all students pursuing first degree courses,~~ keeping the rest as elective.

*Not enclosed

It would be desirable that colleges should have a fair degree of autonomy in respect of the development and evaluation of community related courses.

4. It would be desirable that there should be sufficient flexibility in the course structure for colleges to choose subjects according to local needs.

5. The experience of the Rural Institutes does not encourage further experimentation with special courses in the rural colleges meant only for rural students.

Item No.7: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UCC to examine the proposal of the university of Mysore for financial assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses at the post-graduate level.

...

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the University of Mysore for financial assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses at postgraduate level and agreed to provide assistance to the University for postgraduate correspondence course in Kannada as indicated below:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (i) 'Core' staff ; One Reader and two Lecturers. | |
| (ii) Preparation of reading material and guidelines etc. | Rs. 15,000 |
| (iii) Two contact programmes and one orientation programme. | Rs. 5,000 |
| (iv) Visiting Lecturers and provision for taped lectures. | Rs. 5,000 |
| (v) Evaluation of reading material and students responses. | Rs. 5,000 |

This assistance will be available to the University for a period of two years with effect from 1974-75. The Commission's assistance will be contingent on the University accepting the recommendations of the Visiting Committee in regard to the postgraduate course in Kannada.

In view of the assessment made by the Visiting Committee, the Commission could not agree to provide assistance to the University for the postgraduate correspondence courses in English.

It was agreed that the question of policy and pattern of assistance for introduction of correspondence courses at postgraduate level in the Vth Plan may be referred to the Standing Committee on Part-time and Own-time Education.

Item No.8: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the requirements of Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for additional staff.

...

The Commission considered the report of the Committee appointed by it to assess the requirements of Jamia Millia Islamia for additional staff and agreed to the transfer of eight posts of Lecturers (one each in Urdu, Hindi, History and Political Science; two each in English and Economics).

The Commission desired that the other requirements of staff recommended by the Commission may be considered along with the report of the Vth Plan Visiting Committee which may visit Jamia Millia to assess their requirements before the beginning of next academic year. The Visiting Committee may be empowered to give an interim report which may be placed before the Commission before the commencement of the next academic year.

The Commission further desired that the attention of the Jamia Millia be invited to the specific recommendation made by the Committee with regard to the enrolment of students and courses offered in various Departments and the University be requested to keep this in view while preparing its fifth plan proposals.

The Commission also agreed to the creation of the following posts in the Library on the understanding that the expenditure for the same would be provided within the fourth plan allocation of Jamia Millia:

Stenographer	...	1
Accounts Clerk	...	1
Janitors.	...	2
Attendant	...	1
Cleaner	...	1

Item No.9: To consider the offer of an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs from Hari Om Ashram Trust, Nadiad (Gujarat) for the creation of an award for research in "Life Sciences" after the name of Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose.

....

The Commission welcomed the offer of an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs from Hari Om Ashram Trust, Nadiad (Gujarat) for the creation of an award for research in "Life Sciences" after the name of Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose.

Item No.10: To consider the question of continuance of the scheme of utilisation of services of retired teachers.

...

The Commission agreed to the continuation of the Scheme of 'Utilization of services of Retired Teachers' during the fifth plan, but desired that the scheme may be suitably revised keeping in view the following:

- a. Applications from individual teachers may not be invited under the scheme;
- b. Institutional nominations may be made by the Vice-Chancellors of Universities in consultation with the Dean of the Faculty concerned and also the Head of the Department. However, if the nomination is in regard to a Head of a Department, who is due to retire, the recommendation may be made in consultation with the Dean only;
- c. In the case of College teachers, the nomination may be made by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the Principal of the College;
- d. Universities will be expected to make nominations only in such cases where teaching and research in the subject concerned are likely to suffer if the services of such a person were not available.

e. In the case of nomination of College teachers, who may be required for teaching purposes only, the teacher should have demonstrable and measurable evidence of good teaching;

f. All nominations received should be referred to at least two experts in the subject concerned;

g. The award would be made for a period of three years initially and any further extension upto a maximum period of two more years, subject to an age limit of 68 years, should be given only on the basis of an assessment of the contribution made by the teacher during the period of the first award.

In view of the revised scheme now envisaged, the Commission was of the view that the selections for award made during 1973-74 may not be made operative.

Item No.11: To reconsider the question of release of grants to Andhra University approved earlier for increasing its admission into postgraduate science courses.

....

After taking into account the position explained by the Andhra University, the Commission agreed to the release of grants sanctioned earlier to the University for increasing its admission in post-graduate science courses.

Item No.12: To note the date and place for next meeting of the Commission.

...

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on Monday, the 11th February 1974.

Item No. 13: To further consider the proposal from the Delhi University for utilisation of Ford Foundation assistance for faculty exchange programme.

...

The Commission accepted in principle the Delhi University using approximately 1,14,812 dollars available from the Ford Foundation for a limited Faculty Exchange Programme. The exchanges would be within the framework of the guidelines identified at the Indo-American Conference on Academic Collaboration held in January 1974.

Item No.14: To consider the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Adult Education at its meeting held on 22nd November 1973.

...

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Adult Education. The Commission desired that it would be better to have a Centre rather than a Department to look after the programmes of adult education in the Universities. The question whether the Head of the Centre should be a full-time or a part-time person and whether he should enjoy the status of a departmental head may be left to each University to decide.

Item No.15: To consider the recommendation of the Department of Electronics, Government of India, regarding the proposal for the establishment of a Regional Computer centre at Jadavpur University.

....

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Department of Electronics, Government of India, regarding the financial arrangements proposed for the establishment of a computer centre at Jadavpur University, which are given below:

- a. capital costs towards computer system Rs.17 lakhs (UGC share)
- b. installation, air conditioning, etc. about Rs.10 lakhs (to be met by the UGC)
- c. the running expenses (about Rs.5 to Rs.10 lakhs per year) to be shared equally between UGC and the State Government for 5 years. Thereafter, the State Government will take over the maintenance costs. In determining the recurring expenses, amount of the income as suggested by the Electronics Commission, would be taken into account.

The Commission further desired that the details with regard to the proposed framework for the Board of Management for the computer centre may be obtained from the Electronics Commission in order to ensure that the Jadavpur University would be effectively concerned in the running of the Regional Centre.

Item No.16: To consider the proposals for award of National Fellowships during 1973-74.

....

The Commission agreed that the National Fellowships be awarded to the following persons under the revised scheme w.e.f. 1st April, 1974:

1. Dr. S.K. Ghosh (Visva-Bharati)
2. Prof. A.T. Markose (Cochin University)
3. Dr. C.R.K. Murty (Andhra University)

Item No.17: To consider the proposal of the Roorkee University for financial assistance to the School of Research & Training in Earthquake Engineering.

....

The Commission agreed to provide an annual maintenance grant on not deficit basis, after taking into account the income through consultancy services, etc. to the School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee University. The exact amount of such maintenance grants to be paid from 1974-75 onwards may be determined by the Chairman and the matter reported to the Commission. The University may be requested to make every effort to make the School self-supporting by increasing its income from consultancy and other fees.

Item No.18: To consider the proposal of Banaras Hindu University for improvement of watch and ward arrangements of the Banaras Hindu University campus.

....

The Commission agreed to the creation of the following posts at Banaras Hindu University for the improvement of watch and ward arrangements at the campus:

1. Suraksha Adhikari (Security Officer) - 1
(Rs.400-950)
2. Up-Suraksha Adhikari - 5
(Rs.250-470)
3. Sahik Suraksha Adhikari - 6
(Rs.168-256)
4. Varshistha Sainiks - 12
(Rs.100-130).

Item No.19: To consider a proposal received from the Delhi University for provision of additional teaching staff for the Evening Law Centres No.I & II of the Law faculty.

....

The Commission considered the proposal received from the Delhi University for provision of additional teaching staff for the Evening Law Centres I & II of the Law Faculty and desired that the University be advised to include its proposals for additional staff for Law Centre No.I in its fifth plan proposals. With regard to the Law Centre No.II, it was agreed, keeping in view the staff sanctioned for Law Centre No.I, to sanction two posts of Readers and three posts of Lecturers on the condition that the expenditure on these posts will be met either from the non-plan funds or from the fourth plan allocation of the University and no additional funds will be provided to the University in this regard.

The Commission desired that the University be requested to review its policy of admission to LL.B. course and inform the Commission.

Item No.20: To consider the proposal for establishing an Indian Council of Philosophy.

....

The Commission reiterated its view that research in specific university disciplines could be better promoted and strengthened by providing additional ear-marked funds to the Commission for the purpose. In view of this, the Commission was not in favour of establishment of an Indian Council of Philosophy.

Item No.21: To receive a note on the likely allocation of the UGC for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

....

The Chairman informed the Commission about the discussions recently held with the Member (Education), Planning Commission

with regard to the fifth plan allocation for the UGC. He indicated that in the light of the allocation that may ultimately be agreed to for the Commission, a revised note would be placed before the Commission.

Item No.22: To consider certain establishment matters of the UGC:

- (i) To receive a note regarding the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to the civilian employees of the Central Government in Class II, III & IV posts as made applicable to the UGC employees.
- (ii) To consider the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee for Class I officers made at its meeting held on 11th December 1973.

...

(i) The Commission noted the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission accepted by the Government of India relating to the civilian employees of the Central Government in Class II, III & IV posts and which are to be made applicable to the UGC employees. The Commission also approved the revised scales as per Appendix III.

The Commission noted that the question of revision of scales of pay of certain categories of posts which are not common to all or many departments of the Government of India will be brought up before it after consideration by the Establishment Committee.

(ii) The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee for Class I officers made at its meeting held on 11th December 1973 with regard to (1) selection of officers to be promoted to fill the substantive vacancies in the cadres of Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Education Officer and Assistant Secretary; and (2) period of probation in the case of certain officers selected for promotion and who have been officiating against such posts. The Commission also accepted the recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion of Shri N. Ramanujan as Assistant Secretary by relaxation of the educational qualifications as prescribed in the cadre and recruitment rules for the post of Assistant Secretary.

The Commission accordingly agreed to the following promotions:

1. For the post of Joint Secretary

1. Dr. J.N. Kaul

2. For the posts of Deputy Secretary

1. Shri S. Viswanath
2. Dr. (Mrs.) Vina Majundar
3. Shri I.C. Menon

3. For the post of Education Officer

1. Shri A.G. Deshmukh

4. For the posts of Assistant Secretary

1. Mrs. S. Ramamurthy
2. Sri R.P. Dhir
3. Sri N. Ramenujan

Item No.23: To consider the continuation of the scheme of 'Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors'.

...

The Commission, in view of the position explained, agreed that the 34 projects which had already been recommended under the scheme of 'Preparation of University Level books by Indian authors' during the year 1973-74 may be accepted. With regard to proposals which are pending consideration, it was desired that Selection Committee may be convened to make necessary recommendations during the current year. It was also desired that with regard to the books to be prepared in future years, the advice of the Panels in different subjects constituted by the Commission may be obtained.

Item No.24: To receive a note on the possibility of bringing out a Journal on Higher Education either on behalf of the Commission or in association with some other agency.

...

The Commission agreed to bring out a journal on a quarterly basis and to provide necessary funds for the purpose. It was noted that this journal would be given to the university departments and colleges on a complimentary basis and that an Editorial Board will be constituted for this purpose by the Commission.

Item No.25: To consider further the question of Commission's policy towards the Delhi Colleges and allied matters.

....

The Commission agreed that the University Grants Commission may continue to pay maintenance grants to Central Universities and the Colleges of Delhi University from funds specifically allocated for this purpose by the Ministry of Education.

R.K. Chhabra
Secretary

George Jacob
Chairman

Appendix No. III to
Item No. 22 to the UGC
minutes held on 16.1.74.

Revised scales of pay as adopted for the
University Grants Commission employees on
the basis of the recommendations of the
Third Pay Commission as accepted by the
Government of India.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Designation of Post</u>	<u>Revised Scale of Pay</u> Rs.	<u>Remarks</u>
	Senior Statistical Assistant	550-25-750-EB-30-900	
	Assistant including Cashier and Hospitality Assistant	425-15-500-EB-15-560- 20-700-EB-25-800	Cashier & Hosp. Asstt. will continue to draw the special pay at the existing rates of Rs. 40/- p.m. and Rs. 23/- p.m. respectively.
3.	Stenographer including Hindi Stenographer.	425-15-500-EB-15-560- 20-700-EB-25-800	
4.	Technical Assistant	425-15-500-EB-15-560- 20-700	
5.	Upper Division Clerk	330-10-380-EB-12-500- EB-15-560.	
6.	Unior Stenographer including Junior Stenographer (Hindi)	350-10-380-EB-12-500- EB-15-560.	
7.	Lower Division Clerk	260-6-290-EB-6-326-8- 366-EB-8-390-10-400.	
8.	Staff-car-Driver	260-6-290-EB-6-326-8- 366-EB-8-390-10-400.	
9.	Telephone Operator	260-6-290-EB-6-326-8- 366-EB-8-390-10-400.	The officials will not draw the special pay in the revised scale of pay until further orders.
10.	Despatch Rider	260-6-326-EB-8-350	
11.	Record Sorter		
12.	Selection Grade Daftri	210-4-250-EB-5-270	
13.	Jr. Roneo Operator		

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation of Post</u>	<u>Revised Scale of Pay</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
14.	Lift Operator	210-4-250-EB-5-270	
15.	Jamadar		
16.	Daftry	200-3-206-4-234-EB-4-250	
17.	Security Guard		
18.	Peon		
19.	Chowkidar		
20.	Farash	196-3-220-EB-3-232	
21.	Sweeper		

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: February 11, 1974

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

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- (1) Creation of the Additional post of One Lecturer in the Department of Anthropology, Delhi University.

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The Delhi University approached the Commission for creation of two additional posts of Lecturers for the Department of Anthropology during the 4th Plan period as recommended by its Academic Council and the Executive Council.

Keeping in view the work load in the Department of Anthropology consequent on increased intake at B.Sc.(Hons) and M.Sc. Classes and in the one year Certificate Course in Forensic Science, creation of an additional post of Lecturer has been agreed to subject to the condition that the recurring expenditure involved would be met out of the IV Plan allocation.

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- (2) Assistance towards the purchase of a mini bus to Berhampur University.

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The Berhampur University made a provision of Rs.50,000/- towards the purchase of a mini bus to be used by the Labour and Social Welfare, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology Departments within its over-all Fourth Plan allocations. In addition to Rs.50,000/-, the University proposed to allocate an additional amount of Rs.42,422/- for the purchase of Mini-Bus from out of the amount of Rs.13,81,999/- allocated towards the construction of Humanities Block and sought Commission's approval for the same. The estimated cost of the Mini-Bus based on quotations was Rs.1,10,000/-.

The proposal of the Berhampur University for allocating an additional amount of Rs.42,422/- lying unutilised from out of the allocation of Rs.13,81,999/- made towards the construction of Humanities Block, towards the purchase of a Mini-Bus has been accepted. The share of the Commission for the purpose will this increase from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.92,422/-.

- (3) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay - Allocation of an additional grant of Rs.25,000/- towards the publication of research works including doctoral theses outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

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The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay sent a proposal for an additional grant of Rs.40,000/- for meeting its publication needs and sought Commission's approval for the same. In support of this proposal, the Institute stated that there was an acute shortage of teaching material and professional literature in the areas of social work and social services and it had been trying to cover up the gap by some of its publication

The Tata Institute of Social Sciences has already published 8 books and several items of reading materials during the current plan period costing over Rs.38,000/- and two books are under print, against the allocation of Rs.25,000/- placed at its disposal for the purpose.

In view of above, the proposal of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for an additional grant of Rs.25,000/- towards the publication of research works including doctoral theses has been accepted outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

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- (4) Aligarh Muslim University - Proposal for the purchase of three Emergency Lights and one Battery Charger for the Maulana Azad Library.

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The Aligarh Muslim University sent a proposal for the purchase of three Emergency Lights and one Battery Charger at an estimated cost of Rs.1,500/- which was essentially required for the Maulana Azad Library.

The proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University was accepted on the condition that the expenditure of Rs.1,500/- would be adjusted within the over all 4th plan allocations.

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- (5) Kalyani University - Assistance for the purchase of One Majox - 121 Electrostatic Copier - Librarian Model for the Central Library.

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The Kalyani University sent a proposal for the purchase of one Majox - 121 Electrostatic Copier - Librarian model for the Central Library at an estimated cost of Rs.27,000/- and sought Commission's approval

for the same as it would be useful for the students, teachers and research workers of the University. The proposal of the University has been accepted, on the condition that the 2/3 share of the Commission viz. Rs.18,000/- will be met from out of the grants provided for the purchase of books and journals for Central Library for the 4th Plan period ending 31.3.74.

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- (6) Kalyani University - Assistance for the purchase of books and journals for the Department of Bengali - 4th Plan period.

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The Kalyani University sent a proposal for a grant of Rs.20,000/- towards the purchase of books & journals for the Department of Bengali and sought Commission's approval for the same.

The proposal of the Kalyani University has been accepted on the condition that the amount of Rs.20,000/- would be met by the University within its over-all 4th plan allocation.

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- (7) Berhampur University - Assistance for the establishment of an Archival Cell in the University.

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The Berhampur University sent a proposal for establishment of an Archival Cell in the university for preservation of Palm-leaf Manuscripts and requested the Commission to provide financial assistance for staff and contingencies for the purpose.

The Commission at its meeting on 2nd July, 1971 had agreed to provide assistance to Sri Venkateswara University towards the appointment of 1 Archivist and 1 Assistant Archivist and 1 preservation Assistant for Archival Cell during the 4th five year plan and had also agreed that assistance may be given to the University on 100% basis for a period of five years outside the 4th plan allocation subject to the University agreeing to continue the posts after the UGC assistance ceases at the end of five years. (Resolution No.28(i)).

Accordingly, the proposal of the Berhampur University for the creation of the post of an Assistant Archivist in the scale of Rs.210-425 has been accepted, on the condition that the Commission will provide assistance on 100% basis for a period of 5 years outside the 4th plan and that the post will be maintained by the University/State Government after the UGC assistance ceases at the end of five years.

- (8) Utkal University - Assistance towards the construction of an extension to the Arts Block - Fourth Plan period.

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The Utkal University submitted a proposal for the construction of an extension to the Arts Block in order to accommodate the Departments of Commerce, English, Oriya, Sociology and Labour Welfare at an estimated cost of Rs.19,65,043/- and requested for Commission's assistance on this account on 2/3:1/3 basis. The University proposed to utilize the saving of Rs.9,00,000/- from out of the allocation made towards the salary of Staff in the 4th plan on meeting the UGC share of expenditure towards the proposed construction. In support of the proposal the Utkal University stated that as the strength of the old departments had considerably increased owing to the pressure of the students for admission. The new Departments of Oriya, English, Sociology, Labour Welfare and Commerce were finding it difficult to adjust within the available space. The students of these new Departments have been pressing for separate class rooms since lot of time is wasted in the campus in waiting for the release of rooms for holding their classes. The University was apprehending that agitational methods might be resorted by the student to unless their legitimate demands for accommodation are not met. In view of the points, explained by the University their proposal for the construction of an extension to the Arts Block has been accepted at an estimated cost of Rs.18,88,000/- (as per the norms of the Commission) on the condition that the Commission's share for the purpose will be limited to Rs.12,59,000/- or 2/3 of the actual cost of the construction, which ever is less and that the University would use its matching share for the above project in the first instance and the share of the Commission will be released after 31.3.74. The University has also been allowed to divert an amount of Rs.1,80,000/- (i.e. 20% of the expected saving of Rs.9,00,000/- out of the grant approved for staff) towards the above project.

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- (9) Procurement of Computer for the University of Roorkee.

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The University Grants Commission, in consultation with the Department of Electronics, Government of India, New Delhi, has agreed to a proposal received from the Roorkee University for the procurement of a RJAD-1030 computer (U.S.S.R.) at an estimated cost of Rs.32.68 lakhs on the condition that the grants for this purpose would be provided during the Fifth Plan as and when required and that the grant will be utilised by the University specifically for procuring the Computer system and no portion of this grant will be diverted for any other purpose.

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

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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 the admissible deficit. The audited accounts in respect of the following colleges for the year 1971-72 have been examined and the accounts of admissible maintenance grant finalized as indicated below:-

S.No.	College	Year	Amount
1.	Bhagat Singh College	1971-72	Rs. 8,26,295/-
2.	Deshbandhu College(Day)	1971-72	Rs.10,88,353/-
3.	Delhi College (Day)	1971-72	Rs.13,15,740/-
4.	Dyal Singh College (Evening)	1971-72	Rs. 3,25,641/-
5.	P.G.D.A.V. College(Day)	1971-72	Rs. 5,79,737/-
6.	Shivaji College	1971-72	Rs. 9,18,677/-
7.	Miranda House	1971-72	Rs.14,60,781/-
8.	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya	1971-72	Rs. 9,85,183/-
9.	Hans Raj College	1971-72	Rs.15,09,933/-
10.	Gargi College	1971-72	Rs. 8,06,905/-
11.	Kamala Nehru College	1971-72	Rs. 8,17,315/-
12.	Maitreyi College	1971-72	Rs. 5,87,313/-
13.	Kirori Mal College	1971-72	Rs.11,80,768/-
14.	Rajdhani College	1971-72	Rs.10,03,996/-
15.	Institute of Postgraduate (Evening) Studies.	1971-72	Rs. 7,97,153/-
16.	Mata Sundri College for Women.	1971-72	Rs. 5,64,366/-
17.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	1971-72	Rs.10,88,141/-
18.	Lakshmi Bai College	1971-72	Rs. 8,36,689/-

S.No.	College	Year	Amount
19.	St. Stephen's College	1971-72	Rs. 9,10,434/-
20.	Lady Irwin College	1971-72	Rs. 7,42,196/-
21.	Kalindi College	1971-72	Rs. 7,53,742/-

2. 75% of the expenditure towards the salaries of the Hostel Mess Staff of the Constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University (to be appointed in accordance with the prescribed norms) is also met by the Commission. Audited accounts of the following colleges for the year 1971-72 have been examined and accounts of the admissible grant in this respect have been finalised as indicated below:-

S.No.	College	Year	Amount
1.	Miranda House	1971-72	Rs. 33,189/-
2.	Hans Raj College	1971-72	Rs. 18,862/-
3.	Hindu College	1971-72	Rs. 22,015/-
4.	Delhi College (Day)	1971-72	Rs. 5,537/-
5.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women	1971-72	Rs. 18,675/-
6.	Indraprastha College for Women.	1971-72	Rs. 17,974/-
7.	Kirori Mal College	1971-72	Rs. 11,871/-

(11) Over payment of maintenance grant of Rs.1,11,106/- to the Dyal Singh College for 1973-74.

.....

In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Commission, the maintenance grant payable to the colleges affiliated to Delhi University are worked out on the basis of the revised budget estimates and on that basis 'on account' grants are released. On this basis Dyal Singh College was entitled to 'on account' maintenance grant of Rs.13,67,731/- after excluding the provision for the extra number of teachers. Against this, the college was in receipt of an 'on account' grant of Rs.13,28,837/- upto 31.12.1973 for the year 1973-74 (i.e. Rs.10,82,510/- by cash payment and Rs.2,46,327/- by adjustment from the previous unspent balance available with the college). Thus the college was entitled to a further 'on account' maintenance grant of Rs.38,894/- only for 1973-74.

2. Dyal Singh College is in the process of being taken over by the University of Delhi as the management is unable to run the college. The Commission in its meeting held on 3.5.1972 (Item 86) agreed to the taking over of the college by the University of Delhi provided this had the approval of the Government of India. The Government of India approval to this effect has since been received and the matter at present is being processed further. In the meanwhile the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi approached the Commission on 9th January, 1974 that due to shortage of funds, the salaries of the staff of the Dyal Singh College (both academic and non-academic) for the month of December, 1973, payable on 1st January, 1974, could not have been paid. In view of the financial difficulties of the college and the fact that the transfer of the college to the University has almost reached a final stage, an ad-hoc maintenance grant of Rs.1,50,000/- was further released to the college Rs.1973-74 to meet the expenditure on payment of staff salaries against the admissible amount of Rs.38,894/- as stated above. Thus the college is in receipt of an excess maintenance grant of Rs.1,11,106/- for the year 1973-74.

(12) Establishment of two Universities in U.P.

....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting on 8.10.73 considered the general question of establishment of new universities in the states as also the proposals for the establishment of two universities (Kumaon and Garhwal) in U.P.

The Commission had earlier agreed to the establishment of only one university at Nainital. Since the proposal now sent by the State Government was for the setting up of two universities (Kumaon and Garhwal), the Commission desired that the State Government may be requested to undertake a survey of the existing facilities for higher education and projected needs in the light of guidelines to be made available by the Commission and to prepare a plan for the establishment of new universities (including Agricultural Universities) in the State. However, if the State Government desired to have one university for the area as had been agreed to earlier, the State Government may appoint a Preparatory Committee or Academic Planning Board to formulate the lines on which this university may be established, keeping in view the special requirements of the territory. The University Grants Commission could be associated with the preparation of the plan and finalisation of legislation for the establishment of this university. The State Government would have to conform to the regulations that may be laid down by the Commission in terms of section 13(a) of the UGC Act. The Government of Uttar Pradesh were addressed accordingly.

P.T.O.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued a notification establishing the two universities - Kumaon University, Nainital and Garhwal University, Srinagar with effect from 1st December, 1973.

(13) Junior Research Fellowships in Science/
Humanities including Social Sciences -
Extension of tenure.

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Under the rules, Junior Research Fellowships are tenable for a period of three years.

On the recommendation of the institutions concerned, the fellowship tenure has been extended beyond three years to the following Junior Research Fellows for the period indicated against each:-

S. No.	Name and Centre of work	Extension period	Ground for Extension
1.	Shri V. Satyanarayan Andhra University, Waltair.	1.8.73 to 31.10.73	For comple- tion of his thesis work
2.	Shri M.K. Nath, Calcutta University, Calcutta.	14.8.73 to 31.3.74	-do-
3.	Shri Abdul Khaliq, Patna University, Patna.	1.8.73 to 31.1.74	-do-
4.	Km. K.L. Vishnoi, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	15.12.73 to 31.3.74	-do-
5.	Shri R.K. Dwivedi (Blind) Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.	14.12.73 to 31.3.74	-do-
6.	Shri HCM Tripathi, Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.	14.12.73 to 31.3.74	-do-
7.	Km. N. Kalyani, Madras Christian College, Tambaram.	26.8.73 to 25.2.74	-do-
8.	Km. Nirmala Verma Lucknow University, Lucknow.	1.9.73 to 31.3.74	-do-

(14) Junior/Senior Research Fellowships in Science

Under the fellowships rules leave without fellowship for a maximum period of three months may be granted to a fellow on academic ground during the tenure of award.

On the recommendation of the Institution concerned, leave without fellowship beyond six months was granted to the following research fellows for the periods indicated against each:-

S.No.	Name subject and Centre of work	Period of leave sanctioned	Reasons for grant of leave
1.	Dr.(Km.) Reva Goyal, Senior Research Fellow in Physics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	24.9.73 to 24.6.74	Appointed as a temporary Lecturer.
2.	Km. Veena Hailgal (Smt.Veena Tiwari), Junior Research Fellow in Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	20.9.72 to 13.8.73	i) 20.9.72 to 28.7.73 already reported under item 2(a)(14) 6.8,73. ii) 29.7.73 to 13.8.73 on Maternity grounds.

(15) Write off Rs.500/- paid to Dr.N.Dasarathi.

In October 1968, the University Grants Commission approved a sum of Rs.1,000/- for apparatus and field work in connection with the research project of Dr. N. Dasarathi under the scheme of Financial Assistance to Teachers and Rs.500/- was paid to erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir University for this purpose. He expired on 12th November, 1971 due to heart attack.

The Jammu University stated that thorough search has been made in the Department of Geology, but no account of the said amount was available. In the circumstances, the amount of Rs.500/- paid to Dr. Dasarathi has been written off.

- (16) Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences, and Sciences - Second Award during 1973-74

.....

To provide an opportunity to research students and teachers to undertake advanced study and research in Humanities (including Social Sciences) and Science subjects, the Commission has been awarding every year, on all-India basis, 60 Senior and 120 Junior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs.500/- p.m. and Rs.300/- p.m. respectively. The selections for the award of these fellowships are held in June and November.

For the second award during 1973-74, the Commission received 815 applications for Senior and Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities and Sciences. The Selection Committees for considering the applications met on 22nd and 29th November, 1973.

On the basis of the recommendations of the experts Committees 15 Senior Research Fellowships and 29 Junior Research Fellowships have been awarded during 1973-74 (II Award) as per details given in Annexure.

- (17) Proposals accepted by the Commission for the development of colleges.

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S.No.	Name of the University/ College	Scheme	Approved Cost Rs.	UGC Share Rs.
1.	Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Poona-3 (Maharashtra)	Chalk Boards.	2,000/-	2,000/-
2.	Shri Pancham Khemraj Mahavidyalaya, Savantwadi (Maharashtra).	Tubewell & Overhead tank	11,511/-	5,756/-

- (18) Postponement of recovery of house building advance granted to Br. J.N. Kaul, Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission.

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Dr. J.N. Kaul, Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission was sanctioned a house building advance of Rs.50,000/- under Office Order No.F.17-4/71(Admn.I) dated the 4th May 1971, partly for the purchase of the

plot No.121, Block D, Malviya Nagar Extension Scheme and partly for the construction of a Single Storeyed house thereon. The first instalment of Rs.10,000/- towards purchase of the plot was released to him on the 5th February 1972 in accordance with Rule 5(a)(1) of the Rules to regulate the grant of advances to Central Government Servants for the building etc. of houses, as applicable to the UGC employees. Under the rules, Dr. Kaul was required to complete the construction of the house within 18 months of the date of drawal of first instalment of advance.

Partly because he was out of Delhi for a considerable time on study leave at the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla, and partly because the colony in question was not properly developed, he could not proceed with the construction of the house as originally planned. On resumption of duties as Joint Secretary in the UGC Office, he arranged for the preparation of plan and estimates of the proposed house, which were submitted to the office on the 2nd November, 1973 alongwith a request for the grant of enhanced amount of house building advance admissible to him under the latest orders of Government. This request was not acceded to, due to non-fulfilment of essential conditions therefor. He was, however, allowed to draw the remaining instalments of the advance of Rs.50,000/- originally sanctioned to him, and was granted an extension of time for one year under Rule 7(ii) *ibid* to enable him to complete the construction of the house and other formalities by the 4th August, 1974.

Consequently the recovery of advance which was to have commenced under the rules from Dr. Kaul's pay of the 18th month after the date on which the first instalment of advance was released to him has been postponed under Rule 8(b) *ibid* to commence from his pay for September 1974 or from the month following the month of completion of his house, whichever is earlier.

'CHUGH'

University Grants Commission

Candidates selected for award of Senior and Junior
Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social
Sciences and Sciences during 1973-74 (Second Award)

S.No.	Name	Subject	Centre of work
A.	<u>SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS (Rs.500/-p.m.)</u>		
1.	Dr. Arshad Husain	Arabic	Lucknow University
2.	Dr. Jageshwari Mehrotra Suman.	Hindi	Rajasthan University
3.	Dr.K.V.Suryanarayana Murti	English	Andhra University
4.	Dr.(Km.)Vidula Jayaswal	History	Banaras Hindu University
5.	Dr.(Mrs.) Vanita Ray	Pol.Science	Jawaharlal Nehru University
6.	Dr.(Smt.) Shri Rama	Sociology	Javishankar University
7.	Dr. Nagendra	Philosophy	Meerut College, Meerut
8.	Dr.G.P. Dawara	Botany	Meerut University
9.	Dr. J. Salique	Bio-Chemistry	Madras University
10.	Dr.(Km.) Husaina Fakhruddin	Zoology	Marathwada University
11.	Shri Manoj Kumar Basu	Physics	Calcutta University
12.	Dr.(Km.) Friti Mohapatra	Mathematics	Utkal University
13.	Dr. A.N. Soni	Chemistry	Sardar Patel University
14.	Dr. Rameshwar Mehta	Fali	
15.	Dr. Kalyan Singh	Agriculture	

B. JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS (Rs.300/-p.m.)

1.	Shri A.B. Dubey	Sanskrit	B.N.College, Patna
2.	Km. Kum Kum Bhowmick	Hindi	Aligarh Muslim University
3.	Shri Solaba Krishna Babu	Hindi	Andhra University
4.	Mr. Mohamad Qais	Persian	Patna University
5.	Shri I.N. Reddy	Telugu	SV University, Tirupati

* Awards to be conveyed after getting the application through an Institution approved under section 2(f) of UGC Act.

S.No.	Name	Subject	Centre of work
6.	Shri V.K. Ghai	English	Agra College, Agra
7.	Km. Kanchan Pandey	Philosophy	Gorakhpur University
8.	Km. Bhagwati G.P.	Psychology	Kerala University
9.	Km. Iffat Zehra Zaidi	Pol.Science	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.
10.	Km. Olive Peacock	Pol.Science	Rajasthan University
11.	Smt. M. Jayasree	Sociology	Andhra University
12.	Smt. Shruti Dhapola	Sociology	Kashi Vidyapith
13.	Shri Mannohan Sharma	Economics	Rajasthan University
14.	Shri V. Anamalai	Economics	Delhi University
15.	Shri N.P. Dixit	History	Lucknow University
16.	Dr. M.I. Fakharia	Botany	Jabalpur University
17.	Smt. Ameena Ahmad	Zoology	Aligarh Muslim University
18.	Shri U.S. Gupta	Ecology	Saugar University
19.	Shri Lakshmanaperumalsamy	Marine Biology	Annamalai University
20.	Mrs. Ranjana Ray	Anthropo- logy	Calcutta University
21.	Miss K.M.V. Varaprasadani	-do-	Saugar University
22.	Miss Kumkum Mazumdar	Geography	Banaras Hindu University
23.	Shri Govind Singh	Geography	D.J. College, Baraut
24.	Shri S.K. Jadia	Geology	Saugar University
25.	Shri S.K. Bhatia	Vet. Science	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
26.	Shri J. Lakshmana Rao	Physics	SV University, Tirupati
27.	Shri Venkata Ramaniah Kamiseti.	Physics	Andhra University
28.	Shri K.S. Harinath	Mathematics	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
29.	Shri A. Kumar	Chemistry	Allahabad University

CONFIDENTIAL

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated: 11th February, 1974

Item No.2(c): To receive the statement of proposals which could not be accepted by the Commission.

- (1) Proposals received from the Universities but not accepted by the Commission.

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Name of the University	Grant asked for	Purpose	Reason for not accepting the proposal.
Guru Nanak University	33.35 lakhs	Construc- tion of Arts Block Building.	In view of the present plan fund position it has not been possible for the Commission to accept the proposal.

- (2) Proposals received from the Colleges but not accepted by the Commission.

.....

S. No.	Name of the University/ College	Scheme	Estimated cost Rs.	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>Bombay</u>				
1.	Maharshi Dayanand College of Arts and Science, Parel, Bombay.	i) Books & Journals	25,000	In pursuance of the Commission's Res.No.6(18)(b) Dt.12/13.4.73
		ii) Laboratory equipment & Furniture.	50,000	-do-
2.	New Law College, Bombay.	Teaching Accommodation	5,56,500	-do-
3.	Mumbai Vidyapeeth Vidyanageri, Kole-Kalyan.	i) Library Building	8,49,600	-do-
		ii) Students' Centre.	3,68,316	-do-

P.T.O.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
4.	Maharshi Dayanand College of Arts & Science, Parel - Bombay.	Library Furniture.	10,000	In pursuance of the Commission's Res.No.6(18)(b) Dt. 12/13.4.73.
<u>Bihar</u>				
5.	Bankura Christian College, Bankura.	Teachers Flats.	27,918	-do-
6.	Jagannath Kishore College, Purlia.	Silver Jubilee Celebration.	20,000	-do-
7.	Rampurhat College, Rampurhat.	i) Equipment ii) Chalk Boards iii) Library Books iv) Semi-Micro Analysis.	60,000 1,000 40,000 5,000	-do- -do- -do- -do-
<u>Calicut</u>				
8.	Sree Narayana College, Nattika	N.R.S.C.	70,000	-do-
9.	Covt. Sanskrit College, Pattambhi	Boy's Hostel	8,16,000	-do-
<u>KARNATAKA</u>				
10.	BKD College, Dargan.	Laboratory Equipment	50,000	-do-
11.	Mahadev College, Dikrong.	i) NRSC ii) Principal Quarter. iii) Cycle Shed iv) Class rooms & Lecture Theatre	60,400 49,100 10,400 2,04,000	-do- -do- -do- -do-
12.	J.B. College, Joshat.	Water Supply & Tube Well.	55,204	-do-
<u>Gujarat</u>				
13.	Banaskantha Arts & Science College, Palampur.	Tube Well & Overhead Tank	74,316	-do-
<u>Kerala</u>				
14.	Alphonsa College, Palai.	Additional Class rooms	2,76,082	-do-
15.	Milad-E-Sharif Memorial College, Kayankulam.	Laboratory Building.	1,59,250	-do-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>Marathwada</u>				
16.	Maharashtra Maha- vidyalaya, Nilanga (Distt. Osmanabad).	Teaching Accommodation.	4,90,411	In pursuance of the Commission's Res.No.6(18)(b) Dt.12/12.4.1973
17.	Rajarshi Shahu Maha- vidyalaya, Latur (Distt. Osmanabad.)	Science Laboratories.	5,29,026	-do-
18.	Yashwant Mahavidya- laya, Nanded.	Library Building.	(in Principle)	-do-
19.	Kisan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Shivaji Mahavidya- laya, Udgir, Distt. Osmanabad.	Laboratory Equipment & Furniture	1,10,000	-do-
20.	Maharashtra Mahavidya- laya, Nilanga.	Books and Journals.	25,000	-do-
<u>MAHARASHTRA</u>				
21.	LST College of Commerce, Akola.	Additional Teaching Accommodation.	70,522.92	-do-
22.	Degree College of Physical Education, Amravati.	Books and equipment.	1,22,604	-do-
23.	Arts and Commerce College, Sagar.	Cycle Shed		-do-
24.	Shri Shivaji Science College, Amravati.	Lecture Theatre & Laboratories.	4,56,932	-do-
<u>Poona</u>				
25.	Vidyavarshini Sabha's Arts & Commerce College, Dhulia.	Laboratory Equipment (1973-74)		-do-
26.	Institute of Science Poona, Dr. B.N. Pursandara College, Lonavla (Distt.Poona)	Books and Journals (1973-74)		-do-
<u>Shivaji</u>				
27.	Shaji Law College, Kolhapur.	Additional Class rooms & Library.	6,13,000	-do-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>Poona</u>				
28.	K.G.Somaiya College of Arts and Commerce, Kopergaon, Distt. Ahmednagar.	i) Chalk Boards ii) Women's/Gents Hostel.	2,000	In pursuance of the Commission's Res.No.6(18)(c) Dt.12/13.4.1978.
<u>Marathwada</u>				
29.	Mahatma Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedpur.	Book Grant (1972-73)		Paucity of funds
30.	Shri Mahatma Basweshwar Mahavidyalaya Arts, Science & Commerce, Latur (Osmanabad).	-do-		-do-
31.	PE Society's Pratishthan Mahavidyalaya, Paithan.	Teaching Accommodation	2,41,733	-do-
32.	JB Society's Vidyanath, Parli - Vajjnath.	-do-	2,00,000	-do-
<u>Poona</u>				
33.	BYK. College, Poona.	Additional Teaching Accommodation.	3,44,500	-do-
34.	J.S.M. College, Alibag.	i) NESC (1st Floor) ii) Principal's Bangalow	35,000 65,683	-do- -do-
35.	H.P.T. College, Nasik.	Golden Jubilee Celebration.	50,000	-do-
36.	Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	Library Building.	1,83,310	-do-
<u>Mysore</u>				
37.	Govt. College, Mercara.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.		-do-
38.	DSG Govt. College, Chickmagalur.	Purchase of Semi-Micro-Analysis Equipment.		-do-
<u>APJ University</u>				
39.	Govt. Degree College, Sidhi,	-do-		-do-

1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>Indore</u>		
40.	Indore Christian College, Indore.	i) Library books ii) Chalk boards iii) Library furniture.	Due to paucity of funds.
	<u>Berhampur</u>		
41.	Aska Science College, Aska.	Purchase of books, journals, laboratory equipment & furniture.	Received after 31.3.73
	<u>Bambalpur</u>		
42.	SK DAV College for Women, Bourkela.	Purchase of books & Journals.	Due to paucity of funds.
	<u>Bikal University</u>		
43.	Stewart Science College, Cuttack.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment & furniture.	Received after 31.2.73
44.	FM College, Balasore.	Construction of NRSC	₹30-
45.	BEB College, Bhubaneswar.	Purchase of Chalk boards.	₹10-
	<u>Guru Nanak</u>		
46.	Khalsa College, Amritsar.	Construction of Teacher's Hostel.	Due to paucity of funds.
	<u>Balaasahar</u>		
47.	Udaipur School of Social Works, Udaipur.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	Low enrolment & due to paucity of funds.
48.	Bangur College, Didiwana.	Construction of class rooms.	Due to paucity of funds.

S.No.	Name	Subject	Centre of work
6.	Shri V.K. Ghal	English	Agra College, Agra
7.	Km. Kanchan Pandey	Philosophy	Gorakhpur University
8.	Km. Bhagwati G.P.	Psychology	Kerala University
9.	Km. Iffat Zehra Zaidi	Pol.Science	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.
10.	Km. Olive Peacock	Pol.Science	Rajasthan University
11.	Smt. M. Jayasree	Sociology	Andhra University
12.	Smt. Shruti Dhapola	Sociology	Kashi Vidyapith
13.	Shri Manmohan Sharma	Economics	Rajasthan University
14.	Shri V. Annamalai	Economics	Delhi University
15.	Shri N.P. Dixit	History	Lucknow University
16.	Dr. M.I. Pahari	Botany	Jabalpur University
17.	Smt. Ameena Ahmad	Zoology	Aligarh Muslim University
18.	Shri U.S. Gupta	Ecology	Saugar University
19.	Shri Lakshmanaperumalsamy	Marine Biology	Annamalai University
20.	Mrs. Ranjana Ray	Anthropo- logy	Calcutta University
21.	Miss KMTV Varaprasadini	-do-	Saugar University
22.	Miss Kunkum Mazumdar	Geography	Banaras Hindu University
23.	Shri Govind Singh	Geography	D.J. College, Baraut
24.	Shri S.K. Jadia	Geology	Saugar University
25.	Shri S.K. Bhatia	Vet. Science	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
26.	Shri J. Lakshmana Rao	Physics	SV University, Tirupati
27.	Shri Venkata Ramaniah Kamiseti.	Physics	Andhra University
28.	Shri K.S. Harinath	Mathematics	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
29.	Shri A. Kumar	Chemistry	Allahabad University

CONFIDENTIAL

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated: 11th February, 1974

Item No.2(c): To receive the statement of proposals which could not be accepted by the Commission.

- (1) Proposals received from the Universities but not accepted by the Commission.

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Name of the University	Grant asked for	Purpose	Reason for not accepting the proposal.
Guru Nanak University	33.35 lakhs	Construction of Arts Block Building.	In view of the present plan fund position it has not been possible for the Commission to accept the proposal.

- (2) Proposals received from the Colleges but not accepted by the Commission.

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S. No.	Name of the University/ College	Scheme	Estimated cost Rs.	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>Bombay</u>				
1.	Maharshi Dayanand College of Arts and Science, Parel, Bombay.	i) Books & Journals	25,000	In pursuance of the Commission's Res.No.6(18) (b) Dt.12/13.4.73
		ii) Laboratory equipment & Furniture.	50,000	-do-
2.	New Law College, Bombay.	Teaching Accommodation	5,56,500	-do-
3.	Mumbai Vidyapeeth Vidyanagari, Kalyan.	i) Library Building	8,49,600	-do-
		ii) Students' Centres	3,68,316	-do-

P.T.O.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
4.	Maharshi Dayanand College of Arts & Science, Parel - Bombay.	Library Furniture.	10,000	In pursuance of the Commission's Res.No.6(18)(b) Dt. 12/13.4.73.
<u>Bihar</u>				
5.	Bankura Christian College, Bankura.	Teachers Flats.	27,918	-do-
6.	Jagannath Kishore College, Purlia.	Silver Jubilee Celebration.	20,000	-do-
7.	Rampurhat College, Rampurhat.	i) Equipment ii) Chalk Boards iii) Library Books iv) Semi-Micro Analysis.	60,000 1,000 40,000 5,000	-do- -do- -do- -do-
<u>Calicut</u>				
8.	Sree Narayana College, Nattika	N.R.S.C.	70,000	-do-
9.	Govt. Sanskrit College, Pattambhi	Boy's Hostel	8,16,000	-do-
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>				
10.	BKD College, Dergaan.	Laboratory Equipment	50,000	-do-
11.	Mahadev College, Dikrong.	i) NRSC ii) Principal Quarter. iii) Cycle Shed iv) Class rooms & Lecture Theatre	60,400 49,100 10,400 2,04,000	-do- -do- -do- -do-
12.	J.B. College, Joshat.	Water Supply & Tube Well.	55,204	-do-
<u>Gujarat</u>				
13.	Banaskantha Arts & Science College, Palampur.	Tube Well & Overhead Tank	74,316	-do-
<u>Kerala</u>				
14.	Alphonsa College, Palai.	Additional Class rooms	2,76,083	-do-
15.	Milad-E-Sharif Memorial College, Kayankulam.	Laboratory Building.	1,59,250	-do-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>Marathwada</u>				
16.	Maharashtra Maha- vidyalaya, Nilanga (Distt. Osmanabad).	Teaching Accommodation.	4,90,411	In pursuance of the Commission's Res.No.6(18)(b) Dt.12/13.4.1973
17.	Rajarshi Shahu Maha- vidyalaya, Latur (Distt. Osmanabad.)	Science Laboratories.	5,29,026	-do-
18.	Yashwant Mahavidya- laya, Nanded.	Library Building.	(in Principle)	-do-
19.	Kisan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Shivaji Mahavidya- laya, Udgir, Distt. Osmanabad.	Laboratory Equipment & Furniture	1,10,000	-do-
20.	Maharashtra Mahavidya- laya, Nilanga.	Books and Journals.	25,000	-do-
<u>Nagpur</u>				
21.	LST College of Commerce, Akola.	Additional Teaching Accommodation.	70,522.92	-do-
22.	Degree College of Physical Education, Amravati.	Books and equipment.	1,22,604	-do-
23.	Arts and Commerce College, Sagar.	Cycle Shed		-do-
24.	Shri Shivaji Science College, Amravati.	Lecture Theatre & Laboratories.	4,56,932	-do-
<u>Poona</u>				
25.	Vidyavardhini Sabha's Arts & Commerce College, Dhulia.	Laboratory Equipment (1973-74)		-do-
26.	Institute of Science Poona, Dr. B.N. Pursandara College, Lonavla (Distt.Poona)	Books and Journals (1973-74)		-do-
<u>Shivaji</u>				
27.	Shahji Law College, Kolhapur.	Additional Class rooms & Library.	6,13,000	-do-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>Poona</u>				
28.	K.G.Somaiya College of Arts and Commerce, Kopergaon, Distt. Ahmednagar.	i) Chalk Boards ii) Women's/ Gents Hostel.	2,000	In pursuance of the Commission's Res.No.6(18)(c) Dt.12/13.4.1978.
<u>Marathwada</u>				
29.	Mahatma Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedpur.	Book Grant (1972-73)		Paucity of funds
30.	Shri Mahatma Basवेश्वर Mahavidyalaya Arts, Science & Commerce, Latur (Osmanabad).	-do-		-do-
31.	PE Society's Pratishthan Mahavidyalaya, Paithan.	Teaching Accommodation	2,41,733	-do-
32.	JB Society's Vidyantath, Parli - Vainnath.	-do-	3,00,000	-do-
<u>Poona</u>				
33.	BYK.Collage, Poona.	Additional Teaching Accommodation.	3,44,500	-do-
34.	J.S.M. College, Alibag.	i) NBSC (1st Floor) ii) Principal's Bangalow	35,000 65,683	-do- -do-
35.	H.T.T. College, Nasik.	Golden Jubilee Celebration.	50,000	-do-
36.	Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	Library Building.	1,83,310	-do-
<u>Mysore</u>				
37.	Govt. College, Mercara.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.		-do-
38.	DSG Govt. College, <u>Chickmagalur</u> .	Purchase of <u>Semi-Micro-Analysis</u> Equipment.		-do-
<u>APS University</u>				
39.	Govt. Degree College, Sidhi.	-do-		-do-

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Indore</u>			
40.	Indore Christian College, Indore.	i) Library books ii) Chalk boards iii) Library furniture.	Due to paucity of funds.
<u>Berhampur</u>			
41.	Aska Science College, Aska.	Purchase of books, journals, laboratory equipment & furniture.	Received after 31.3.73
<u>Sambalpur</u>			
42.	SK DAV College for Women, Bouskhela.	Purchase of books & Journals.	Due to paucity of funds.
<u>Utkal University</u>			
43.	Stewart Science College, Cuttack.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment & furniture.	Received after 31.3.73
44.	FM College, Balasore.	Construction of NRSC	₹30-
45.	REB College, Bhubaneswar.	Purchase of Chalk boards.	₹20-
<u>Guru Nanak</u>			
46.	Khalsa College, Amritsar.	Construction of teacher's Hostel.	Due to paucity of funds.
<u>Balaasahar</u>			
47.	Udaipur School of Social Works, Udaipur.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	Low enrolment & due to paucity of funds.
48.	Bangur College, Didwana.	Construction of class rooms.	Due to paucity of funds.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated : February 11, 1974

Item No. 3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 16th January, 1974.

P L A N

S. No.	Name of the University.	Purpose.	No. of instalments.	Grant released.
1.	<u>Agra University.</u>	Purchase of library books and journals-sanction of grant for	IIInd	20,000
		Grant to Universities for the employment of trained coaches.	Ist & Final.	9,893
		<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
	G.F. College, Sahajapur	Financial assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences- Payment of second instalment of grant.	IIInd & Final	250
	Hindu College, Moradabad	Construction of Teaching accommodation	Final	14,998
	Sahu Gopinath Girls Degree College, Bareilly,	Purchase of library books-equipment and furniture.	Final	12,208
	S.L. Jain College, Ferozabad	Purchase of Lab. equipment-Release of grant.	Final	7,840.84
	Institute of Oriental Philosophy Vrindava.	Construction of Non-Resident Student Centre.	IIInd	10,000
	M.R.B.R. College, Haldwani	Construction of Teaching accommodation-Release of grant.	IIIrd.	12,000
	Tika Ram Kanya Mahavidyalaya Aligarh.	Aid Fund in the Colleges-Grant for 1973-74.		3,250
	D.M.I. Women's Training College, Dayalbagh.	-do-		1,750
	P.C. Bagla Degree College, Hathras	Students welfare programme	Final	4,000

D.S.I. Women's Training College, Dayalbagh.	Students Welfare Programme	Final.	917.97
S.S. Balika Vidyalyaya Degree College, Firozabad.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges-Grant for 1973-74		750
K.B.S. College, Agra.	Financial assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences-Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IInd & Final.	500
Bareilly College, Bareilly.	-do-	IInd & Final.	250
D.S. College, Aligarh.	-do-	IInd & Final.	250
P.C. Bagla Degree College, Mathras	Students Welfare Programme	Final.	4,000
D.S.I. Women's Training College, Dayalbagh.	-do-	Final.	917.97
Total :			<u>1,03,775.78</u>

2. Aligarh Muslim University :

Writing of University Level Books/monographs.	2,000
Recurring grant for additional staff appointed during Fourth Plan Period in various Science departments.	4,000,000
Additional grant for the installation and maintenance of IBM-1130 Computer.	1,25,000
Renewal of scholarships for Post-graduate studies in Arabic during 1973-74-Humari Shahmaza Anjun.	1,800
Renewal of scholarships for Post-graduate studies in Arabic during 1973-74-Sh. Shafiq Ahmed Khan.	1,800
Award of scholarships for Honours studies in Arabic during 1973-74	300
-do-	300

Aligarh Muslim 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
Renewal of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Persian during 1973-74.		1,800
Aligarh Muslim University-provision of Additional External Services for Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College and Hospital-Construction of Storm Water Drainage.	IVth	50,000
Aligarh Muslim University-Hospital attached to the J.N. Medical College-purchase of equipment for the college.	14th	20,600
Senior Research Fellowship in Science - Extension in Fellowship tenure-payment of Fellowship to Dr. Mohd. Iltas.		1,354.84
Purchase of Scientific Equipment etc. for Zoology department during Fourth plan period.		30,000
Aligarh Muslim University-Development of the Campus of the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical college and the Hospital attached thereto.		7,500
Running expenses for Laboratories of Science departments for the year, 1972-73 and 1973-74.	First	1,00,000
Establishment of Archival Cell at the Maulana Azad Library A.M.U. + sanction of grant for		10,000
Removal of water logging from J.N. Medical College-Supply and fixing of four Pumping sets.	First	20,000
Survey of Aligarh Muslim University Campus.	IInd & Final.	912
Additions and alterations in the newly constructed quarter for	IInd	50,000
Award of scholarships for honours studies in Arabic during 1973-74-Shri Mohd. Nasim Mazaheri.		1,200

Aligarh Muslim University (Contd.)

Aligarh Muslim University-Hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College- Installation of Lifts. First 1,00,000

Higher Education and Research-Salary of Library Assistants appointed in Central Library for Humanities and Social Sciences Departments-Fourth Plan Development Schemes. 30,000

Total: 9,55,266.84

3. Allahabad University :

Assistance from the U.G.C. for a research project entitled "Structural Studies of Indian Gondwana Plants with modern methods" of Prof. D.D. Pant, Head of the Department of Botany, University of Allahabad, Allahabad. 8,800

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities-extension in Fellowship tenure-payment of Fellowship to Kumari K.L. Vishnoi. 1,064.52

Award of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit during 1973-74-Kumari Parveen Naushaba. 1,800

Purchase of equipment for the department of Botany during Fourth Plan period. 50,000

Senior/Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology/Utilization of services of retired teachers-payment of contingency grant. 989.40

Affiliated Colleges:

Jawaharlal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad. Students' Aid Fund in the colleges-grant for 1973-74. 2,250

Anglican Christian College, Allahabad. College Science Improvement Programme- selected colleges project-grant-in-aid. Sixth 20,000

Total : 84,903.92

4. Andhra University:

Purchase of library books and journals-sanction of grant for- IInd 25,000

Junior Research Fellowships Scheme-allocation of funds for the year 1973-74. 85,000

Andhra University (Contd)

Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities-
Extension in Fellowship tenure - payment of
fellowship to Shri V. Satyanarayan. 900

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. First 1,200

Award of junior fellowships of the value
of Rs. 250/- p.m. to Sarvashri J.V. Bhanu-
murthy and Polavarapu Jayaprakasa Rao-
admitted to M.A. and M. Tech. during the
year 1972-73. 1,129

Financial assistance to Teachers for
research/learned work in Sciences and
Humanities including Social Sciences-
payment of Second instalment of grant-
IIInd & Final. 250

Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in
Sciences/Humanities including Social
Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineer-
ing & Technology/Utilization of services
of Retired teachers-payment of contingency
grant- 500

Affiliated Colleges:

St. Joseph's
College of Edu.
for Women,
Guntur. Grants to Teachers Training College
during Fourth Plan period. First 3,600

Regional Engg.
College,
Warangal. Research Fellowships in Engineering &
Technology-extension in fellowship
tenure-payment of fellowship to Shri
B. Suoramanyam. 1,600

Vemulapalli
Kodandaramaih
College, Budha-
varam. Construction of additional class rooms. IVth 40,000

-do- Construction of Non-Resident Students
Centre. IIInd 10,000

Papatala College
of Arts & Sc.
Papatala (A.P.) Constructions of Men's Hostel. IIIrd 15,000

Andhra Loyala
College,
Bijaywada (A.P.) Construction of Science Block. IIIrd 45,000

Lakrapati Bhav-
Arayana College,
Bijaywada. Construction of Non-Resident Students
Centre. IIInd 20,000

Andhra University (Contd)

S.D.K. Sarma College, Ongole (A.P.)	Construction of Library and Laboratory building.	IIIrd.	35,000
Govt. College (Evening courses) Sri-kukulam (A.P.)	Book grant for 1970-71.	IIInd & Final.	1,125
Maharajah's college for Women, visianagram.	Students' Aid Fund in the College - Grant for 1973-74.		1,750
Rajab S.D.S.X. Banga Rao College, Bobbili.	-do-		2,750
Padanamsipada College of Arts & Sc. Padanamsipada.	-do-		1,750
Sri Subbaraya & Narayana College, Narasarpeta.	-do-		3,750
Jagaralamudi Kuppuswamy Choudhrey College, Guntur.	Construction of Library & Laboratory building.	IVth	25,000
Maharajah's College of Education, Vizianagram.	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period-Special grants for books and journals.	IIInd. & Final.	1,994.9
Total:			<u>3,22,298.6</u>

6. Annamalai University:

Centre of Advanced study in Linguistics- Annamalai University-Grants for the year 1973-74.		11,9,200
Centre of Advanced study in Marine Biology-Annamalai University-Grants during 1973-74.		5,600
Fourth Plan development schemes- Construction of combined building for departments of Chemistry, Zoology and Statistics.	Ist	1,00,000
Writing of University Level Books/ Monographs.		3,000
Recurring grant for postgraduate courses in Engineering and Technology-payment of staff salaries and Maintenance grant- regarding.		50,000

Annamalai University (Contd.)

Purchase of library equipment-sanction of grant for.		1,645
All India Summer Institute in Linguistics for college teachers during 1973 sanction of Third & Final instalment grant for.	IIIrd & Final.	5,647.47
Construction of a Non-Resident students centre.	IIIrd & Final.	5,000
		Total: 1,80,092.47

6. M.P. Singh University:

Affiliated Colleges:

Govt. Degree College, Tikamgarh.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences-payment of second instalment of grant.	IIInd & Final.	500
Arts & Commerce Degree College, Santurana (Rewa) M.P.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges-Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Bapu Degree College, Nowrang (Bkd) M.P.	-do-		750
Arts College, Anarpitan (Dist. Satna)	-do-		750
			Total: 3,000

7. Banaras Hindu University:

IVth Plan Development Schemes (H)-Purchase of equipment for the Department of Education.		3,500
-do-		500
Construction of Teacher's Hostel (Outside IV Plan).	IIInd	20,000
Construction of Prof. quarters-Instt. of Medical Sciences.	IIIrd	1,50,000
Construction of Readers quarters-Institute of Medical Sciences.	IIInd,	50,000

Banaras Hindu University (Contd.)

Construction of building for students Health Clinic at Banaras Hindu University under students amenities Schemes.	VIIth	25,000
Provision of exhaust fans in various Dining Halls of the Kitchen Blocks of the students hostels at Banaras Hindu University.	IInd	20,000
Senior Research Fellowship in Science-Extension in Fellowship tenure-Payment of Fellowship to Dr. S.P. Singh.		1,887.10
Grant-in-aid for purchase of equipment for the department of Electronics Engineering under the scheme Engineering and Technology during IV Plan.	VIIth	40,000
Banaras Hindu University-212 students hostel (Fourth Plan Scheme) & a Warden's quarter-payment of grant.	VIIth	25,000
Payment of Non-recurring grants under the Development Scheme-Development of Faculty of Education and for setting of a school of Education.		4,000
Purchase of equipment for the Institute of Medical Sciences under the scheme of Post-graduate courses-Development of the Instt. during the 4th Plan period.	10th	1,00,000
Development of play field and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	IInd	2,000
Grant-in-aid for purchase of equipment for the development and fabrication of equipment at the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University-IV Plan.	IInd	50,000
Senior Research Fellowship in Humanities-Extension in Fellowship tenure-payment of Fellowship to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.		1,838.72
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/ payment of contingency grant.		1,000

Banaras Hindu University (Contd.)

Introduction of P.G. courses in the Institute of Medical Sciences and Development of the Institute during the 4th Plan period-Award of Scholarships-Grants during 1973-74.	3rd.	2,00,000
Construction of self-cooking kitchen Block in Ruiya Hostel under students amenities programme.	1st	50,000
Improvement of Water Supply under Students amenities programme at Banaras Hindu University.	1st	1,00,000
Construction of men's hostel for 24 students and women's hostel for 12 students for Rural Health Centre of Institute of Medical Sciences Banaras Hindu University.	6th	5,000
Introduction of Diploma course in Journalism-Purchase of Typewriter.		5,000
Introduction of Diploma Course in Journalism-Furniture-Equipment.		2,000
Extension of Law Faculty Building-Construction of the remaining areas of 5607 sq. ft. -Fourth Five Year Plan.		50,000
Financial assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences-Payment of second instalment of grant.	2nd & Final.	375
-do-	2nd & Final.	500
-do-	2nd & Final.	500
-do-	2nd & Final.	350
-do-	2nd & Final.	500
-do-	2nd & Final.	250
-do-	2nd & Final.	500
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences-Payment of fellowship/ honorarium and contingency grant.		3,477.42

Banaras Hindu University (Contd).

Construction of lecturer quarters- Institute of Medical Sciences.	3rd	50,000
Construction of a hostel for 100 girls students under students amenities scheme at Banaras Hindu University.	9th	5,000
Construction of Nuclear Research Centre Building-Department of Physics Fourth Plan Development Scheme.	4th	50,000
Extension of library building-Institute of Medical Sciences Banaras Hindu University.	3rd	75,000
Construction of two warden quarters for Dhanwantri Hostel and one for Kasturba Girls Hostel under students amenities Scheme at Banaras Hindu University.	1st	40,000
Construction of animal House for the Institute of Medical Sciences- Banaras Hindu University.	5th	20,000
Construction of 550 Bedded wards in S.S. Hospital attached to the Institute of Medical Sciences at Banaras Hindu University.	7th	10,00,000
Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology-Extension in Fellowship tenure- payment of Fellowship to Shri Gyan Dhar Singh.		1,600
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences- Payment of contingency grant.		999,45
-do-		1,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science- Payment of additional contingency grant.		2,000
Institute of Medical Sciences-Expansion of the Surgical Research Laboratory- Payment of Recurring grant for the staff and contingencies.	6th	75,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
Vasanta College for women, Rajghat, Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74		1,750
D.A.V. College, 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
		<u>Total: 22,35,777.6</u>

3. Bangalore University:

Construction of Gandhi Bhavan.	5th	20,000
Bangalore University-Construction of Women students hostel at New Campus-fourth plan scheme-payment of grant.	2nd	20,000
State level education conference conducted under the auspices of Banaras University-8-9th Oct.1973		1,698
Construction of Geology Block at new campus of the University during the Fourth Plan period.	2nd	1,50,000
Construction of Arts and Humanities Block at New Campus.		2,00,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
Ramnarayan Chellaram College of Commerce, Bangalore.	Students Aid Fund in the College-Grant for 1973-74	3,250
Sri Jagdguru Ranukacharya College of Law, Bangalore.	Purchase of books and journals.	1st 15,375
-do-	-do-	IIIrd & Final 3,750
Total:		<u>4,14,073</u>

9. Berhampur University:

Celebration of Kavi Surya Jayanti by the Griya Department in Berhampur University-Release of grant thereof-regarding.		500
Grants for the support of research universities-Fourth Plan period.	2nd	20,000
Summer Institute in Chemistry for college teachers during 1973 sanction of final instalment for	final	258
Scheme of visiting studentships for the year 1973-74.		3,000

Barrhanpur University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges:

Aska Science College, Aska Dist. Banjam (Orissa).	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges- Grant for 1973-74		1,000
Government Women's College, Barrhanpur.	-do-		1,000
Hinjalicut Co. College, Hinjalicut (Banjam).	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.	125
G.K.S.C. College, Parulihraundi.	-do-	2nd & Final	250
			Total: 26,383

19. Bhagalpur University:

	Grants for the support of research Universities-Fourth Plan period.	Final	10,000
	Grants-in-aid for the construction of Botany and Zoology buildings during Fourth Plan period.		35,000

Affiliated Colleges:

G.K.S. College, Barbiha (Monohur) Bihar.	Construction of N.R. Student centre.	IVth & Final.	5,000
D.S.C. College, Cupaul (Bihar).	Extension of Science Laboratory.	3rd	60,000
Dooghar College, Baidyapath-Dooghar (S.P.) Bihar.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	2nd & Final.	4,407.95
P.P. Baliram Sharma College, Banke Bhagalpur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74		1,750 =
G.P. College, (Bihar State).	-do-		3,250
			Total: 1,69,407.96

11. Bhopal University:

Unassigned Grant for the year 1973-74 2nd 12,500

Junior Research Fellowships-Science Final 17,500
Allocation of funds for the year 1973-74

Purchase of library books and journals 3rd 20,000
(H)-Sanction of grant for

Affiliated Colleges:

Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal- Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology-Payment of fellowship/honorarium and contingency grant. 2,640

Moti Lal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal. Travel grant to Dr. R.C. Chaurasia to attend the 1st International Congress of Systematic and Evolutionary Biology, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A. in Aug. 1973. 3,043.50

-do- Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences-Payment of contingency grant. 999.66

M.C.L. Jain College, Vidisha. Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences-Payment of Second instalment of grant. 2nd & Final. 500

Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal. -do- 2nd & Final. 750

Total: 47,938.16

12. Bihar University:

Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including social Sciences-Payment of Second instalment of grant. 2nd & Final. 250

Construction of Central Workshop for Physics department during the Fourth Plan period. 2nd 20,000

Affiliated Colleges:

C.M. College, Darbhanga (Bihar). Book Grant to affiliated colleges for 1969-70 2nd & Final. 1,245.29

Science College, Muzaffarpur. Construction of Science Block. 3rd 1,10,000

Bihar University (Contd.)

M.D.D. Mahila College, Muzaffarpur.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	Ist	70,000
R.K. College, Madhubani (Darbhanga)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74		5,000
M.C. College, Motihari (Bihar).	Construction of Residential flats for teachers--assistance for	2nd	30,000
L.S. College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	Construction of Residential flats for Teachers 80:20 basis.	2nd	40,000
C.M. College, Darbhanga.	Junior Res-earch Fellowships in Sciences/ Humanities including Social Sciences--Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
I.M. Dubay College Motihari (B.S.)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74.		2,750
Jyotirm College, Chapra (B.S.)	-do-		5,000
Total:			<u>2,85,245.29</u>

13. Bombay University:

UGC(NR) grant for establishment of book bank in Engineering and Technological Institute.	Final	15,000
Junior Research Fellowships Scheme - Allocation of funds for the year 1973-74.	Final	1,12,500
Sabbatical Programme for teachers in Physics of the constituent colleges of the University to work in the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.		22,405
Purchase of departmental library books and journals (H) - Sanction of grant for-	15th	25,000
Centre of Advanced Study in Economics, University of Bombay--Release of recurr- ing grants for 1973-74		10,000

Bombay University (Contd).

	Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Chemistry, department of Chemical Technology-Grants for the year 1973-74.	10,000
	Purchase of library books and journals 2nd Sanction of grant for.	25,000
	Centre of Advanced Study in Economics, University of Bombay-Grants for the year 1973-74.	7,000
	Centre of Post-graduate Instruction and Research, Panaji, Goa, Development proposals for the period ending 1973-74 Release of grant for.	2,50,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
Secondary Training College, Bombay.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges-Grant for 1973-74.	750
D. J. Society's Kirti M. Dacin-gursee College, Bombay.	-do-	5,000
Degree College of Physical Education, Aravati.	Travel grant to Shri V. A. Vaidya for attending the 50th World Congress of International Federation of Physical Education at Brussels from 1st to 3th July, 1973.	3,894
R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	Development of Postgraduate studies in the Humanities & Social Sciences.	400
-do-	Extension of library building-Sanction of grant for.	1st 1,20,000
Kansraj Jivandas College of Edu. Khan, Bombay.	Purchase of Glass Chalkboards.	Final. 1,000
Mazharinal Soneni College of Arts & Science, Bon.	Utilization of services of retired teachers-payment of contingency grant.	1,000
The New Law College, Bombay.	Grant.in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and research in Law-Fourth Five Year Plan.	5,000

Bombay University (Contd.)

Khalsa College, Matunga, Bom.	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges- Grant for 1973-74.		5,000
D. C. Ruparel College, Tulsi Pipe Rd, Bombay.	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 : 6,19,699

14. Burdwan University:

	Setting up of smokeless Chilla in the U7A type quarters.	Ist	5,000
	Renewal of scholarships for post- graduate studies in Sanskrit-Kumari Krishna Banerjee.		1,800
	Extension of Botany building during 4th Plan period.	2nd	40,000

Affiliated Colleges:

Shivani Devi . . . Bhatelia College, P.C. Raiganj, Dist. Burdwan.	Construction of additional teaching accommodation-assistance towards.	2nd	30,000.
Raja Ramohan RayMahavidyalaya, P.C. Mangulpara (Hooghly).	Construction of Teachers Hostel- Assistance towards.	2nd	40,000
Saldaha College, Saldaha (Dist. Bankura) West Bengal.	Construction of additional class Rooms-Assistance towards.	3rd	45,000
Guskara Mahavi- dyalaya, P.C. Guskara (Dist. Burdwan)	Construction of non-resident students centre-assistance towards.	4th	10,000
Raghabatbour College, Raghabatbour T.B.	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges- Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Kalna College, Kalna(Burdwan) West Bengal.	Construction of laboratory bldg.- assistance towards.	3rd	10,000

Burdwan University (Contd.)

Trivani Devi Bhatia College, Raniganj.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences-Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & Final	250
Bidhanchandra College, Asansol (W.B.)	-do-	2nd & Final.	750
Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, P.C. Haripal (Hoogly) West Bengal.	Construction of Tube Well and over Head Tank-Assistance towards.	1st	5,000
-do-	Construction of additional class rooms-Assistance towards.	3rd & Final	17,960
Trivenidevi Bhadrala College, Raniganj Distt. Burdwan.	Students' aid fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74.		5,000
Guri Vidyanagar College, Guri West Bengal.	-do-		4,250

Total: 2,18,760

15. Calcutta University:

Grant for additional staff appointed in Humanities and Social Science Departments during IV Plan.	2,50,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Humani- ties-Extension in Fellowship tenure- Payment of fellowship to Shri M.K. Nath.	2,274.19
Centre of Advanced Study in Radio- physics & Electronics, University of Calcutta-Grants for the year 1973-74.	1,73,200
Grant for additional staff appointed in Central Library-Fourth Five Year Plan.	20,000
Unassigned Grant for the Year 1973-74.	2nd 30,000

Calcutta University (Contd.)

Summer Institute in Optics for College teachers during 1973-74 sanction of final instalment for.	Final	791.49
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
-do-	2nd & Final.	250
-do-	2nd & Final.	500
Grant-in-aid for the development of Applied Physics department under Fourth Plan Scheme.		1,40,000
-do-	2nd	20,000
Basic equipment grant during the Fourth Five Year Plan.	IVth	25,000
Fourth Plan Schemes for Higher Education and Research-Reallocation of grant Pure Chemistry Department.		15,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
Prabhu Jagathendhu College, P.C. Maul-Mouri,	Grants to affiliated colleges for the purchase of laboratory equipment.	Final 4,000
Rishi Benkin Chandra College, P.C. Naihati (24 Parganas).	-do-	Final 1,250
11Bengal Teachers' Training College, P-14, Ganesh Chander Avenue, Calcutta.	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period-Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	1,000
Kandi Raj College, Kandi, West Bengal.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grants for 1973-74.	3,250

Calcutta University (Contd).

B.D.A. College, Baishnawghat, P.O. Garia, 24-Barganas West Bengal.	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.	Ist	250
The Bhowanipur Education Society College, 5 Lala Lajpat Rai Sarani Calcutta.	Assistance for purchase of Laboratory Equipment and Furniture and Library Books and Journals.	Ist	70,000
Sunderban Hazi Desarat College, Pathankhali, 24-Barganas West Bengal.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Bhowanipur Education Society College, 5. Lala Lajpat Rai Sarani, Calcutta.	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.	Ist	600
South Calcutta Girls College, Calcutta.	Book grants to affiliated/Bovt. colleges for the year 1970-72.	2nd & Final	1,325
Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences & Humanities including Social Sciences-Payment of Second Instalment of grant.	2nd & Final	500
Rawthakar College, Agartala, Tripura.	-do-	2nd & Final.	500
B.D.A. College, Baishnawghat, Garia (W.B.)	-do-	2nd & Final	500
P.L. Jaisuria College, Calcutta.	-do-	2nd & Final.	250
P.R.S. College, Barrackpore West Bengal.	-do-	2nd & Final.	250

Calcutta University (Contd).

Vidyasagar College, Calcutta.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences- Payment of 2 nd instalment of grant.	2nd & Final	500
Sova Bharati Mahavidyalaya, P.C. Kaptari, Distt. Medinipur West Bengal	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74.		750
Gopal Chandra Memorial College of Education, P. C. Now Barrackpore West Bengal.	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan Period-Grants for the books and equipment.	Ist	5,000
Bishan Chandra College, P.C. Bishra (Hooghly) W.B.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students-Book Bank.	2nd & Final.	4,750
Medical College, Calcutta.	Travel grant to Dr. Satyabrata Boso, Prof. of Radiology, Medical College, Calcutta to participate in the Scienti- fic programme of the 13th International Congress of Radiology held in Madrid from 15-20th October, 1973.	2,176	
B.M.S. Mangal Mahavidyalaya, W.L. Bireswar- pur, P.C. Bhatnagar (24 Parganas).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Krishinagar College, Krishnanar (Nadia).	-do-		1,750
Kharsipur College, Kharsipur West Bengal.	-do-		3,750
Shibpur Binoy bunchoo Institute (College), Shibpur, Howrah W.B.	-do-		5,000

Calcutta University(Contd.)

Dhruba Chand Halder College, P.O. Dakshin Barasat, Distt. 34 Parganas(West Bengal)	Const. of additional teaching accommodation - Assistance towards.	IIInd	15,000
College of Textiles Technology, Serampore (West Bengal)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		750
Presidency College Calcutta	Sr. Research Fellowship in Science - Payment of fellow- ship grant		3,500
Bidhan Chandra College P.O. Pishra (Pooahly) West Bengal	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students -Book Bank	IIInd & Final	4,750
B.D.A. College, Baishnavaghat, P.O. Garia, 24-Pargannas (W.B.)	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities includ- ing Social Sciences/Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.	Ist	500
	Total :		8,10,443.68

Calicut University

Construction of Staff quarters	IVth	3,50,000
Construction of additional Guest House		20,000
Const. of Science Block Phase I- Payment of grant for the IV Plan Scheme	Ist	1,00,000
Purchase of library books and journals (H) - Deptt. of Commerce Sanction of grant for.	final	15,000
Purchase of library books and journals(H) - Deptt. of Languages Sanction of grant for.	IIIrd	40,000
Purchase of library books and journals(H) - Deptt. of History Sanction of grant for.	Vth	59,000

Calicut University(Contd.)

	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of equipment for Physics Department - IV Plan Scheme		60,000
	Construction of Women students hostel for 50 students - IV Plan Scheme	IIIrd	45,000
	Release of grant for the construction of library building		4,00,000
	Construction of Women students hostel for 50 students - IV Plan Scheme	IIIrd	45,000
	IV Plan Development Schemes - Salary of staff appointed in Central Library - sanction of grant for.		5,000
	IV Plan Development Schemes - Salary of additional staff appointed in Humanities and Social Science Departments.		44,000
	Visiting Studentship payment of IIInd instalment of grant for 1972-73.	IIInd & final	507.50
	Jr. Research Fellowship scheme - Allocation of funds for the year 1973-74.	final	12,500
	Writing of University Level Books/ Monographs <u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		3,000
M.E.S. Mampad College, Mampad Kerala	Construction of a Women Hostel - Assistance towards.	Vth	10,000
-do-	Construction of library building- Assistance towards.	Vth	10,000
Christ College, Irinjalakuda Kerala.	Construction of library building - Assistance towards.	IIIrd	50,000
Sir Sayed Colloge, Talinparanbe Kerala	Construction of Men's Hostel - Assistance towards.	IIIrd	20,000
Farook College, Farook	Construction of Teaching Flats - Assistance towards	IIInd	50,000
-do-	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant	IIInd & final	500
M.S.S. Colloge, Manjeri Kerala	Construction of library building - Assistance towards.	IIInd	25,000

Calicut University(Contd.)

Farook College, Farook College, P.O. Calicut(Kerala)	Construction of Gyanasium by the College under the assistance from University Grants Commission.	IIInd	10,000
Govt. Training College; Trichur	Students Welfare Programme.	final	1,950.92
Sir Syed College, Taliparamba(Kerala)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74		3,250.
Govt. Victoria College, Palghat (Kerala)	-do-		4,250
Farook Collage, Farook College, P.O. Calicut (Kerala)	Construction of Gymnasium by the College under the assistance from University Grants Commission.	IIInd	10,000
St. Thomas College, Trichur	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.	IIInd & final	750
			Total : 13,94,708.

University of Cochin

Grant-in-aid for the development of
Scientific Education and research -
Payment of grant for purchase of books
for the Physics Department under Fourth
Plan period.

40,000

Total : 40,000

University of Delhi

Delhi School of Social Work - Construction
of main building - Expenditure on compound
lighting.

final 1,832.57

Sr. Research Fellowship in Humanities -
Payment of additional contingency grant.

2,000

Development of Ionosphere Research in
Development of Physics and Antrophysics

20,000

Delhi University Constituent Colleges -
Maintenance Grant for 1973-74 - Payment
of Dem Lcl Anand College (Evening Classes)

Ist 75,000

University of Delhi (Contd.)

	Development of 7.96 acres plot at Peids Lines for Construction of staff Quarters for (Non Teaching Staff).	IVth	5,00,000
	University of Delhi - Summer Institute in Biology for school teachers during 1968 - Regarding.	final	2,737
	Centre of Advanced Study in Economics - award of National Scholarships during 1973-74 - Sanction of an 'on account' grant.		10,264
	Centre of Advanced Study in Economics - release of an 'on account' Non-recurring grant during 1973-74 - for 4th Plan		6,000
	Purchase of library books and Journals(H) -Sanction of grant for.	final	10,000
	Evening Law Centre No.I - Release of an account grant for 1973-74 - Towards salary for Teaching Staff	2nd	1,20,000
	Evening Law Centre No.I - Release of 'on account' grant for 1972-73; towards salary for teaching staff.	Vth	3,320
	Salary of additional staff appointed in Humanities and Social Science - IVth Plan		4,50,000
	Construction of special cell to provide Sociological Studies in Hill Area in the North Eastern Region of India - Payment of grant-		40,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		750
Shivaji College, Karampura, New Delhi.	Construction of College Building.		1,50,000
Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Construction of College Building		2,00,000
Dyal Singh College, Lodi Road, New Delhi.	Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Maintenance Grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	Vth	1,50,000
Bhagat Singh College, Gobindpuri, Kalkaji, New Delhi.		2nd	75,000

University of Delhi(Contd.)

Miranda House	Construction of Class IV Staff Quarters		30,000
Instt. of Home Economics, South Extension, New Delhi.	Delhi University Constituent Colleges- Maintenance Grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	3rd	1,75,000
Kamla Nehru College, Defence Colony, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	4,98,000
Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	3,41,000
Hindu College, Delhi-7.	-do-	3rd	4,98,000
Janki Devi Maha-Vidyalaya, Poorvi Marg, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	3,77,000
Shyam Lal College (Day Classes) Shahdara, Delhi.	-do-	3rd	3,12,000
Cyan Devi Salwan College, Salwan School Marg, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	99,000
P.G.D.A.V. College, (Evening Classes) Mandir Marg New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	2,11,000
Bharti Mahila College Jhan'ewalan, New Delhi	-do-	3rd	64,000
Kamala Nehru College Defence Colony, New Delhi.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750.
Shyam Lal College (Evening Classes) Shahdara, Delhi-32.	-do-		1,750
College of Vocational Studies, Gole Market, New Delhi.	-do-		1,000
Delhi College, Ajmori Gate, Delhi	-do-		3,750
Maitrayi College, Metaji Nagar New Delhi	-do-		2,750

University of Delhi(Contd.)

Janki Devi Maha- Vidyalaya, New Delhi	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
College of Vocational Studies Delhi Universities Delhi.	Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Maintenance Grant for 1973-74-Payment of	3rd	2,50,000
Hans Raj College Delhi-7.	-do-	3rd	5,00,000
Delhi College Ajmeri Gate Delhi-	Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Grant for Hostel Mess Staff for 1971-72.	final	5,537
Hastinapur College (Evening Classes) Moti Bagh, New Delhi.	Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Maintenance Grant for 1973-74 - Payment of	3rd	1,99,000
Jesus and Mary College, Chanakyapuri New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	1,35,000
P.C.B.A.V. College, (Day Classes), Nehru Nagar, Ring Road New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	1,95,000
Hindu College Delhi-7.	-do-	3rd	8,000
Khandi College West Patel Nagar New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	3,19,000
Lady Irwin College Sikandra Road New Delhi.	Delhi University Constituent Colleges- Grant for hostel staff for 1973-74.	2nd	14,700
Kirori Mal College Delhi-7.	Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Maintenance Grant for 1973-74-Payment of.	3rd	3,42,000
Hans Raj College Delhi-7.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for - research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
S.S. College, Alipur, Delhi -36.	-do-	-do-	250
Shyam Lal College (Evening Classes) Shahdara, Delhi-32.	Delhi University Constituent Colleges- Maintenance Grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	3rd	1,20,000

University of Delhi(Contd.)

Hans Raj College, Delhi-7.	Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Grant for hostel Mess Staff for 1973-74.	3rd	1,100
Maitrayi College Netaji Nagar New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	1,86,000
P.G.D.A.V. College, (Evening Classes) Mandir Marg New Delhi.	Purchase of furniture, electric equipments and fans - release of grant for.		592
Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar New Delhi.	Purchase of library books in connection with the Introduction of B.A.(Pass) Courses in Psychology w.e.f. 1972-73.		1,500
Rajdhani College Kirti Nagar New Delhi.	Construction of College Buildings.		2,00,000
Shyam Lal College, Shahdara, Delhi.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,750.
Rajdhani College, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi-15.	-do-		3,250
			Total : 69,32,683.69

19. Dibrugarh University

	Payment of recurring grant for the salary of staff sanctioned during 4th Plan period for Applied Geology Deptt.		1,50,000
	Unassigned Grant for the Year 1973-74.		12,500
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Largaon K.B. College, Dargaon (Assam)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,750
J.B. College, Jorhat(Assam)	-do-		4,250
Chandra Kaml Bazabaruah Commerce College, Jorhat (Assam).	-do-		2,750

Dibrugarh University(Contd.)

Sibsagar College Jaysagar(Assam)	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	375 37
Post-Graduate Train- ing College, Assam (Jerhat), Distt. Sibsagar	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during IV Plan period - Special grants for books and journals.	2nd	3,000
Sibsagar College, Joysagar	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	<u>1,75,250</u>

10. Gauhati University

	Scheme of Visiting Studentships for 1973-74.		3,000
	Renewal of award of scholarship for post- graduate studies in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences to the students of Hill Areas of North East India for the year 1973-74.		15,200
	Purchase of equipment for the departments of Humanities - Sanction of grant for.		6,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Teapur College Teapur (Assam)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
L.N.S. Law College, Imphal	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and research in Law - IV Five Year Plan.		2,500
Mangaldai College, Mangaldai(Assam)	Construction of additional teaching accommodation.	IIIrd	10,000
Lady Keano Girls College, Shillong (Assam).	Construction of Laboratory building.	IIInd	45,000
Pragjyotish College, Gauhati (Assam)	Purchase of Science Laboratory equipment and furniture.	IIIrd & final	13,083

Gauhati University(Contd.)

Hajai College, Hajai(Assam)	Students Welfare Programme.	final	2,500
P.M. College Imphal(Manipur)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		5,000
Lunding College Lunding(Assam)	-do-		1,750
Gachar College Silchar	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/ learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second 2nd instalment of grant.	final &	250
-do-	-do-	-do-	250
Assam Engineering College, Gauhati	-do-	-do-	375
Shillong College Shillong	-do-	-do-	500
Total :			<u>106,408</u>

21. Gorakhpur University

	Salary of staff appointed in Humanities and Social Sciences - IV Plan Development Schemes - Sanction of grant for.		50,000
	Grant-in-aid for the development of Scientific and Research - Construction of building for the department of Botany - IIInd Five Year Plan.	final	8,429
	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/ learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment 2nd of grant.	final &	500
	Unassigned Grant for the year 1973-74. <u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		18,500
Tilak Dhari College, Jampur(UP)	Development of postgraduate studies in science subjects in affiliated colleges - Financia, assistance by the University Grants Commission during the IV Plan period.		30,000
Shri Durgaji Degree College, Chandesar(Azamgarh) U.P.	Construction of Class Rooms.	3rd	13,000

Gorakhpur University(Contd.)

Ratan Sen Degree College, Bansi (Basti)U.P.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grants for 1973-74.	
Kisan Degree College, Bahraich(UP)	-do-	
Baba Rashvdas Bhagwan Das Degree College Barhag(Deoria) U.P.	-do-	
K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad(U.P.)	Purchase of library books & laboratory furniture.	3rd & final
Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur	Development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities & Social Sciences.	
Vardhaman College Bijnor(U.P.)	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final
K.S.S.P.G. College, Faizabad(U.P.)	-do-	-do-
S.C. College Ballia(U.P.)	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	-do-
M.M.M. Engg. College, Gorakhpur	-do-	-do-
Hinjalicūt Science College, Hinjalicūt(Ganjam)	-do-	-do-
St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	-do-

Gorakhpur University(Contd.)

Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru College, Banda(U.P.)	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 :			<u>1,55,429</u>

22. Gujarat University

	Construction of Teachers' Hostel	final	30,000
	Scheme for development of Computer Centre - IV Plan Scheme.	Ist & last	35,000
	Purchase of Library Books & Journals for various Science departments - IV Plan Scheme		20,000
	Purchase of departmental library books & Journals (H) - Sanction of grant for.	VIIIth	30,000
	Construction of an extension to the students hostel - Payment of grant.	IVth	5,000
	Renewal of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Persian during 1973-74 - Shri Shaikh Jamaluddin Rahimbhadi.		1,800
	XXIII Annual Conference of the Neurological Society of India - 17th to 20th December 1973.		3,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
H.A. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad-6.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Smt. B.C.J. Science College, Sambay (Distt. Khair) Gujarat.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
New Law College Ahmedabad.	-do-		2,250
Municipal Arts & Commerce College, Mahsana(North Gujarat)	-do-		2,750
Jayjivan Arts & Commerce College, Lohad(Gujarat)	-do-		2,250

Gujarat University(Contd.)

Navgujarat Commerce College, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad	Development of Post-graduate Studies in the Humanities & Social Sciences.		2,500.
L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.	Book Grant to affiliated colleges for the year 1970-71.	2nd & final	1,375
Shri Sahajansand Arts & Commerce College, Ahmedabad-15.	Book grant to affiliated colleges for the year 1969-70.	2nd & final	1,000
Bhavan's Arts & Science College, Dakor(Gujarat)	Development of postgraduate studies in science subjects in affiliated colleges - Financial assistance by the University Grants Commission during the IV Plan period		35,000
J & J College of Science, Nadiad (Dist. Kaira) Gujarat.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.		80,000
-do-	Construction of a Women's Hostel	VI & final	11,266
Sheth Y.S. Law College, Unjha	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and research in Law -Fourth Five Year Plan.		5,000
Motilal Nehru Law College, Ahmedabad	-do-		5,000
Prubhudas Thakkar Arts & Science College, Ahmedabad.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
J. & J. College, of Science, Nadiad (Gujarat)	-do-	-do-	250
-do-	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grants for 1973-74.		2,250
Shree Swaminarayan Science College, Ahmedabad.	-do-		1,750
Arts & Commerce College, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Purchase of Books.	2nd	5,000

Total : 2,87,44

23. Guru Nanak University

Sr. Research Fellowship in Science -
Extension in Fellowship tenure - Payment of
Fellowship to Dr.(Mrs.) G.K. Sandhu. 2,822.58

IV Plan Development Schemes - Appointment of
teaching staff in Humanities and Social Science
Departments - Sanction of grant for. 30,000

Grant-in-aid for the construction of Biology
department building - 4th Plan development
Schemes. IIIrd 50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Training College, Jullundur. Grants to Teachers Training College during IV
Plan period - Special grants for books and
journals. & final. IIInd 2,996 .

Guru Nanak College of Education for Women, Kapurthala (Panjab) Grants to Teachers Training College during the
IV Plan period - Special grants for books and
journals. IIInd & final 2,000

Doaba College Jullundur City Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant
for 1973-74. 3,750

D.A.V. College of Education for Women, Amritsar Grants to Teachers Training College during the
IV Plan period - Special grants for books and
journals. IIInd & final 2,000

Khalsa College Amritsar Development of Postgraduate Studies in the
Humanities and Social Sciences. 10,000

Total: 1,03,568.58

24. Himachal Pradesh University

Construction of Physics and Chemistry Blocks -
IV Plan development Schemes. IVth 3,00,000

Fourth Five Year Plan - Reimbursement of excess
expenditure incurred by the Panjab University
against the sanction accorded by the U.G.C. in
respect of the Regional Centre - Simla 12,102

Himachal Pradesh University(Contd.)

Higher Education & Research - Development Schemes
for the 4th Plan period - Release of grant for
purchase of Scientific Equipment.

2,85,000

Affiliated Colleges

Goswami Ganesh
Dutt College,
Bainjath(HP)

Construction of Library Building.

IIIrd 20,000

25. University of Indore.

Total : 6,17,102

Students Welfare Schemes during the IV Plan
period

5,427

Affiliated Colleges

Indore School
of Social Work
13-14, Old
Sohore Road,
Indore(MF)

Implementation of N.S.S. in Colleges.

20,000

Holkar Science Summer Instt. in Physics for College teachers
College, Indore during 1973 - sanction of final instalment.

17,229

Islamia Karimia Degree College, Indore
Financial Assistance to Teachers for Research/
learned work in Science and Humanities including
Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment
of grant.

IIInd
&
final 500

-do-

-do-

-do- 250

Govt. Arts & Commerce College Indore.
Financial Assistance to teachers in the uni-
versities and colleges for undertaking research
or learned work in Humanities including Social
Sciences/Sciences - Payment of first instalment
of grant.

Ist 500

Total : 43,906.88

26. Jabalpur University

Sr. Research Fellowship in Humanities -
Extension in Fellowship tenure - Payment of
fellowship to Dr. R.K. Pandey.

1,887

Jabalpur University (Contd.)

Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences -
Payment of contingency grant. 999.28

Affiliated Colleges

Kesarwani Maha-
Vidyalyaya,
Jabalpur(M.P.)

Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant
for 1973-74. 1,750

Kanta Prasad Guna
Bhasha Bharati,
Jabalpur (M.P.)

-do- 750

Total : 5,386.38

27. Jalavpur University

Research Fellowships in Engineering and
Technology - Extension in Fellowship tenure -
Payment of Fellowship to Shri J.J.V. De Souza. 2,851.61

Grant-in-aid for the development of Scientific
Education & Research - Purchase of scientific
equipment for the various Science Departments -
IV Plan Scheme. 80,000

Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/
learned work in Sciences and Humanities 2nd
including Social Sciences - Payment of Second &
instalment of grant. final 500

Total : 83,351.61

Jammu

IV Plan Development Schemes - Salary of
staff for the department of Law. 6,000

IV Plan Development Schemes - Salary of
staff for the departments of Humanities &
Social Sciences. 30,000

University of Jammu(Contd.)

	Improvement of Existing Hostel facilities in Universities.	III & final	2,000
	Junior Research Fellowship Scheme - Allocation of funds for the year 1973-74.	final	25,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Govt. Degree College, Poonch (Jammu)	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences & Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IIInd & final	500
			Total : 63,500

29. Jawaharlal Nehru University

	IV Plan Development Schemes - Release of grant for the Field Work.		50,000
	Installation of PABX in NAP Campus at Jawaharlal Nehru University under D.Y.T. Scheme.	Ist	70,000
	Unassigned Grant for the year 1973-74.	2nd	7,500
	Maintenance of Nursery and Plantation in Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus		2,13,149
	Jawaharlal Nehru University - Appointment of additional staff in Humanities & Social Science Departments under the IV Plan Schemes - grant for		30,000
	Purchase of Teaching Aid equipment for the school of social sciences during 1973-74.	Ist	1,00,000
	Purchase of Teaching Aid equipment for school of languages at Jawaharlal Nehru University.		30,630.2
	Construction of 3 hostel blocks for 600 students in sector I of Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus	Ist	1,00,000
	Purchase of Motor Cycle for security officer	Ist	6,000
	Furnishing and Air-conditioning of the language laboratory at Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus.	Ist	50,000

Jawaharlal Nehru University(Contd.)

Purchase of Library books & Journals for library at Jawaharlal Nehru University	IIInd	1,00,000
Purchase of Research Material - Library books & Journals relating to Humanities and Social Sciences during IV Plan at Jawaharlal Nehru University.	IVth	40,000
Purchase of hostel equipment/furniture at Jawaharlal Nehru University during 1973-74.	Ist	5,000
Purchase of class room furniture at Jawaharlal Nehru University.	Ist	5,000
		Total : 8,07,279.2

30. Jiwaji University

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Girls' Degree College, Morar(Gwalior)	Assistance for the purchase of laboratory equipment - Cent percent grant.	IIInd & final	619.82
Govt. Degree College, Dalia (M.P.)	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IIInd & final	250
Govt. College, Guna(M.P.)	Development of Post-graduate Studies in the Humanities & Social Sciences.		10,000
		Total : 10,869.82	

31. Jodhpur University

Grant-in-aid for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research - Purchase of Library Books - 4th Plan Development Schemes.		80,000
Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences & Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IIInd & final	250
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences - Payment of fellowship/honorarium and contingency grant.		3,516.13

Lahour University(Contd.)

	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/ learned work in Science - Payment of second instalment of grant.	IIInd	492.
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Shri Mahesh Teachers College, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during IVth Plan period.	IIInd	17,000
Sh -do-	Special grant for Books & Journals - Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the IV Plan period - 1973-74.	Ist	3,000
			Total : 1,04,258.41

32. Kanpur University

	For holding XI National Conference of Indian Academy of Podiatrics to be held 3rd January to 6th January 1974.		3,000
	Purchase of Central Library Books & Journals(H) Sanction of grant for.	Ist	10,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
P.F.N. College, 96/12, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Kanpur-1.	Development of Post-graduate Studies in the Humanities & Social Sciences.		1,708
B.N.N. Degree College, Rath (Hamirpur)U.P.	Construction of Science Laboratories.	IIInd	14,000
Christ Church College, Kanpur	Purchase of science equipment, library books & journals	IIIrd & final	5,617
-do-	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Dayanand Women's College, Kanpur	Students Welfare Programme.		2,500
Dayanand Girls College, Kanpur	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Payment of contingency grant.		1,000

Kanpur University(Contd.)

Dayanand Women's College, Kanpur	Students Welfare Programme.	final	2,500
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Total : 44,075

33. Karnatak University

Establishment of Postgraduate Centre at Gulbarga - construction of Humanities Block - 4th Plan period.	IIIrd	50,000
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Utilisation of services of retired teachers- Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
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Salary of additional staff under 4th Plan development schemes.		1,50,000
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Junior Research Fellowship Scheme - Allocation of funds for the year 1973-74.	final	87,500
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Affiliated Colleges

M.V.P.'s Mahantswamy Arts & Science College, Mumbbhavi(Karnataka)	Construction of Men's Hostel	IInd	40,000
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Govindram Saksaria Science College, Belgaum (Mysore)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,750.
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F.C. Jabin Science College, Vidyanagar-Hubli (Mysore)	-do-		3,750
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Total : 3,36,000

34. Kashmir University

Construction of library building at Kashmir University Campus.		2,00,000
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Improvement of existing hostel facilities and Universities.	IIIrd & final	1,000
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Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences - Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
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Kashmir University(Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Vishwa Haarati
Women's College,
Rainavari,
Srinagar
(Kashmir)

Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74. 750

Total : 2,02,750

35. Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya

Purchase of Records and Tapes - Release of grant for. 5,000

Purchase of equipment - Release of grant for. 5,000

Total : 10,000

36. Kerala University

Writing of University level Books/Monographs 614

Junior Research Fellowship Scheme - Allocation of funds for the year 1973-74. final 87,500

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Training College, Trivandrum (Kerala) Grants to teachers training colleges during the IV Plan period - Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids. IIIrd & final 99

St. Albert's College, Ernakulam (Cochin) Assistance for Setting up of Career Advising Units in Colleges. 50

St. Berchaman's College, Changanacherry (Kerala) Development of Post-graduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences. 13,0

Alphonsa College for Women, Palai, Kerala Construction of additional Class Rooms - Assistance towards. IIIrd 15,0

Kerala University(Contd.)

D.M.S. College, Kottayam (Kerala)	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.	IIIrd	30,000
St. Xavier's College for Women, Alwaye (Kerala)	Construction of a Women's Hostel - Assistance towards	With	10,000
St. Thomas College, Panni(Kerala)	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,250
St. Albert's College, Ernakulam (Kerala)	-do-		3,250
Mar Ivanies College, Trivandrum	-do-		4,250
St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry (Kerala)	Construction of Teachers Flats	IIIrd & final	15,000
Bishop Moora College, Marelikara Kerala	Construction of Men's Hostel - Assistance towards.	IIInd	20,000
Newman College, Thodupuzha Kerala	Construction of Lib. building - Assistance towards.	IIIrd & final	3,475
N.S.S. College, Nilanel, Kottarakara Kerala	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,750
Total :			<u>2,09,580.30</u>

37. Kurukshetra University

A course of six lectures by Dr.E.R. Lapwood on recent work in seismology to be held during 1974 (11th Jan. 1974 to 26.1.1974) 5,000

Kurukshetra University(Contd.)

	Unassigned Grant for the year 1973-74.	IIInd	12,500
	Construction of Mathematics Block in the 4th Plan development scheme.	final	1,538.33
	Grant to Universities for Development of Teacher Education and Research during IV Plan period.		34,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Govt. College, Kurukshetra (Haryana)	Book Grant to Colleges for 1970-71.	IIInd & final	1,625
	Total :		<u>54,663,33</u>

38. Lucknow University

	Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Extension in Fellowship tenure - Payment of Fellowship to Kn. Nirmala Verma.		2,100
	Unassigned grant for 1973-74 - Release of 1st instalment of 'on account' grant.	Ist	23,000
	Unassigned Grant for the Year 1972-73.	IIInd	7,328.31
	Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities - Payment of additional contingency grant.		1,500
	Purchase of library books & journals(H) for Central Library - sanction of grant for.	IIInd	10,000
	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IIInd & final	250
	IV Plan Development Schemes - Construction of a building for the department of Public Administration - sanction of grant for.		45,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
B.S.N.V. Degree College, Lucknow	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IIInd & final	375

Lucknow University(Contd.)

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow	Book Grant to colleges 1969-70	IInd & final	58.70
Navyuga Kanya Vidyalaya, Lucknow.	Construction of Library building and purchase of furniture.	IIInd	7,000
L.G. Medical College, Lucknow	Travel grant to Dr. D.B. Sethi for attending & presenting of paper at the special World Congress on future research in Rome from the 25th of September 1973.		2,000
Vari Shiksha Viketan, Lucknow	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,750
Total :			<u>1,00,362.01</u>

39. University of Madras

Centre of Advanced Study in Physics - award of UGC Scholarships to Post M.Sc. Diploma Courses in Biomolecular Physics during 1973-74 - release of an 'on account' grant.	6,500
Publication of Research Works including doctoral theses.	30,000
Establishment of Post-graduate centre at Coimbatore IV Five Year Plan - Allocation of grant for purchase of books & Journals.	50,000
Writing of University Level Books/Monographs	376.10
Centre of Advanced Study in Botany - award of UGC Scholarships for Post-M.Sc. (Diploma) Course in Mycology and Plant Pathology during 1973-74 release of an 'on account' grant.	8,048
Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy - award of National Scholarships during 1973-74 - release of an 'on account' grant.	2,000
Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology - Payment of contingency grant.	995.01
	990.05
Summer Instt. in English language Teaching and Applied Linguistic course as a part of follow up programme of Summer Instt. in English - 1969 sanction of third & final instalment grant for.	2,129.88

Madras University(Contd.)

	Symposium in-Organic Chemistry held from 18-20 Jan., 1973.		6,700.15
	Purchase of departmental library books and journals (H) - Sanction of grant for.	VIIth	15,000
	Purchase of library books & journals(H) for Central Library - Sanction of grant for.	IIIrd	50,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Sir Theagaraya College, Madras	Students Welfare Programme	IIInd & final	6,000
Meston Training College, Royapettah Madras.	Grants to Teachers Training College during the IV Plan period - Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	IIInd	5,000
Ethiraj College for Women, Egmore, Madras	Development of Post-graduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences.		2,000
Shri Theagaraya College, Madras	Book grant for 1970-72 to affiliated Colleges	IIInd & final	263.15
Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyahaya Training College, Sri Ramakrishna Vilyalaya P.O. Coimbatore (Tamilnadu)	Grants to teachers Training Colleges during IV Plan period - Special grants for books & journals	IIInd & final	2,990.24
Govt. Training College, Orthaned (Tamilnadu).	Grants to Teachers Training College during IV Plan period - Special grants for books & journals.	IIInd	2,000
G. Abdul Hakeem College, Melvisharam N.L. (S.India)	Assistance for setting up of Career Advising Units in Colleges.		800
Govt. Training College, Pudukkottai (Tamilnadu)	Development of Teachers Training Programme in the Teachers Training College.	Ist	25,000
Saethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tirachirapalli (Tamilnadu)	Grants to affiliated colleges during IV Plan period - extension of Women's Hostel for P.S. students - Release of grant for.	IIInd	35,000
		P.T.O.	

Madras University (Contd.)

Voorhees College, Vellore(Tamilnadu)	Construction of additional Teaching accommodation- Assistance for.	IIInd	65,000
C. Candaswami Naitu College for Women, Cuddalore (SA.Dt.)	Students Welfare Programme.	final	1,000
S.A. Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore.	Construction of Gymnasium by the University/ College under the assistance from University Grants Commission.	IIIInd	20,000
St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.	Vth	30,000
Vivekanand College, Madras.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/ learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IIInd & final	250
D.L.V. College, Muzaffarnagar(U.P.)	Purchase of lab.equipment - Release of final instalment.	final	1,500
Stella Maris College, Madras (Tamilnadu)	Construction of Library Building - Assistance for	IVth	1,00,000
Urumu Dhanalakshmi College, Tiruchirappalli.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,750
Sri Sarada College for Women, Salem-4. (Tamilnadu)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.	Development of P.G. studies in science subjects in affiliated colleges - Financial assistance by the University Grants Commission during the IVth Plan period - Bio-Chemistry.		3,000
Govt. Training College, Vellore (Tamilnadu)	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the IV Plan period - Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	IIIInd	2,000
Poompuhar Peravai Kulloori, Poompuhar Nelayur(ThansavurDt.)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,250

Madras University(Contd.)

Coimbatore Instt. of Technology, Coimbatore.	Research Fellowships in Engineering & Tech. Extension in Fellowship tenure - Payment of fellowship to Shri V. Subramaniyan.	1,693.33
Sri Pushpan College, P.O. Poondi (Dist.Thanjavur)	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	5,000
Sri Vasavi College, Erode (Tamilnadu)	-do-	2,750
Madras Christian College, Tanbram, Madras	Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Extension in Fellowship tenure - Payment of fellowship to Kumari N. Kalyani.	1,800
		Total : 4,93,544.93

40. Madurai University

	College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Project in Mathematics - Grant-in-aid.	3,000
	Payment of Salaries to 4th Plan additional staff for science departments.	50,000
	Writing of University Level Books/Monographs.	3,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Payment of contingency grant.	869.15
	Construction of Library Building - sanction of grant for.	50,000
	IV Plan Development Schemes - Appointment of additional staff in Humanities and Social Sciences Departments - sanction of grant for.	50,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Virudhunagar Hindu Nadar Santhikumara Nadar College, Virudhunagar (Tamilnadu).	Development of postgraduate studies in science subjects in affiliated colleges - Financial assistance by the University Grants Commission during the IV Plan period - Chemistry.	30,000
G.T.M. Arts College, G.T.N. Nagar Dindigul (Madurai)	Construction of Gymnasium by the College under the assistance from University Grants Commission final	206,250

Palaniandanar College of Indian Culture Pilani.	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.	Ist	250
G.T.N. Arts College G.T.N. Nagar Dindigul	Construction of Gymnasium by the college under the assistance from University Grants Commission.	final	26,250
S.T. Hindu College Nagercoil	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IIInd & final	500
V.O. Chidambaram College, Tuticorin (Tamilnadu)	Construction of Residential flats for Teachers - assistance for.	first	50,000
-do-	Extension of N.R.S.C. - Assistance for	first	5,000
Christian College Martandam(Tamilnadu)	Extension of Library building - asstt.	4th	35,000
The Standard Fire- works Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Arignar Anna College Aramboly, K.K. Dist. (Tamilnadu)	-do-		1,750
Sri Paramakalyani College, Alwarkurichi Tirunelveli Distt. (Tamilnadu)	Construction/extension of students hostel (North Wing) Assistance for.	IIInd & final	8,592
A.C. College of Engg. & Technology, Karaikudi (Ramanathapuram)	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges - 1973-74.		1,000
Christian College, Martandam (Kanyakumari)	-do-		3,750
St. Mary's College, Tuticorin(Tamilnadu)	Construction of Women Hostel - asstt. for	Vth	25,000
Poincaré Kumaraswamy College, Nagercoil	Grants to colleges for lab. equipment.	IIInd & final	5,000
Saraswathi Narayanan College, Perungudi	Grants to affiliated colleges - const. of teaching accommodation including lab. bld.	Ist	80,000

Total : 4,56,211.15

41. Magadh University

	Construction of teachers' hostel - II.	Ist	75,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Oriental College, Gujri(Patna) Bihar	Construction of W.D.S. Centre.	IIInd	10,000
Multi Dhari College, Nambatpur(Patna)	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,250
D.K. College, Dumraon(Bihar)	-do-		2,750
S.N. Sinha College, Warisaliganj (Bihar)	-do-		2,750
D.K. College, Dumraon(Shahabad) Bihar	Book Grant for 1970-72.	IIInd & final	1,375
J.L. Nehru College, Dehri-on-SONe Distt. Rohtas(Bihar)	-do-	-do-	1,125
S.V. Patel Maha- Vidyalyaya, Bhabue (Shahabad) Bihar	Purchase of lab. equip. - Basic grant	-do-	2,422.
Mirza Ghalib College, Gaya	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	-do-	250
Gaya College Gaya	-do-	-do-	250
Mirza Ghalib College, Gaya (Bihar)	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	-do-	400
		Total :	<u>98,572.18</u>

42. M.S. University of Baroda

	Award of Junior Fellowships to the students admitted during 1973-74.		48,000
	Sanction of grant for purchase of books and journals for the development of Engg. Education & Research	final	25,000

M.S. University of Baroda(Contd.)

Award of junior fellowships to the students admitted during 1972-73.	9,000
Grant-in-aid towards the purchase of books for the faculty of Home Science - IV Plan Development schemes.	28,000
Construction of a library building for under graduate students - sanction of grant for.	1,00,000
Scheme of Visiting Studentships for the year 1973-74.	3,000
	<hr/>
Total :	2,13,000
	<hr/>

43. Marathwada University

Establishment of students Homes in univ.	V & final	5,000
Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanites including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IIInd & final	250
Construction of gymnasium by the university under the assistance from U.G.C.	Ist	50,000
Construction of extension to Chemistry dept. building - Payment of grant for the IV Plan Scheme.		25,000
construction of gymnasium by the university under the assistance from U.G.C.	Ist	50,000
Construction of Prof., Readers & Lecturers qrs.	VIIIth	50,000

Affiliated Colleges

J.E.S.P.G. Ragdia Arts & S.B.L. Commerce & R. Bozonji Sc. College, Jalna	Construction of Men's Hostel - Sanction of Grant for.	VIIIth & final	5,000
-do-	Const. of lab. building - Sanction of Grant for.	IIInd	35,000
M.E.S. Maharashtra Udayagiri Maha- Vidyalaya, Uljin Distt.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		4,750

Marathwala University (Contd.)

Yeshwant Maho- Vidyalaya, Nashik	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IInd & final	375
-do-	-do-	-do-	250
M.S.P. Menjal's Balbhim College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Bhir, Distt. Unir (Maharashtra)	Purchase of Class Chalk Boards - Sanction of Grant for.	Ist	7,000
-do-	Purchase of Laboratory Furniture - Sanction of Grant for.	Ist	3,000
-do-	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment - Sanction of Grant for.	Ist	12,500
-do-	Purchase of Library Books & Journals - Sanction of Grant for.	Ist	12,500
Govt. College of Education, Station Road, Aurangabad.	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the IV Plan period - Special grants for equipment & audio-visual aids	IInd & final	3,000
P.E.S. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedker College of Arts & Commerce, Aurangabad	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		4,250
Mahatma Ganhi Mahavidyalaya, (Arts, Science & Commerce), Ahmedpur	-do-		1,750
Govt. College of Education, Latur (Dist. Osmanabad) Maharashtra.	Grants to Teachers Training College during IV Plan period - Grant for books & journals	final	13,750
Dayan Prasadk Mahavidyalaya, Kallon Distt. Osmanabad.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant For 1973-74.		1,750

Total : 2,85,125

44. Mithila University

Affiliated Colleges

Kanwar Singh Colleges, Laheriasarai (Darbhanga)	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	2,750
	-do-	750
	Total :	<u>3,500</u>

45. Meerut University

	4th Plan additional staff for science Deptts. (Physical & Biological Sciences).	2,00,000
	Summer Instt. in Biology for College teachers during 1972 Sanction of final instalment grant for T.A., D.A. expenses in respect of Dr. V.Pri for attending the Pre-Instt. Orientation meeting of the Director of Biology - Summer Institutes during 1972.	1,566.72
	Setting up of Development of panels - Creation of Post of the Development Officer.	10,000

Krishak De

Affiliated Colleges

Krishak Degree College, Mawana (Meerut)	Students Welfare Programme.	final	2,500
Maghnath Girls College, Meerut	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/ learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	IIInd & final	250
D.B.S. College Dehradun	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/ learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	-do-	400
D.J. College, Baraut.	-do-	-do-	250
D.N.V. College, Muzaffarnagar	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.	IIIrd	50,000
M.K.F. College Dehradun	Construction of Teachers Hostel	IIIrd	15,000

Meerut University (Contd.)

D.A.V. College Muzaffarnagar.	Development of Postgraduate studies in Sc. subjects in affiliated colleges- Financial assistance by UGC during IVth Plan Period.		28,000.0
Krishak Degree College, Mawana. (Meerut).	Student Welfare Programme	Final	5,000.0
Jain Girls Degree College, Muzaffarnagar.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1973-74.		1,000.0
R.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.(UP)	Student Aid Fund in the Colleges, grant for 1973-74.		3,750.0
Dev Nagri College Meerut.	-do-		2,750.0
Cochar Mahavidyalaya Rampur Manhyaran (Saharanpur)U.P.	-do-		750.0
S.D. College Muzaffarnagar (UP)	Financial Assistance to Teacher for research work in Science and Humanities.	Final	250.0
M.M. College, Modinagar.(UP)	Purchase of Lab. Equipment	Final.	4,000.0
J.V.Jain College, Saharanpur.	Student Aid Fund in Colleges.		5,000.0
B.S.M. Degree Roorkee (UP)	Teacher's Hotel.	Third	10,000.0
D.A.V. College Muzaffarnagar.	Financial assistance to Univ. teachers.	First	500.0
-do-	-do-	First	500.0
Multanimal Modi College, Modinagar.	S.A.F. in the Colleges 1973-74		3,750.0
J.V. College, Baraut (UP)	Construction of Residential Flats for Teachers.	Second	2,000.0
Krishak Degree College, Mawana.	Construction of Library Buld.	Final	12,467.0
D.J. College, Baraut. (UP)	Financial Assistance to Univ. Teachers in Sc.& Humanities.	Second	250.0
		Total:	3,59,933.0

Contd.

6. Mysore University

Mysore University Mysore-5.	Payment of recurring grant towards the teaching staff increasing the intake for Science Subjects.	40,000.00
	Payment of grant towards salary of staff appointed in various Science Departments.	2,30,000.00
	Writing of University level books/monographs.	2,000.00
	Critical Edition of Hardasa/Sahitya.	20,000.00
	Dictionary of Alankara Shastra Project during IVth Plan - Assistance for.	15,000.00
	Establishment of Postgraduate Centre at Mangalore-Purchase of Books & Journals.	5,000.00
	Payment of grant towards the salary of staff for 1973-74.	2,00,000.00
	Payment of contingency grant to Senior/Junior Research Fellowship.	867.00
	Purchase of Library Books & Journals.	Second 25,000.00
	Construction of Zoology Block.	First 25,000.00
	Const. of Extension to the Geology Block.	First 25,000.00
	Purchase of furniture for Physics Deptt. Building.	Second 3,000.00
	IVth Plan request for grant for the development of the department of Teacher Education.	35,000.00
	Const. of 81 Men P.G. Students Hotel outside the 4th Plan allocation.	First 1,40,000.00
	Salary of staff relating to Humanities & Social Sc. Deptt.	2,00,000.00
	Purchase of Scientific Equipment during IVth Plan.	20,000.00
	Financial Assistant to teacher for research work in Sc. & Humanities.	Second 375.00

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Mysore University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges.

Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.	S.A.F. in the Colleges-Grant for 1973-74.		4,250.00
Manipal College of Education, Udipi(SK)	-do-		750.00
Regional College of Education, Mysore-6.	-do-		1,000.00
Maharaja's College Mysore-3.	-do-		4,250.00
D.B.M. College Davangere-4.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory Equipment.	Final	64.00
Univ. Eve.College Mysore.	-do-	Second	1,300.00
J.S.S.College Nantanaud.(Karnatak)	-do-	First	5,000.00
Sardavilas College Mysore.	Student Aid Fund-Grant for 1973-74.		3,250.00
Govt. College of Education, Chitradurga.	-do-		750.00
M.D.T.D.B. College Mysore.	Grants for Chalk Boards.	First	1,575.88
Govt. College of Edu. Mysore	Special grants for equipment and audiovisual aids.	Second	3,000.00
Manipal College of Education, UDIPI(SK)	-do-	Second	2,000.00
Hoysaleshwara College Arsikera.(Mysore)	Financial Assistance to teachers.	Second	250.00
S.J.M. College of Arts, Sc. & Commerce Chitradurga.	Purchase of Lab. Equipment	Third	15,000.00
Govt. College Mangalore.	Purchase of Books, Equipment and Furniture.	Second	15,000.00
Govt. College Kolar.(Karnatak)	Const. of Lib. Building.	Second	40,000.00
Yuvaraja's College Mysore-5.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74		3,250.00
Sardavilas Teacher's College, Mysore-5.	-do-		750.00

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Mysore University.(Contd.)

Govt. College of Edu.Mangalore.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74		750.00
Govt. College, Molar.(Mysore)	-do-		3,750.00
Jiddaratha Instt. of Technology, Tumkur (Mysore)	-do-		1,750.00
Govt. College, Basan (Mysore)	-do-		4,250.00
S.B.R. College, Sirigere, Chitradurga Taluk (Mysore)	-do-		1,000.00
Total:			<u>10,98,181.00</u>

Mangalore University.

	Grant-in-aid for award of Junior Fellowship in P.G. Courses in Chemical Engg.		25,000.00
	Financial assistant to teacher for research and learned work in Sc. & Humanities	Second	500.00
	Junior Fellowship in Post- Graduate in Chemical Engg.		14,000.00
The Director Instt. of Science Mangalore.	Financial Assistant to teachers for research/learned work in Science & Humanities.	Second	250.00
Madamba Mahavidya- Chalpur City, Mangalore.	S.A.F. Grant for the year 1973-74		1,750.00
Degree College of Poly. Education, Mangalore.	-do-		750.00
Wankar College of Education, Chandrapur.	Grants to Teacher Training College during IVth Plan.	First	8,000.00
-do-	-do-	First	10,000.00
S.N.H. College of Arts & Commerce, Mangalore.(Maharashtra)	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74		1,750.00
Chandrapur Mahavid- yalaya, Yeotmal.	-De-		4,250.00

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Nagpur University.(Contd.)

Swavalambi College of Education, Wardha.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74.		750.00
D.A.C. & M.P.D.S. Vigyan Mahavidyalaya Nagpur-1.	Financial Assistance to teachers for research work in Sc. & Humanities	Second	250.00
Siri Shivaji College Akot. Distt. Akola.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74		2,250.00
J.B. College of Sc., Wardha.	-do-		2,250.00
J.D.P.S. Arts & Commerce College, Daryapur.	-do-		1,000.00
G.S. College of Commerce, Wardha.	Const. of Cycle Shed.	First	13,490.00
Dhanwata National College, Nagpur.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74		4,250.00
Instt. of Science Nagpur.	-do-		2,750.00
H.L.T. College of Science, Akola.	-do-		2,750.00
Univ. College of Law, Nagpur.	-do-		2,250.00
Seth Narsinghdas Mor College of Arts and Commerce, Tumsar.	Construction of Lib. Buld.	Second	50,000.00
G.A. College of Commerce, Wardha.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74		3,750.00
Janta College of Education, Chandrapur.	Special grant fo books and	Second	2,000.00
			Total: 1,53,990.00

48. North Bengal University.

	Purchase of Library Books	Final	50,000.00
	Allocation for the gal Plant	First	1,00,000.00
	Special grants for Books & Journals.	Third	1,000.00
Malda College Malda.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	First	500.00
Malda Women's College, Malda.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74		750.00
			Total: 1,52,250.00

Osmania University.

Grant in aid for the purchase of equipment for the various Science departments- 4th Plan.	Final	1,70,758.00
Purchase of Library Books.	Fourth	15,000.00
Writing of Univ. level Books		4,800.00
Centre of Exploration Geophysics.		3,30,000.00
Summer Institute in Physics.	Final	10,165.53
Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	Second	750.00
Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74	Second	40,000.00
Writing of Univ. Level Books.		3,000.00

Affiliated Colleges.

K.M. Arts & Science College Warangal-2.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	Second	250.00
Regional Engg. College, Warangal.4.	-do-	Second	250.00
E.S. College, Hyderabad,	Purchase of Lib. Books, Equipment.	Second	38,000.00
Govt. College of Education, Hyderabad.	Grants for Teachers Training during the 4th Plan Period.	First	5,000.00
The Arts & Sc., College Armocr. Distt. Nizamabad.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74.		1,750.00
Pirraj Government Nizamabad.(AP)	-do-		1,750.00
G.E. College, Balgonda.(AP)	-do-		1,750.00

Total: 6; 23,223.53

50. Panjab University.

Centre of Advanced Study in Geology		2,600.00
Financial assistance to teachers for their research work	Second	280.88

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Panjab Univ. (Contd.)

Senior Research Fellowship in Science	IInd	2,385.00
-do-	Second	250.00
-do-	"	500.00
Summer Institute in English .	Third.	7,108.87
34th Session of the Indian Political Science Conference.		3,000.00
Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	Second	250.00
Purchase of Books & Equipment etc.		1,667.00

Affiliated Colleges.

Chhaju Ram College of Education, Hissar.	Grant.to Teachers Training College	Final	10,156.00
D.S. College of Education for Women, Ferozpur.	-do-	Eighth	5,500.00
Hindu College of Education, Sonapat.	-do-		8,000.00
A.I.J.H.M.College, Rohtak.(Haryana)	Const. of Gymnasium by the College.	Final	2,204.48
Govt. Eve.College Bahadurgarh.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74		1,000.00
Vaish College Bhiwani.	Construction of Class Room	Third	10,000.00
D.M. College of Education, Moga.	Grants to Teacher Training College.	Second	2,000.00
Dairy Sc. College, Karnal.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74.		1,000.00
A.I.J.H.M. College, Rohtak (Haryana)	Const. of Gymnasium by the College.	Final	2,204.48
H.R.M. Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur.	Const. of Postgraduate Block		15,000.00
B.P.S. College of Education, Kanya Gurukul. Khanpur Falan.	Grants to Teacher Training College.		20,000.00

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Punjab University, (Contd.)

G. Khalsa College Education, Ludhiana.	Development of Teacher Training Programme.	IInd.	5,000.00
G. Khalsa College, Ludhiana Nagar.	Extension of Lib. Building .	First	65,000.00
Jain College, Ludhiana City.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74		3,250.00
P. College, Ludhiana.	Financial assistance to teachers	IInd	500.00
P. College, Ludhiana.	Purchase of Chalk Boards.	First	20,000.00
P. Home Sc. College, Chandigarh.	Const. of Women's Hostel.	First	80,000.00
G.S. Khals College, Ludhiana.	Const. of Non-Resi. Student Centre.	Second	15,000.00
P. College of Education, Ludhiana.	Grants to Teachers Training.	Second	4,000.00

Total: 2,87,856.71

51. Punjab Agriculture University.(College)

College of Agriculture, Ludhiana.	Diamond Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress.		55.90
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Total: 55.90

52. Patna University.

Publication of Research Work.		10,000.00
Senior Research Fellowship.	Third.	1,000.00
Salary of Additional Staff.		3,000.00
Const. of Geology Block Building	Third.	40,000.00
Unassigned Grant for the 1972-73	Second	5,165.68
Association of Physicians of India		3,000.00
Junior Research Fellowship		1,800.00

Listed Colleges.

College, Ludhiana.	S.A.F. Grant for the year 1973-74		4,250.00
College.	Award of Scholarship for Honours Study.		1,200.00
College,	Extension of Sc. Laboratories.		35,000.00

Total: 1,04,415.68

Poona University.

Diamond Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress.		634.80
C.A.S. in Linguistics.		7,500.00
Const. of Ladies Hostel.	Third	10,000.00
Award of Scholarship.		436.00
Symposium on Cardiovascular in India		2,000.00
Visit of Younger Scientists between Indian and U.K.		7,885.00
Summer Institute in Biology	Final	11,589.49
Development of P.G. Studies.		25,000.00

Affiliated Colleges.

Fergusson College Poona-4.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74.		5,000.00
College of Edu., Jalgaon.	Grants for Teachers Training	Final	3,000.00
U.S.V.P. S & Sc., College, Dhulia.	Development of Post-graduate Studies in Science subjects.		18,500.00
Ahmednagar College Ahmednagar.	Const. of Buld. for Health Centre.		10,000.00
Newrosjee Wadia College, Poona-1.	Development of P.G. Studies in Science Subjects.		15,000.00
M.S.G. Arts, Sc. & Commerce College, Malegaon-Camp.	-do-		20,000.00
College of Edu., Malegaon Camp.	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period.	First	50,000.00
D.N. Mahavidyalaya, Raizapur.	S.A.F. Grant for 1973-74.		3,250.00
Armed Forces Medical Colleges, Poona-1.	-do-		1,750.00
H.P.P. College, Nasik.	College Science Improvement Programme.	First	3,00,000.00
S.S.V.F.S. & M.F.M.A. Commerce College, Dhulia.	Development P.G. Studies in Humanities.		14,910.00
National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.	Writing of Univ. Level Books.		3,000.00

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2. Organisation.

The industrial complex should be managed by a 'Management Committee' with the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman and 6 members of which at least 3 shall be from industry. These external members shall be nominated by UGC in consultation with the University. The day to day management will be under a 'Manager' who shall also be ex-officio Secretary to the Management Committee. The Manager should be a person with adequate experience of industry.

Such an organisation will be similar to a company structure in organisational matters, the Industrial Complex will be completely independent of the academic departments of the University. The departments and faculty members can, however, provide consultancy and technical know-how on specific projects as and when required.

3. Project Engineer:

The Committee further recommended that the UGC may sanction a post of a Project Engineer immediately, who in a few months would work out all the necessary details and do the spade work for starting the Industry.

4. Financial Implications(Ist Phase)

A.	<u>N.F.</u>	<u>Recurring.</u>
	<u>Figures in lakhs</u>	<u>Figures in lakhs</u>
Foundry Unit		
Building	0.25	
Machinery	Rs.2.90	
Working Capital	Rs. 10.00	
Staff		Rs. 2.00 p.a.
 B.		
<u>Carpentry Unit.</u>		
Building	Rs.0.25	
Machinery	Rs.2.50	
	(Staff, working capital, sales expenses and return to be worked out).	
 C.		
<u>Central Machines and Services Unit.</u>		
Building	Rs. 0.40	
Machinery	Rs.15.00	
	(All other aspects have to be worked out).	
 D.		
<u>Project Engineer.</u>		Rs.0.20
 E.		
<u>Administration=Cost.</u>		Rs.0.30
UGC share of capital at 50%		Rs.10.65 lakhs
Project Engineer	Rs.20,000/-	

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56. Rajasthan University.

Ivth Plan Development Scheme- Humanities and Social Sciences.		1,00,000.00
Grant for the South Asia Studies Centre		90,000.00
Purchase of Library Books.	Second	70,000.00
Writing of University level Books.		6,177.42
Senior Research Fellowship in Science.		1,000.00
Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	Second	250.00
Writing of University level books.		4,716.00

Affiliated Colleges.

B.V. College of Education, Banasthali Vidyapith,	Grants to Teachers Training College	Second	3,000.00
G.V.S. Mahavidyalaya. Sangaria.	-do-	Second	2,000.00
G.P.T. College, Bikaner.	-do-	Second	2,000.00
Govt. College, Jalore.	Books Grant for 1970-71		1,125.00
Lohia College, Churu.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	Second	250.00
S.T.U.D. College, Palna.	Student Aid Fund-Grant for 1973-74		1,000.00
Govt. College, Durgapur.	-do-		1,000.00
S.B.T.T. College, Deeg.(Bharatpur)	-do-		750.00
Sharda Sadan College, Mukandgarh.	-do-		1,750.00
B.V. College of Edu., B.C. Bansthal-Vidyapith.	Financial Assistance to teachers for research work.	Second	600.00
B.G.D. Mahavidyalaya Badagan.	-do-	Second	375.00
Ch.B.R.G.Govt. Girls' College, Sri Ganganagar.	Estab. of Text Book Library	Second	1,900.40
Govt. College, Ajmer.	Development of Postgraduate studies in Science subject in affiliated colleges.		27,000.00

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Rajasthan University.(Contd.)

B.G.N. Khals College, Bri- Ganganagar.	Const. of Principal Resident	IIIrd	20,000.00
Govt. College, Ajmer.	Development of Postgraduate studies in Sc. Subject in affiliated colleges.		27,000.00
Agarwal College, Jaipur.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.	Second	1,572.15
B.T. College, Lachhmangarh.	Student Aid Fund- Grant for 1973-74		1,000.00
			Total:3,64,466.05

57. Ranchi University (Affiliated Colleges)

St. Columbus College, Hazaribagh.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students..	Second	4,750.00
-do-	Student Aid Fund -Grant for 1973-74		5,000.00
Marvari College, Ranchi.	-do-		4,250.00
Regional Instt. of Technology, Jamshedpur.	Development of Play fields and purchase of Acessories for games and sports.	First	6,000.00
St. Comumbas College, Hazaribagh.	Student Aid Fund- Grant for 1973-74	Second	1,250.00
-do-	Book Bank.		4,750.00
-do-	Financial assistance to teachers for 2nd for research work.		250.00
-do-	Construction of Non-Resident Student Centre.	IVth	15,000.00
			Total:41,250.00

58. Ravishankar Univ.(Affiliated Colleges)

S.M. Dubey P.G. College, Bilaspur.	Financial assistance to teacher for research work.	IInd	250.00
S.J. R. Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	Student Welfare Programme	Final	1,460.00

contd....

Ravishankar University (Contd.)

B.C.R. Arts & Commerce College, Durg.	Student Aid Fund.		1,000.00
D.B.D.K.S.Arts & Commerce F.G. College, Baloda Bazar.	Const. of Non-Resident Student Centre.	First	25,000.00
Mahasamund Maha-Vidyalaya, Mahasamund.	-do-	First	7,500.00
G.A.D. College, Bhatapara.	Const. of Chalk Boards.	First	1,000.00
			Total: 36,210.00

59. Roorkee University.

Additional Facilities for Civil Engineering.		6th	50,000.00
Senior Research Fellowship			3,426.67
Writing of University level Books.			174.32
Post-graduate courses in Metallurgical		7th	20,000.00
Additional facilities for Science Department.		Second	500.00
Recurring grant for the Water Resources Development Training Centre.			2,00,000.00
P.G. Diploma Course in Hydrology.		Second	10,000.00
I.G. Course in Engineering.			5,000.00
Engg. & Technology Education.		3rd	35,000.00
Estab; of Computer Training		Ist	20,000.00
Providing Cycle Shed in Hostel.			20,000.00
Junior Research Fellowship		Final	1,10,000.00
Introduction of P.G. Course in Metallurgical Engineering.			2,00,000.00
Development of P.G. Course in Engg.		IIInd	30,000.00
Under graduate course in Elec. Communication.		5th	25,000.00
Non.recurring equipment grant for Water Resources Development Training Centre.		6th	50,000.00
			Total: 7,79,100.00

Sambalpur University :

Construction of women students hostel fourth scheme - payment of grant.	4th	5,000/-
Construction of men students hostel fourth plan scheme payment of grant	3rd	15,000
Health Centre for the Sambalpur University		25,000
Summer Institute in Mathematics for colleges teachers during 1973 sanction of 2nd instalment for	2nd	17,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges :</u>		
Anchal College, Padampur	Purchase of Books	2nd 10,000
Rajendra College Bolangir	Construction of Teachers Hostel	3rd 25,000
Gangadhar Mehrer College Sambalpur	Construction of Teachers Hostel	2nd 80,000
Anchal College, Padampur	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Science - payment of Second Instalment.	2nd 250
Anchal College Padampur	- do -	2nd 250
Regional Engg. College, Birkela.	- do -	2nd 500
Sonepur College, Sonepur	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1973-74.	750
Total :-		1,78,750

Sardar Patel University

Construction of 10 class IV Staff Quarters.	23,000
Grant for purchase of Scientific Equipment	3,26,467
Purchase of Library Books, & Journals	20,000
Sanction of grant for.	

Affiliated Colleges :

I.V. Patel College of Commerce, Nadiad	Grants to Affiliated Colleges for the purchase of Chalkboards.	1,550.71
Anand Arts College, Anand, Gujarat State.	Construction of Teachers Hostel	3rd 70,000

Total : 4,41,017.71

Saugar University

Development of Botanical Garden	final	5,000
4th Plan Development schemes.		
Purchase of equipment for departments of Physics and Chemistry - 4th Plan		40,000
Temperature controlled culture room Ist of Department of Botany - 4th Plan development schemes.		15,000

Saugar University....Contd.

Contribution of Building for the Department of English - Sanction of grant for.		30,000
Centre of Advanced Study in Geology		96,507
Release of an 'on account' non-recurring & recurring grant for 1973-74.		
Award of studentships of the value of Rs.150/- p.m. to the post-graduate students of Applied Geology Course - Fourth Plan period.		20,000
Purchase of Equipment for Science Departments - 4th Plan.		50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Junnordeo Mahavidyalaya Junnordeo	Students Welfare Programme	Final	2,500
Shankar Sao Patel Arts & Commerce College, Waran Coal (M.P.)	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Narmala Mahavidyalaya Washangabad (M.P.)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74		750
Shrinivas Rao Talang (NES) College Barman.	Assistance for the construction of library and laboratory building - under the scheme of Rs. three lakhs.	2nd	50,000
M.G.M. College Itarsi.	Book Grant 1969-70 Grant percent grant		750
Govt. College of Education, Khandwa	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period - Grants for books & Journals.	2nd	2,000
	Total :		3,13,507

3. Saurashtra University

Grant-in-aid for the construction of the Chemistry building at Bhavnagar under Fourth Plan development schemes.		30,000
Construction of the Central Library at Rajkot		20,000
Library books and Journals for Mathematics department - 4th Plan.		30,000

Affiliated Colleges

KH Madhvani Arts & Commerce College, Porbandar.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences Payment of Second Instalment.	2nd	500
Sheth Shree N.K. Mehta Trust Maharshi Dayanand Science College Porbandar.	Book grant to Affiliated College for the year	2nd final	1,009.78
K.K. Parosh Commerce College, Amreli	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
MH Mahavidyalaya (Gujarat State)	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74.		750
	Total :		83,259.78

4. Shriji University

Grant-in-aid for the purchase of Scientific equipment the Science Departments - 4th Plan Period.		1,18,827.74
Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second Instalment of grant.	2nd	1,000

Shivaji UniversityContd.

Financial Assistance to Teachers for 2nd	750
research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences.	
Payment of recurring grant towards the salaries of the additional staff appointed for Science Departments during the Fourth Five Year Plan.	70,000
Grant-in-aid for the purchase of scientific equipment for the Science Departments - Fourth Plan period.	30,000.06

Affiliated Colleges

College of Education, Sangli.	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan Period.	3rd	12,000
S.G.M. College, Karad.	Financial Assistance to Teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences /Sciences.	Ist	1,000
College of Commerce Kolhapur.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
A.B. Patil College, Urun.	Construction of Womens Hostel	2nd	30,000
Govt. College of Education, Katnagiri.	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period - Special grants for books and journals.		2,000
Karmaveer Bhaurao Patel College, Urun Islampur.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1973-74.		2,250
M.S. Law College Sangli.	- do -		750

Total : 2,72,327.80

S.N.D.T. Womens University

Purchase of Equipment for the department of Psychology - Sanction of grant.	2,000
Total :	<u>2,000</u>

South Gujarat University

Construction of Science Block 4th Plan Development schem.	5th	1,50,000
Junior Research Fellowship Scheme allocation of funds for the year 1973-74.	final	7,500
Purchase of departmental Library books & Journals (H) - Sanction of grant	3rd	25,000

Affiliated Colleges

Tri Rang Shikshan Mahavidyalaya Limora.	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period- Special grants for books and journals.	2nd	2,000
S.K. Law College Mach.	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books & journals for the development of teaching & research in Law - Fourth five year plan.		1,500
M.S. Arts College Wa Lines, Surat.	Grants to affiliated Colleges for Chalk Boards.	final	2,000
	Assistance for construction of additional teaching accommodation.		20,000

Total : 2,08,000

57. Sri Venkateswara University

Writing of University Level Books/ Monographs.		3,838
Establishment of postgraduate centre at Anantapur - Purchase of books and journals - release of grant.	Ist & final	10,000
Appointment of additional staff in the department of Central Library sanction of grant for.		6,000
Recurring grant for the development of post graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology (31,000
Establishment of postgraduate Centre 2, at Anantapur - 4th plan - Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff.		2,50,000
Establishment of postgraduate centre at final Anantapur - Purchase of books and journals release of grant.		10,000
Recurring grant for the development of undergraduate courses in Engineering and Technology - 1973-74.		15,000
Construction of gymnasium by the University under the assistance from University Grants Commission.	Ist	25,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Arts College, Anantapur.	Financial Assistance to Teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences/ Sciences.	Ist	1,000
Gangna College Kamool.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Govt. College Chittoor.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences.	2nd	250
Govt. College Chittoor.	- do -	2nd	250
ISC & KVSC Govt. Coll., Nandyal.	Purchase of laboratory equipment furniture and library books.	first	38,000
LK Govt. College for Women, Nellore.	Grants for to colleges for the purchase of lab. equipment 1970-72.	final	4,104.41
PHU & VS Govt. Arts & Science College, Vidavalur Nellore.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Visvedaya College, Nellore.	- do -		1,000

Total : 4,00,192.41

68. Udampur University

Construction of Humanities Block - Sanction of grant for.		2,00,000
Grant-in-aid for the salary of the additional staff appointed for various Science departments - Fourth Plan period schemes.		1,00,000
Purchase of Library Books and journals sanction of grant for.	final	75,000

Udaipur University....Contd.

Financial Assistance to Teachers 2nd 375
for research/learned work in Science
and Humanities including Social Sciences.
Grants for the support of research in 3rd 25,000
Universities - Fourth Plan period.

Affiliated Colleges :

Rajasthan Vidyapith Students Aid Fund in the Colleges 7,750
MVS College, Udaipur. Grant for 1973-74.

Total : 4,02,125

Utkal University.

Grant to Universities for 10,000
Development of Teacher Education and
Research during IV Plan Period.
Construction of Physics Block -4th Plan. 50,000
Purchase of departmental library With 25,000
books and journals (H) sanction of grant.
Construction of students Home. V & final 2,000
Construction of L

Affiliated Colleges :

Shailabala Womens' Construction of Library Building Ist 70,000
College, Cuttack.
Fakir Mohan College, Students welfare programme. final 6,000
Balasore.
Minapara College, Construction of Teachers hostel. 3rd 25,000
Nimipara.
Madhanath Training Students Aid Fund in the Colleges - 750
College, Cuttack. Grant for 1973-74.
Ravenshaw College, Utilization of services of retired 500
Cuttack. teachers. Payment of cont. grant.
Kshetrabasi DAV Students Aid Fund in the Colleges, 750
College.P.O. Grant for 1973-74.
Nirakarepur.

Total : 1,89,000

Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.

Junior Research Fellowship in 1,074.19
Humanities - Extension in Fellowship
tenure - Payment of fellowship to
Shri HCM Tripathi.
Senior Research Fellowship in 3,166.67
Humanities - Extension in Fellowship
tenure - Payment of fellowship to
Swami Ram Pal Singh (Blind).
Purchase of Library books and 2nd 20,000
journals sanction of grant for.

Total : 24,240.86

71. Vikram University

Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Science -	2nd	250
- do -	2nd	250
- do -	2nd	250
Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the law department - Fourth Year Plan.		5,000

Affiliated Colleges

S.S.L. Jain College, Vadicha(M.P.)	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences.	2nd	250
Govt. Girls, Dhaaree College, Ratlam.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Madhav Science College Ujjain.	Assistance to the purchase of Laboratory, Library additional theathres furniture and fittings - under the scheme of Rs. three lakhs.	final	1,50,000

Total : 1,57,000

72. Visva Bharati

Purchase of Library books and journals	2nd	80,000
Sanction of grant for.		
Construction of workshed for C.I. Training Ist Section at Spriniketan of Visva-Bharati.		15,000
Providing street light on the Roads of University Campus.	2nd	5,000
Salary of Officer on special Duty for Utarayana Complex at Visva-Bharati.		9,120
Development Schemes during the IV Plan		40,000
Appointment of additional staff in Humanities and Social Sciences departments grant for.		
Salary of additional staff in Science Department - 4th Plan development schemes.		2,00,000

Total: 3,49,120

INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Gujarat Vidyapith

Payment of grant towards the purchase of books for the establishment of Peace Research Institute - Fourth Plan Development Schemes.		5,000
Payment of salaries of additional staff in Humanities and Social Science Departments during IV Plan - sanction of grant for.		40,000
Purchase of library books and journals sanction of grant for.	IIIrd	20,000
-do-	final	5,000
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - 1972-73.		385
Establishment of health centre.		10,000
Establishment of a department of Continuing/Adult Education.		15,000
Grants for the support of research in Universities - Fourth Plan period.		5,000
Payment of grant towards the establishment of Peace Research Institute.		5,000

Total: 1,05,385

Murukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya

Purchase of library books and journals - sanction of grant for. Development Schemes during the IVth Plan - Research Scholarships	IIIrd	10,000
		10,000

Total: 20,000

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Writing of University Level Books/Monographs.		306.45
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Total: 306.45

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

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.		2,813.33
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Total 2,813.33

5. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

Unassigned grant for 1973-74 - release of 1st instalment of 'on account' grant.	7,500
Grants for the support of research in universities - Fourth Plan period.	20,000
Total:	<u>27,500</u>

6. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

Scheme of Visiting studentships for 1973-74.	3,000
Purchase of equipment for Science departments during Fourth Plan period.	60,667
Construction of road and providing street lights - Special grant for student amenities.	20,000
Golden Jubilee grant - construction of students Common Room - release of grant thereof.	20,000
Total:	<u>1,03,667</u>

7. Kashi Vidyapith

Publication of Research Works including Doctoral thesis.	10,000
Construction of Arts College Building -	1,00,000
Purchase of library books and journals - sanction of grant for	20,000
Junior Research Fellowship scheme - final Allocation of funds for the year 1973-74	20,000
Construction of Guest House at Kashi Vidyapith	10,000
Total:	<u>1,60,000</u>

8. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

Purchase of library books and journals - sanction of grant for	Ind	20,000
Total:		<u>20,000</u>

Total Plan: 2,81,26,342.96

NON - PLAN

Aligarh Muslim University

Central Universities - Main- tenance Grant for - 1973-74 Payment of.	fifth	30,00,000/-
Central Universities - Interim Reliefs - 1973-74 - Payment of the grant for the.	fourth	4,92,300/-

Total:	<u>34,92,300/-</u>
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Banaras Hindu University

Central Universities - Interim Relief - 1973-74 - Payment of the grant for the.	fourth	5,90,000/-
Central Universities - Block Grant.		30,00,000/-

Total:	<u>35,90,000/-</u>
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Delhi University

Central Universities - Interim Relief - 1973-74 - Payment to the grant for the.	fourth	2,34,425/-
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Affiliated Colleges

argi College, ajpat Nagar, ew Delhi.	Maintenance Grant for 1972-72 - Payment of.	final	8,03,294/-
ans Raj College, lhi-7.	Maintenance Grant for 1971-72 - Payment of	final	10,616/-

Total:	<u>10,48,335</u>
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Jawaharlal Nehru University

Central Universiti s - Interim Relief - 1973-74 - Payment of grant for the Centre of Russian Studies.	fourth	5,427.50
-do-	fourth	2,752.50
-do-	fourth	16,100.00

Total:	<u>24,280.00</u>
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Visva-Bharati

-do-		1,54,150/-
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Total:	<u>1,54,150/-</u>
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Total Non-Plan:	83,09,065.00
Grand Total (Plan+Non- Plan)	3,64,35,407.96

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 11th February, 1974

Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the **University Grants Commission** during 1973-74 upto 31st December, 1973.

	<u>Budget 1973-74</u>	<u>Expenditure upto 31st December, 1973</u>
A. Administration Charges	46,00,000	31,55,122
B. Block grants to Central Universities.	7,60,00,000	6,33,45,320
C. Maintenance grant to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi Univ.	2,53,84,000	2,53,69,342
D. Grants to Central Univ. for schemes not covered under block grant.	76,00,000	51,29,781
<u>Total Section I Non-Plan Projects</u>	<u>11,35,84,000</u>	<u>9,70,00,065</u>
<u>Section II Plan Projects: 22,00,00,000</u>		
A. Grants to Universities for Humanities.	2,25,96,589	* 69,459
B. Grants to Universities for Science.	3,02,96,028	* 52,54,664
C. Grants to Universities for Engg. & Technology.	1,61,29,341	* 657
D. Grants to constituent & affiliated colleges.	4,16,53,070	* 1,86,377
E. Grants to Universities for Misc. Schemes.	5,42,67,002	* 1,37,107
F. Misc. expenditure incurred by UGC on Seminars Conferences Honoraria etc.		3,45,204
Purchase of Unesco Coupon		3,80,160
<u>Total Section II Plan Projects</u>	<u>22,00,00,000</u>	<u>16,61,72,594</u> * 56,48,264
<u>Total Section I & II</u>	<u>33,35,84,000</u>	<u>26,31,72,659</u> * 56,48,264

* By Adjustment

P.T.O.

CONFIDENTIAL

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated: February 11, 1974.

Item No.5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilisation certificates during the period ending 21st January, 1974.

The Commission had desired (Resolution No.5) dated 8th October, 1973) that it is kept informed of the progress of clearance of utilisation certificates every month. The statement showing clearance for the period ending 21st January, 1974 is given in Annexure.

A.O./F.O.

'CPUGH'

P.T.O.

(2)

Annexure to Item No.5

Outstanding Utilisation Certificates

Year	Position as on 30.6.71		Position as on 1-1-1974		Position as on 22.1.1974	
	No. of Items	Amt. in lakhs of Rupees.	No. of Items	Amt. in lakhs of Rupees	No. of Items	Amt. in lakhs of Rupees
1953-54 1957-58	219	82.79	42	38.57	40	35.08
1958-59	344	138.25	196	58.41	193	43.12
1959-60	680	199.76	414	85.78	414	85.78
1960-61	967	258.99	636	145.93	634	145.60
1961-62	1291	353.20	865	220.10	861	216.94
1962-63	1798	301.21	1298	153.06	1294	152.75
1963-64	2343	404.45	1684	263.12	1680	262.66
1964-65	3783	605.45	2976	461.36	2963	454.97
1965-66	4752	660.32	3397	374.86	3383	352.51
1966-67	4426	703.61	3090	318.92	3067	304.27
1967-68	5764	1107.57	3886	324.17	3850	318.28
1968-69	8509	1545.98	5892	793.67	5867	792.21
	<u>34876</u>	<u>6361.53</u>	<u>24376</u>	<u>3237.95</u>	<u>24246</u>	<u>3164.17</u>

Items cleared during the period
from 1.1.1974 to 21.1.1974

130

Amount cleared

-do-

Rs. 73.78 lakh

'CHUGH'

Annexure to Item No. 5.

REVISED

Outstanding Utilisation Certificates.

Position as on 30.6.1971		Position as on 1.1.1974		Position as on 1.2.1974	
No. of Items	Amt. of lakhs of Rupees	No. of Items	Amt. in lakhs of Rupees	No. of Items	Amt. in lakhs of Rupees.
53-54 57-58	219 82.79	42	38.57	40	35.08
58-59	344 138.25	196	58.41	192	43.10
59-60	680 199.76	414	85.73	443	85.76
60-61	937 258.99	636	145.93	632	145.54
61-62	1291 353.20	865	220.10	859	216.77
62-63	1798 301.21	1298	153.06	1290	151.10
63-64	2343 404.45	1684	263.12	1676	260.72
64-65	3783 605.45	2976	461.36	2955	454.59
65-66	4752 660.32	3397	374.86	3363	349.65
66-67	4426 703.61	3090	318.92	3037	300.27
67-68	5764 1107.57	3886	324.17	3816	316.75
68-69	8509 1545.98	5892	793.67	5841	790.98
	<u>34876</u>	<u>24376</u>	<u>3237.95</u>	<u>24114</u>	<u>3150.31</u>

Items cleared during the period 262.
from 1.1.1974 to 31.1.1974.

Amount cleared -do- Rs. 87.64 lakhs.

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CONFIDENTIAL

3

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated: 11th February, 1974

Item No. 6: To receive the recommendations made in the report of the University Reforms Committee, Bihar.

The Government of Bihar had in May 1972 constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Zavar Hussain a former Education Minister and Vice-Chancellor, Bihar University to study in depth the academic and administrative problems facing the universities in the State and to make recommendations for effecting all round improvement in their working. The State Government forwarded a copy of the report of the Committee to the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare who have sent the same to the University Grants Commission for information and necessary action. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (G)

'CFUGH'



सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT
OF
THE UNIVERSITY REFORMS
COMMITTEE, BIHAR
1973

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
SECRETARIAT PRESS, BIHAR, PATNA

1973

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MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY REFORMS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Shri Zawar Hussain, Vice-Chancellor, Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Magadh University, Bodh Gaya. Formerly Treasurer, Patna University, Patna. Formerly Education Minister, Bihar, Patna.

MEMBERS

Shri Sachin Dutt, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna. Formerly Professor of Economics, Patna University, Patna. Professor of Economics, Ceyon University. Member, Indian Administrative Service.

Dr. B. R. Seth, Director, Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi. Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Dibrugarh University, Assam. Acting Director, Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

Dr. B. Mukhopadhyaya, Formerly Professor and Head of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna. Director, Health Services, Bihar, Patna.

Shri Devendra Nath Sharma, Formerly Professor and Head of the Department of Hindi, Patna University, Patna. Vice-Chancellor, Shri Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga University, Darbhanga.

MEMBER-SECRETARY.

Shri V. V. Nathen, Special Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Education Department, Patna. Member, Indian Administrative Service.

INTRODUCTION

In presenting this modest-sized report the members of the University Reforms Committee do not claim it to be treated as the last word on the vexed and complicated problem of reforms in university education, administration and governance. Our task was stupendous, and considerable effort was required of my colleagues and myself in reaching our conclusions. We had the advantage of discussing the issues involved with two Chancellors, members of the Government educationists, present and former Vice-Chancellors, former members of the administrative and academic bodies of different universities in Bihar, representatives of teaching and non-teaching employees of the university, representatives of youth and students' representatives and a cross section of individuals interested in higher education.

The recommendations contained in this report have to be viewed in the prevailing conditions of Bihar.

Education to-day has become a subject of wide interest. The newly emergent nations have rightly considered the fight against ignorance as the most effective instrument to catch up with the developed and industrialised nations and achieve technological equality with them.

Awareness is now growing that the academic models copied from western nations are not suited to their needs and conditions and is thus compelling these nations to bring about wide reforms.

The technological revolution, mass media and cybernetics have made it possible for the remotest corners to feel the impact of the fast changing conditions in the world.

The vigorous protest by youth is considered by some as a sign of dissatisfaction with the form and content of the present day (traditional) system. Limitations to adopt itself to the fast changing scientific developments make the academic models unsuited to the present day needs of society.

Education has to fulfil social needs and this can only be done if we are able to rescue it from its present day maladies of repetitive expressions, memorising rather than reasoning, and linkage with diploma-oriented employment.

Education in its content and form must be of such a nature that it is able to prepare the individual to face the challenges of a scientific world, to decide for himself the priorities and take full advantage of the new possibilities in thought and action brought about by the technological revolution. The student must have a scientific frame of mind. The artificial distinction between humanities and sciences has to go.

To achieve this object existing inequality in educational opportunities has to be eliminated. The content of education has to be recreated and restructured in order to be able to assimilate the impact of technological revolution and technical knowledge.

With this end in view we must plan pre-elementary, secondary and higher education. Our terms of reference preclude such a wide scope. However, we are making a passing reference to this aspect in order to draw the attention of Government and society for urgent action to explore ways and means to make science and technology form part of all educational activities, design for children, young men and adults.

We have suggested experimentation with the university idea of "open university", the adoption of correspondence courses, part time study courses and "multiple entry" system, the separation of undergraduate studies with a view to take care of the explosion in numbers in the ranks of students. The Government may get the ideas examined in greater detail.

Before concluding I consider it as my duty to thank all those who took special interest in helping the committee by coming over for discussion or sending their views in writing.

I am specially indebted to the members of this committee for devoting so much of their time and attention to this problem of university reform. Mr. S. Dutt, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, did not miss a single meeting and his presence was always a source of inspiration to other members. Dr. B. R. Seth, Director, B. I. T., Mesra in spite of his very busy programme was kind enough at my request to give priority to this work. Prof. Devendra Nath Sharma, Vice-Chancellor, Shri Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University was very helpful to me and to the committee. His long experience as a teacher was useful to us in our deliberation. Dr. B. Mukhopadhyaya despite his other pre-occupations and the serious illness of his wife, devoted undivided attention to matters before us. The members of this committee on some days continued their deliberation to late hours to find workable solution to the problems.

Shri V. V. Nathen, I.A.S., our Member-Secretary is a hardworking and an officer full of zeal and determination. In fact during the last few months his untiring efforts and his capacity of persuasion were mainly responsible for bringing out this report in a reasonable time.

With the departure of Shri Bhogendra Jha, Deputy Director (Higher Education) as Registrar, Mithila University, it was left to Mr. Nathen to work single handed when the work of the committee was at its peak.

The members of the committee desire me to give full expression to their praise for Shri Nathen and place on record the committee's commendation and high praise for the splendid work done by him.

Last, but not the least, I must express my thanks, to my Personal Assistant, Shri A. K. Mukherjee who in spite of being busy with the work of my office gladly attended to the very hard work of taking dictations and typing out the draft report.

I humbly present this report for the consideration of the Government.

ZAWAR HUSSAIN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER I

THE TASK AHEAD

The principal task

1.1. The University Reforms Committee was constituted under Government Resolution no. 665, dated 17th May 1972 with the objective of studying the existing structure of the universities of Bihar and in the light of the experience of their working and recent developments, to suggest a suitably reformed structure to ensure better working. A copy of the Resolution is at Appendix I.

Present University Acts and their historical development

1.2. The universities in Bihar are governed by Acts of the State Legislature. The universities of Bihar, Bhagalpur and Ranchi are governed by the Bihar State Universities (University of Bihar, Bhagalpur and Ranchi) Act, 1960. The Patna University and the Magadh University are governed by the Patna University Act, 1961 and the Magadh University Act, 1961 respectively. The Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University Act, 1965 is the relevant Act for that university. The Mithila University which came into existence on the 5th August 1972, is governed by the Mithila University Ordinance, 1972.

The structure of all these universities is similar with a Chancellor at the head, the Vice-Chancellor as the Chief Academic and Executive Authority, the Senate as the supreme governing body, the Syndicate as the chief executive body and the Academic Council as the chief academic body. In financial matters, the Vice-Chancellor has the assistance of a Treasurer who is appointed by the Chancellor. The structure is thus broadly similar to that of other universities in the country and is basically the same structure which was given by the British to the universities set up by them.

1.3. The Patna University was the first university set up in 1919 as an affiliating university. In 1952, the Bihar University came into existence and the Patna University was converted into a teaching-cum-residential university with jurisdiction over the Patna Municipal Corporation area. The jurisdiction of the Bihar University extended to the rest of the State.

Later, in 1960 the Bihar University was split up into Bihar, Ranchi and Bhagalpur Universities, all teaching-cum-affiliating universities with jurisdiction extending to the Tirhut, Chotanagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions respectively. The Patna University was converted into a teaching-cum-affiliating university with jurisdiction extending to the Patna Division. In 1961 another teaching-cum-affiliating university called the Magadh University was created to serve the needs of the Patna Division and the Patna University was reconverted into a teaching-cum-residential university with no affiliated colleges. In 1972 the Mithila University which is also teaching-cum-affiliating university was set up by carving out portions of territory out of the Bihar and Bhagalpur Universities. In addition, there is a special type of university, viz., the Shri Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya catering to Sanskrit and its allied branches of learning. This university has jurisdiction in 'India and outside'.

Enquiries on universities

1.4. For the past decade and more, complaints about the working of the universities have been coming to notice. There have been many individual grievances in appeals, etc. to the Chancellor against decisions taken at the universities. In addition

the Chancellor has also been exercising his authority to quash decisions of the university bodies under the powers given to him under the Act. Further both the Chancellor and/or the State Government have ordered a number of probes into the universities on serious allegations of mismanagement, corruption, misuse of power, etc. The most important among them is the University Enquiry Commission set up in 1966, which after a very detailed enquiry submitted separate reports on each of the then universities in the State. There have been a number of probes on specific allegations against individual officers and bodies. To name some of them the Justice Banerji Report, Patankar Report, K. S. V. Raman Report, Report of the U. G. C. team under Prof. Wadhis—all on Bihar University. Shri Abraham had enquired into the affairs of the Magadh University and its constituent Gaya College

Observations of University Enquiry Commission on the state of universities

1.5. The University Enquiry Commission appointed in 1966 made detailed enquiries into the working of each of the universities. In addition to visits to universities, colleges, etc., it had also a team of auditors to check the University Accounts. So their observations are a valuable guide to the functioning of the university bodies and generally the universities in Bihar.

The following extracts from the Report of the University Enquiry Commission give a succinct appraisal of the general situation in the universities as that Commission found it :—

“The Syndicate has not been very circumspect and responsible in the discharge of its duties. It has squandered the finances available.”

“Decisions arrived at are not on considerations of justice and fair-play, not on considerations of academic rightness and propriety but on extra academic, i. e. political, caste or group considerations.”

“The Syndicate is usually divided into groups and these groups are not always the same. They keep on shifting and changing and new and ever new combinations are formed as a result of varying pulls and pressures.”

“We are again constrained to observe that the teachers set a very bad example to the students. They are unpunctual, they do not study, they quarrel among themselves over petty things, they spend their time in dancing attendance on politicians or men in power who can advance their cause. They indulge in casteism and groupism and favouritism and nepotism. They have their favourites among the students whom they push up and patronize and mostly these favourites are students belonging to their own caste.....”

1.6. The situation in the universities continued to deteriorate. Academic standards had generally gone down and the products of the universities found that they were sometimes not called even for interviews by the employers though otherwise qualified Examinations were sullied with adoption of unfair means and disorderliness on a large scale in many places. It was the general belief that a war of attrition was being fought out between the various sectors of the university with no holds barred. Even the optimists only considered it a slightly exaggerated picture. The State Government who have the responsibility for general well-being and development of the society and over-all, although not immediate responsibility, for the proper functioning of the universities stepped in. In April, 1972, the Governor of Bihar promulgated an Ordinance through which (i) the existing membership of the Senate, Syndicate, Academic

Council, the Finance Committee and also the tenure of their existing Vice-Chancellors were terminated; (ii) new Vice-Chancellors were appointed and powers of the superseded bodies were vested in the Vice-Chancellors.

1.7. Our Committee have had the benefit of not only looking into the enquiry reports in detail but also all the handling of recommendations at different stages. We have also had the benefit of discussing with the persons concerned about the situation in the universities.

Visits to universities

1.8. The Committee has visited all the universities in the State and met persons from all sectors of society concerned with the universities. We have had the privilege of discussions with senior and junior teachers, student representatives, representatives of the non-teaching staff and others interested in higher education. These discussions have been of immense value and given us a real insight into the problems facing the universities of Bihar today.

Goal of mass education and excellences

1.9. In making our recommendations we have had as our central objective as to how the universities could be turned into real centres of learning and knowledge and how the students of the present and future generation could be enabled to get the best out of the time they spend in the university.

For the fulfilment of this objective we have kept in view the claims of both quality and quantity, i. e. development of excellences as well as higher education for increasing numbers.

While we have to ensure that our system of higher education nurtures excellence for the higher levels it is also necessary that the average young men of our country are also developed into a good citizen and a good worker. Provided with the right atmosphere and teachers of calibre the academic attainments of our youth can be far higher than what they are today. By proper institutional arrangements we can provide not only for achievement of excellence as a way of life, which should be the goal of our top students, but also sound education for the general mass of students who will be the bed-rock of the nation. These goals need not be dreams and can be achieved by sustained joint efforts of our teachers and students.

1.10. Consequently, our more recommendations are on the following lines:—

- (1) The universities should be made real centres of learning by creating proper conditions for the teachers and the students.
- (2) The efforts of the universities should be concentrated on higher academic studies. Only post-graduate and (high level) special honours courses should be retained in the direct charge of the universities.
- (3) All under-graduate courses should be handled in colleges and should be controlled by separate boards of the universities under the chairmanship of the Rector.
- (4) The existing constituent colleges should be taken over by Government from the universities and run through an autonomous board.
- (5) Adequate arrangements should be made to provide for those who desire higher education but cannot be taken as regular students.

- (6) The choice of the Vice-Chancellor should be done with great deliberation and care.
- (7) The university bodies should be sufficiently homogenous with capacity for objective decisions and timely action based on representation limited to those interested in or involved with the university. The Chancellor may have reserve powers for corrective action whenever any university body or officer errs. Suggested reforms have to be such as to reduce groupism, etc., in the university.
- (8) The selection of teachers for the universities and colleges should be made for each university by the academicians themselves and not by State level recruiting bodies outside the universities.
- (9) To enable teachers to function with security and academic freedom, in the matter of appointments and discipline of teachers the Executive Councils of the Universities and the College managements should be bound by the recommendations of committees set up for the purpose.
- (10) To bring about close liaison and to provide a forum for regular dialogues between the students and the university authorities student councils should be set up in the universities and the colleges. Students should be represented in the courts (Senate) of the universities.
- (11) Close Teacher-Student relationship has to be established for which joint teacher-student councils in every university department and colleges should be organised in which all matters of common interest like programmes and progress of teaching, etc., should be discussed.
- (12) The courts should be deliberative bodies. Academic bodies for the courses conducted in the universities and for the courses in the colleges should be separate.
- (13) The colleges (now under governing bodies) should be managed under a two tier system. The individual colleges should have management committees to manage day-to-day problems. In addition, colleges should be grouped into 'clusters' at district levels with 'cluster councils' dealing with matters such as appointments and discipline of teachers, budget, etc.
- (14) These "cluster council" would enable academic mobility and transfer of personnel from one college to another in the same "cluster".

CHAPTER 2

TOWARDS EXCELLENCE

Aims of Higher Education

2.1. The aims and principles of higher education have been discussed in various learned treatises and reports. In this report we shall attempt to define the aims of higher education in the conditions existing today in our country.

Any assessment of university education will have to take into account the claims of both quantity and quality, independence and integration, academic freedom and national interests, research and teaching, specialisation and general education, concern for objectives and concern for orientation. No report can do full justice to all these claims but it can bring out the fact that if the universities do not re-orient themselves in the light of these claims they will be compelled to do so in a not too pleasant way by forces outside themselves.

In a democratic set up the objectives of higher education will be both mass education and excellence, the balance being determined by conditions existing in each university. Socialization stresses members, rapid progress demands excellence. The young man of today, educated in portals of higher education, will be looked upon by society to assume leadership and help society to meet the challenges of the times. In a vast under-developed country with prevalent mass illiteracy, this role is almost thrust upon the educated men and women irrespective of individual fitness for the role. In any economy of prevailing scarcity, a person who receives higher education uses up more than his due share of the society's available resources and having done so, cannot decline to fulfil the expectations of his less fortunate countrymen. How can leaders be produced? The question is not a new one and answers have been many and various. No simple formula and no answer in terms of any simple language will be of any satisfaction in a fast changing world. It may be found that some essential elements have been left out.

2.2. Right from the times of Confucius, most men have come to higher education only with the aim of securing higher pay and higher status than others. In the ancient Universities of India, learning may have been for the quest of knowledge and motivation of those who attended these ancient universities was said to be the pursuit of pure knowledge. Our own times are different. Most students pursue higher studies with the hope that it would be of significance to their future careers. So a good general education with provision for instruction in skills may be required to equip men and women to grapple with the challenges and problems of the times.

2.3. Producing cultivated men and women would always be an aim of higher education and so great stress will have to be laid on it. Another high aim would be that teaching should promote the general powers of the mind. Even where education is concerned with specialisation, it must be on a foundation of generalisation, to enable their application to the multitudes of problems and situations.

Pursuit of Truth

2.4. As has been often said and it will always be so, the search and pursuit of truth shall always remain an essential function of the institutions of higher education. It is only when the advancement of knowledge takes the nature of discovery that higher education would be significant.

2.5. India is a great country with a hoary tradition and culture. Its greatness lies in its capacity to assimilate the best in what is given to it from foreign sources and adapt it to its own traditions. Perhaps there can be no higher aim and a more fundamental objective than a transmission of a culture so synthesised and consciousness of a common citizenship of a great country. The greatness of this country never lay in its arms or physical might but always in the wealth of the mind. So an imperative function of education, whether it be in the schools or in the colleges or in any other institution, would be to instil into the minds of our young men and women the bonds of our integrated culture and common citizenship and the social habits required for a healthy and growing society. This function of education has great importance to a country like ours ideals of equality of opportunity and life are being translated into realities in a quasi-feudal background with cross-currents of anti-national feelings, divisive forces and a general social frustration of a stagnant society which has at last started growing. Therefore combating all these negative forces, containing them and subordinating them to a common consciousness of citizenship and building a structure within the precincts of our own culture would be an ever present task for some more years to come. In this we have a great advantage that a strong common thread runs through our customs and traditions, bringing together languages, races and religion.

2.6. The broad objectives and high ideals we have referred have to be woven into workable programmes.

Exchange of students and teachers

2.7. As a first step towards greater understanding, the universities may have student and teacher exchange programmes from Universities outside the State. Apart from developing a national consciousness, academically also such exchange of teachers and students may set up healthy trends by the cross-pollination of ideas and experiences. The State Government have already taken some steps by keeping some seats reserved in the Patna Medical College for students of Jammu and Kashmir and the students of Bihar have a quota of seats in the Medical College at Srinagar. Similarly, at the University level also such reservation of seats should be attempted. This will be in addition to the student-exchange and teacher-exchange programmes. Development of such connections with other Universities of the country would, we are sure, tone up the atmosphere and break up the tendency to stagnation an ever present danger in a situation like ours.

2.8. Any academic institution derives its strength from the diversity of experience of its members which is available only if there is a free movement of higher personnel from institution to institution and from University to University. Mobility among the teachers, a common phenomenon in other parts of the world, is yet to become a general feature in our Universities. It is still an odd event. The general pattern appears to be that a person moves vertically upwards, when an opportunity arises. Even the movements among the Universities of Bihar have been nominal. While this no doubt helps to develop loyalty to the institution, this is generally to the exclusion of other equally desirable features in the higher academic personnel.

Sharing of talented teachers and toning up of University departments

2.9. In the picture today the general belief is that among all our Universities, Patna University's academic staff are of better calibre and standing with odd exceptions. The talents' shortage in other Universities has come to the forefront and of

late the Vice-Chancellors have been asking for transfer of teachers among the six Universities of Bihar so that the available talents could be shared. This is no small tribute to the Patna University that despite the vicissitudes which it passed through they have been able to keep up the standards. It is also true that a good teacher is always attracted by a University or a college of high standing. A newly-started University to that extent may be at a disadvantage. So the established Universities with talents in any department should be able to spare good teachers for a period of 5 to 10 years to the new Universities so that the departments there may be built up. While this looks so simple to suggest, its operational difficulties are very many. Really good teachers are unwilling to go to new Universities mainly because the atmosphere and equipment for their nurturing is lacking. Secondly, the pick of the students of any year always gravitate towards the established Universities. In the absence of good students and good facilities the talented teachers may go unutilised or even be wasted.

2.10. So while talent sharing can be to a great extent beneficial, it should only be done in situations where potentialities for development exist at the receiving and also and is possible without undue harm to the lending University. A serious danger to be guarded against in our situation where good talent is already scarce, is that talent-sharing should not lead into inadequacy of talent everywhere to the common detriment of all.

2.11. On the other hand, there can be no gainsaying the fact that if there is good talented staff from the beginning, the academic performance and standing of the department blossom rapidly. So we would suggest that in the new Universities if direct recruitment cannot attract good talent there should be no hesitation on the part of the older Universities to spare their teaching personnel, specially at the middle level and helping a sister University to build up on a sound basis. The periodical meetings of Vice-Chancellors being suggested for inter-University consideration should regularly examine such issues and make suitable arrangements.

Multiple points of entry

2.12. Special arrangements have to be envisaged to take care of the large masses seeking higher education whose needs cannot be met by the existing normal pattern.

2.13. The courses of study on the present pattern envisage only a single point entry. When a person enters the institutions he must do so in the first year of the course. The present system has many advantages. The students should have a continuous spell in which to devote their whole time to studies. The mass consciousness about the values of education, the higher education giving openings of more pay, etc., and a general requirement for qualified persons make it necessary to reconsider the points of entry to the courses of higher education. There are persons who due to personal circumstances are unable to spend continuous years in an educational institution and they come mostly from economically and socially, under privileged classes. To provide for such cases, we would suggest that provision may be made for multiple entry. In this system persons who are unable to prosecute their studies continuously due to economic and other reasons will be able to do so in convenient instalments. This would *inter alia* mean that admissions to the second and the third year classes should also be available to a person who produces a certificate from a recognised institution that he has completed the previous years' study in the prescribed manner.

2.14. In this connection the Universities may consider whether the degree course should be split up into parts, each part being a complete entity in itself and only after passing all the parts together will a person be declared to have graduated. This would enable a student to pursue the study and appear at the parts at his convenience.

Programme of continuing education

2.15. Another point requiring attention in this connection is the provision for students who are unable to attend regular classes but would like to prosecute further studies. Persons working in factories, workshops and offices are for various reasons unable to absent themselves from work to attend wholtime courses while they have some spare hours which they desire to devote to studies. For this type of students we would suggest part-time studies either in the morning or in the evening. Naturally, the duration of the courses for such students would be longer than others. Some colleges have come up in the industrial belts of this State popularly known as "Evening Colleges". Since these colleges would not be able to provide all the facilities available to a regular student, not only the duration of studies should be longer but the evening colleges may be permitted to hold courses where considerable self-study is possible and teaching can be minimised. A new pattern of courses completely vocation oriented can also be tried out in these institutions.

Correspondence course

2.16. Another pattern of studies which could usefully be encouraged is the correspondence course. Some Universities also where have already started such courses and the experience gained and the structure of courses may be usefully studied and adopted to suit conditions in our State. Since the correspondence courses would entail a large load of work we would not advice all Universities in Bihar to take this up. Only the two older universities, i.e., Patna and Bihar may organise such courses, to begin with. We would suggest that separate institutions may be set up to handle the correspondence courses in those Universities.

Practical orientation to correspondence courses to enable self-employment or part-time employment

2.17. In the correspondence course a number of new innovations could be tried in the courses of studies. In the first place, course may be given a practical bias. Secondly, some courses could be specially designed for women who are not able to continue their education after marriage and now have free time as the family has grown up. In Bihar the number of women with higher education is lower than many parts of the country. Many women would like to get higher education for the general development of their intellect and personality. Further the courses can be suitably tailored not only to enable those women to be more efficient housewives and mothers but also wherever necessary to take up part-time employment or self-employment to supplement their family earnings. The availability of such courses would take away the main sting against our system of higher education, that it is too much book oriented and too much of a general nature for immediate use. Further all the products of higher education need not be exclusively engaged in higher intellectual pursuits. In a developing country like ours, where opportunities for self-employment are increasing day by day such courses of study can lead to self-employment or to part-time employment which would be a productive venture both from the individual and the nation's point of view.

Open University

2.18. Another suggestion considered was the open University. The first open University in the World has been recently started in the United Kingdom. In January, 1971, the first batch of students of the open University in the United Kingdom started their courses of study. The idea behind the University, according to those who planned it, was to give to the people over 21 years of age the opportunity of continuing education for degrees by study in their own spare time. It is intended to provide post-graduate courses also later. The three innovations of the open University are: (i) there is no minimum qualification for admission, (ii) there is wide choice of subjects, many of which are different from traditional courses and (iii) examinations can be taken in a widely spread-out manner. The potentialities for such course in this country are tremendous and we have no doubt that such "Open" courses of studies would help to tap a large potential in this country which lies dormant due to lack of opportunities. The open University of the United Kingdom has a programme to sell and lease out the courses of study, including lessons, materials for radio and television broadcasts, new kind of text-books and other course materials. As this is a new experiment, we are not straightway recommending its adoption but would advise that the State Government should set up a high level academic committee which should examine in detail all the necessary issues and after consultation with the University Grants Commission and the Inter-University Board and consider starting this system in one University of the State.

Educational opportunity for the masses

2.19. We have suggested the multiple entry system in order to accommodate the weaker sections of the community who are unable to bear the strains, financial and otherwise of continuous courses of study but can attempt it in convenient stages, and working their way in between the courses. The part-time courses and the correspondence courses would be for people who are already employed and have the means to continue the education but due to locational and other difficulties are unable to pursue long-term courses of study. The open University is entirely a new experiment to help mass education. All these suggestions have been aimed with one purpose namely, that avenues of higher education should not be denied to any one fit for it on account of unfavourable local and economic circumstances for which the individual himself is not responsible. This would also ensure that the regular students are not adversely affected by the enrolment explosion and mass desire for higher education. With the limited resources at the State's disposal, the number of regular students who can be put through regular courses of study would always be limited and would be only a small proportion of those wanting higher education.

2.20. In the academic sphere all goals have to be attained by the efforts of teachers and students. Society can only make available the 'infrastructure' to assist their efforts. In a developing country, with all round inadequacy of resources, society's assistance may not be on the desired scale. Our teacher and students would have to reach their goals under this handicap. Achievements of human civilization have mostly flowed from adverse surroundings. Physical facilities have never been and can never be the limiting factors for devoted and dedicated men in their achievements. No society can provide what is not within its means. It would be worthwhile to remember that India's contribution to the human race never came out of abundance or sufficiency but always from hardship and suffering. Compared to the past our educational facilities are better placed but what is lacking is the spirit and

striving for achievement. This can be remedied by teachers and students by proper attitudes to the values of life especially to work. Efforts flowing from inner urges become a habit and have been productive of great attainments. Excellence is a dynamic concept with ever changing frontiers and ceaseless striving is called for and sense of achievement is the prize it offers. The words quoted below though uttered in the last century by a great saint, philosopher and dynamic thinker this country has produced, succinctly and aptly sum the needs of our country today :—

“Can anything be done unless everybody exerts himself to his utmost?

FORWARD : We want infinite energy, infinite zeal, infinite courage, and infinite patience, then only will great things be achieved.”

CHAPTER 3

THE CHANCELLOR

Governor as Chancellor

3.1. In Bihar, right from the beginning when Patna University was first established, the Governor of Bihar has been the Chancellor of the University and this position has continued after the number of universities in the State has multiplied. In almost all the States of our country this is the position. The powers, functions and duties assigned to the Visitor in a Central University and to the Chancellor in Bihar are similar. The University Acts of Bihar very aptly describe the Chancellor as "Head of the University and President of the Senate".

Presiding Officer of the Senate

3.2. The Gajendragadkar Committee has recommended a separate Chancellor whose only duty would be the privilege of presiding of the convocations of the university but who would not be saddled with any administrative authority or responsibility. To quote from it, "In other words, the idea in making the recommendation is to associate some distinguished citizens in the State with the universities". The need for a separate Presiding Officer for the Senate was pressed before us, on the ground that the Chancellor seldom preside over a Senate meetings. It is invariably the Vice-Chancellor who chairs the Senate meetings. The Vice-Chancellor and his administration are subjects of interpellations, motions, etc., in the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor as the Presiding Officer has the right to conduct the proceedings according to his own judgment. Hence it was urged that the Presiding Officer should be different from the person directly associated with the university administration. We consider that the functions of university bodies should not be mixed up with the parliamentary forums where there are treasury benches and opposition benches with a neutral Speaker guiding the deliberations. Viewed in the perspective of an academic institution the argument for a separate Presiding Officer loses its force. Further, in the set up we have recommended, the court as we propose to call it, would only be a deliberative body. For these reasons, we are not suggesting any change in the existing system.

Power of visitation

3.3. An important power of the Chancellor is the power of "visitation", i.e., the power to order an enquiry into any aspect of university administration and teaching. There has been unanimity of views that the power should be continued to be exercised by the Chancellor. There have been number of enquiries of general and specific nature about the state of affairs in the universities of Bihar. Unfortunately, the follow-up action on the recommendations of these reports has been very tardy. Once the procedure of giving an opportunity to the university bodies to give their views on the report has been gone through and the Chancellor takes a decision, there should be no further delay in implementing the directions based on the recommendations as finalised by the Chancellor. We would suggest that suitable provisions may be made in the Act that it would be the responsibility of the Vice-Chancellor to carry out the directions of the Chancellor after any "visitation" of a general or specific nature. No university body would have any jurisdiction to take action contrary to the directions given or which in any way has the effect of impeding its implementation.

Power in cases where general interest of the university is involved

3.4. The Chancellor's present powers to interfere in the universities are limited to matters involving violations of the Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances, the Regulations and the Rules. In no other cases will be able to exercise any authority. Our recommendation would be that on a reference to the Vice-Chancellor the Chancellor may exercise his judgment in all cases where a decision of any university authority, officer or body is not in the interest of the university as a whole, even though the decision may not have violated the Acts, the Statutes, the Ordinance, etc., except those relating to service matters of university employees including teachers.

3.5. It has come to our notice that large number of appeals to the Chancellor have been filed which relate to service matters of teaching and non-teaching staff of the university in which ground taken is some violation of Act or some service statutes. This imposes a very heavy work load on the Chancellor's Secretariat. This also places a high dignitary like the Chancellor in a position of having to consider detailed issue which can be more conveniently handled by some other agency. Many teachers' representatives who appeared before us also complained of delays in disposal of service appeals. Keeping in view the above facts, we recommend that the system of submission of appeals in service matters to the Chancellor may be discontinued and provision may be made for disposal of such cases by arbitration, the details of which may be provided in the relevant statutes of the university.

3.6. An issue was posed to us whether the Chancellor should not consult the State Government in all important matters. There is no gainsaying the fact that close co-ordination should exist between them. While not involving ourselves in the niceties of the constitutional position, we would suggest that the arrangement similar to the one followed by the visitor for Central Universities may be followed here also. Since this arrangement has not been considered to be any diminution of the autonomy of the Central Universities, no fear on that ground need exist.

3.7. Except for the modifications we have suggested, the existing powers, duties and functions of the Chancellor may be retained.

CHAPTER 4

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

Role of a Vice-Chancellor

4.1. The Vice-Chancellor is the key appointment in any university. Lord Robbins Committee on Higher Education have summed up his role in the following terms :—

“His is a role which probably unfortunately, is seldom precisely spelt out in written constitutions. Yet, it would be difficult to averstate its importance particularly in a period of expansion, which calls for imagination and continuous initiative. There is a grave danger that the needs of expansion and the increasingly complex relations between institutions of higher education and Government will impose upon the heads of universities a quite insupportable burden. He must be at the centre of all discussions involving broad questions of internal policy or relations with the outside world. He must represent his institution in all formal or informal meetings and he must be aware, in general, of developments in the various branches of learning. No other enterprise would impose on its Chairman the variety and burden of work that the modern university requires of its Vice-Chancellor.”

4.2. Adding to the above, the Model Act Committee have described his functions in the following terms :—

“The Vice-Chancellor is by far the most important functionary in a university, not only on the administrative side but also for securing the right atmosphere for the teachers and the students to do their work effectively and in the right spirit.”

Special problems of Bihar

4.3. The burden of the Vice-Chancellors in the universities of Bihar has added complexities due to the local problems of this State. Thanks to the development plans, there has been a rapid expansion in higher education and this expansion has been done at a “forced” pace with the result that the institutions of higher learning in the State of Bihar have had no time to develop on their own. It is analogous to further growth being forced upon an animate body while the earlier growth had not been fully assimilated by the system or is in the process of absorption. This expansion has also come at a time when there has been a socio-economic flux in the country. A stagnant colonial society suddenly became politically free and while trying to shake off its shackles also tried to catch up with the developed countries of the world. As is inevitable in such a process, form and substance got mixed up in the minds of common people, leading to frustration and unrest. This is more so in the case of students, who are young and impressionable. So the management problems of a university demand qualities of leadership of a high order in diverse fields. The decisions of the university and the Vice-Chancellor’s actions have their effects on different sectors of society in different ways. In an underdeveloped and stagnated society struggling with the problems of growth also, such decisions are

generally viewed in the individual's limited perspective. Thus, we often see imputations of caste and sectional favouritism being hurled on decision makers by those to whom such decisions are not palatable. Further, the nature of the duties is such that the Vice-Chancellor has to tackle them from his lonely heights. Thus the difficulties under which a Vice-Chancellor would be functioning in a university of the State call for qualities of leadership, initiative, public spirit and academic commitment of a more demanding variety than perhaps in universities in other parts of the world who have the good fortune of operating in happier conditions.

4.4. Having said this, we would like to add that it is our belief that the problems is not beyond retrieval. We have sufficient number of men of high calibre possessing qualities of leadership who can be reasonably depended upon to turn out a good job if due support is available from the State Government, the academic world and the student community. It is from this point of view that we have looked into the procedure for the appointment and other service conditions of the Vice-Chancellor.

Present appointment of Vice-Chancellor

4.5. So far in Bihar, the Chancellor makes the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and determines his conditions of service. The Acts do not specify any procedure to be followed by the Chancellor in making the selection of the Vice-Chancellor. It has been sometimes argued that the Governor of Bihar is the Chancellor of the universities in his capacity as Governor. Under the Constitution, the Governor has to perform his duties as Chancellor also with the "aid and advice" of the Council of Ministers. Even if he does not consult them on routine matters coming up before him as Chancellor, the Governor is bound to consult his Council of Ministers at least in important matters relating to the universities, and one of such important matters would be the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor.

4.6. Our attempts to find out how a Chancellor appoints a Vice-Chancellor have led us to the conclusion that there appears to be no settled procedure in this matter. Even if consultations have taken place, it does not appear to have been of a formal nature. In quite a few cases, specially in the recent past, it is not clear if appointments of Vice-Chancellors had not been made on the individual judgment of the Chancellor. So far no convention appears to have been built up in Bihar regarding the procedure of appointment of Vice-Chancellor.

4.7. There has been almost unanimity of views amongst the persons with whom we have had discussions that the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor should continue to be made by the Chancellor, but he should have some advice in the matter.

Suggestion for election of the Vice-Chancellor

4.8. A suggestion was also made that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected by the university bodies preferably by the Senate (or Court). This is the system which prevails in a few universities of this country and outside. The Bihar Education Reorganisation Committee (1940) had recommended this mode of election but this was not accepted. Any system of election would bring into play the entire package of practices of an election. The possibility of unhealthy overtones of an election vitiating the academic atmosphere cannot be ruled out. The risks are greater where the electorate is small and divisions are sharp. This has to be avoided, if the

academic activities of the university are to be run smoothly. Further, in elections the candidates considered are from a closed group. For competent and really suitable men it would be necessary to cast the net wide. Wherever a competent man is spotted he has to be persuaded to take up this onerous task. A Vice-Chancellor selected on the basis of election may find himself in an unhappy situation. His decisions and actions may be imputed with motive of factional and group favouritism. With objectivity of his decisions questioned, implementation becomes difficult and the Vice-Chancellor may find himself checkmated in every action. Some Vice-Chancellors may take the easy way of aligning themselves with the powerful group to get support for their decisions. This will taint all the actions of the Vice-Chancellor. So for these reasons we do not support the method of election of Vice-Chancellors.

Proposed mode of selection of Vice-Chancellor

4.9. At the request of the State Government, the Committee had submitted an interim report on the mode of selection and other conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor. We had recommended that the Vice-Chancellor should be appointed by the Chancellor out of a panel of three names arranged in alphabetical order, suggested by a Selection Committee composed as follows: (i) the Chief Justice of the State High Court—Chairman, (ii) a nominee of the State Government and (iii) a nominee of the Executive Council—this nominee of the Executive Council should not be a member of any university body nor he should be an employee of the university or any college, constituent or affiliated thereto.

Need for Chief Justice as Chairman

4.10. The Chief Justice of the State is a very high personage next only to the Governor and is conversant with eminent men in all walks of life in the State. He is a person who both by training and because of the high office he holds, can be expected to be objective in his decisions. He commands high respect in the State. In the universities of the neighbouring State of Uttar Pradesh, a nominee of the Chief Justice heads the Committee. We, however, feel that the position of a Vice-Chancellor has to be kept very high especially after the events in the last few years culminating in the State Government suspending the university bodies and replacing the Vice-Chancellors in April-May, 1972. We know that we will be placing some burden on the Chief Justice by this recommendation. We are aware of the various calls on his time and that his pre-occupations are very heavy. But still we feel compelled to do so in the interests of higher education in the State. To secure the appointment of Vice-Chancellors of very high calibre and to ensure that a high prestige attaches to the appointment, the selection should be by a very high power committee headed by no less a person than the Chief Justice of the State High Court.

Need for State Government representative

4.11. Next we have suggested that a nominee of the State Government should be a member of this Selection Committee. In the patterns suggested by the Gajendra-gadkar Committee, a nominee of the Visitors/Chancellor is a member of the Committee. We considered this in every detail. The Chancellor would be making the final appointment from the panel suggested by the Selection Committee. If a nominee of the Chancellor is himself associated with the panel, then there may be a feeling of Chancellor's involvement. The views expressed by the nominee of the

Chancellor during the discussions can often be misconstrued as those of the Chancellor himself or at least representing his wishes or as an indication of his line of thinking. We would like that no ground should exist for suspicion or inferences of a pre-commitment of the Chancellor to any name in the panel. Hence, we are not in favour of a nominee of the Chancellor being a member of this Committee.

4.12. The State Government are deeply involved with the functioning of the universities. The State Government provides almost all the funds required by the universities and has the general responsibility to help the university authorities to enable their normal functioning. In cases of student unrest, etc., the Vice-Chancellor looks to the State Government to provide him with adequate support in his action as also to safeguard life and property in the university. Unrest in a university often develops into threats of violence to person and property. In almost all such cases, the head of the institution, be he the Vice-Chancellor or the Principal, has to call in the law and order authorities for assistance. Even the conduct of examinations sometimes requires large-scale police arrangements in order to prevent any harm to invigilators checking use of unfair means in examinations and also to curb interference by outsiders. We find that strict instructions exist to the law and order authorities that they should not enter the campus of universities or educational institutions unless asked to do so by the head of the institution, except in cases where crimes not associated with student unrest are committed. Adequate assistance from the law and order authorities has helped the recently appointed Vice-Chancellors considerably to restore normalcy in the institutions and ensure the conduct of examinations in an orderly manner. The autonomy in the universities, we are happy to find, had not been in any way infringed because of this close co-ordination between the State Government authorities and the Vice-Chancellor.

4.13. The universities are ultimately to serve the community at large. The State Government which has the overall charge of the general well-being and the progress of the community should be directly associated in the selection of the Vice-Chancellor of the University. We do not wish to restrict this nomination by the State Government to any class or category of individuals or to persons holding certain offices. We would expect that the State Government would send as their nominee a person who is known for his high integrity, acquaintance with the academic world and close acquaintance with the worth and work of the leading men in various walks of life.

Need for nominee of the Executive Council

4.14. The third member of the Selection Committee would be a nominee of the Executive Council. We have made this provision so that the university is involved in the selection of its principal executive. The Vice-Chancellor would have to work closely with the Executive Council in the performance of his duties. So it would considerably assist the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his duties if the Executive Council has been associated in his selection.

Selection Panel

4.15. The Selection Committee should send to the Chancellor a panel of three names and the names may be arranged in the alphabetical order so as not to indicate any preference or merit. Thus the Chancellor would be free to make his choice from amongst the names in the panel.

Term of office

4.16. The present term of office of a Vice-Chancellor has been fixed at three years though the Vice-Chancellors appointed under the Ordinance have not been given any term since the validity of the Ordinance itself is limited under the Constitution and is being periodically renewed. The term of three years, in our view, is inadequate for a Vice-Chancellor to put through his scheme of development or to shape the university according to his vision. This is borne out by past experiences also. Almost all the committees that have gone into the question have recommended a term of five years with eligibility for reappointment for another term only. This, we would recommend, can be usefully adopted here also. A term of five years would give sufficient time for a Vice-Chancellor to fulfil his task in regard to the university. Normally, in all high offices, the tenure is kept for five years for similar reasons.

Age

4.17. Regarding the age, there is no restriction in the present Acts. The Gajendragadkar Committee have recommended that the Vice-Chancellor should retire on completing the age of 65 years. The newly enacted Aligarh University Act also contains a similar provision. We had recommended in the interim report that a person should not have crossed the age of 62 on his appointment or reappointment so that he would have completed 66 years after a 5 years' tenure. The Vice-Chancellor is a wholtime salaried official and has to perform arduous duties in the context of the prevailing conditions of the State. We find that maximum age-limit of 62 on first appointment or reappointment may rule out appointment of senior professors, who generally retire at 62 years. So we would recommend that ordinarily the Vice-Chancellor should retire at the age of 65 years.

Salary of Vice-Chancellor

4.18. The present salary of the Vice-Chancellor at Rs. 2,000 per month, was fixed in the year 1951. The living costs have since considerably gone up. There have been pay revisions for Government servants and other similar categories. In 1966, the University Grants Commission recommended higher scales of pay for the posts of Readers and Professors of the University. The senior professors of the university are now in the scale of Rs. 1,600—1,800, in addition to some allowance admissible to their categories. Further, they have additional earnings from examinership, etc. Thus, the fixed pay of Rs. 2,000 has proved a disincentive for senior professors accepting the appointment. People from other walks of life also do not find the pay attractive. The Gajendragadkar Committee have recommended a pay of Rs. 3,000 per month for the Vice-Chancellor which is followed in Central Universities. To attract persons of suitable calibre to this difficult post, we recommend that the pay of the Vice-Chancellor should be fixed at Rs. 3,000 per month.

4.19. Regarding other perquisites, the present Act provides for an unfurnished house to be provided free of rent. The Vice-Chancellors appointed under the Ordinance have been given a further facility of a furnished residence at a monthly rent of Rs. 100 and a car with chauffeur free of cost for official use. The Vice-Chancellor is expected to pay for use of this car for private purposes at the rates prescribed for State Government staff cars. These facilities may be continued for the Vice-Chancellors appointed under the new Acts.

4.20. Since the Vice-Chancellors are appointed on a tenure basis and are not entitled to any pension, they may be given the facility of contributory provident fund. The university's contribution may be given as for Professors of the University. Travelling allowance, provision of personal staff and other facilities may be given as for a Cabinet Minister of the State.

Powers of the Vice-Chancellor

4.21. The powers of the Vice-Chancellors have been enumerated in detail in the present Acts. We have studied in depth the workings and events of the universities in the past few years and have had discussions with the present and former Vice-Chancellors and others intimately connected with university administration. The Vice-Chancellor's position is not altogether a happy one in the sense that he has to carry out the decisions of the university bodies irrespective of whether he feels that the decisions are in the interest of the university or not. Under the present Act, he is empowered to refer to the Chancellor only those decisions which are, in his opinion, inconsistent with the Acts, the Rules, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations. Even here, he has only a power of making a reference. He does not have the power to stay the implementation of any decision. This appears to be a lacuna. Further, there have been, in the past, quite a few decisions of the university bodies which though not in violation of the Act, the Rules, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations have not been in the interest of the universities themselves or of the community in general. The Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor have been finding themselves helpless in such situations. It is these decisions that have brought the universities in disrepute in the eyes of the public and sufficient safeguard will be necessary to prevent their recurrence. So, we recommend that the Vice-Chancellor may be empowered to stay the implementations of any decision which, in his opinion, is not in conformity with the Acts, the Rules, the Statutes, the Regulations and the Ordinances or is not in the interest of the university or community in general.

4.22. Under the present University Acts, when a university body is not in session, the Vice-Chancellor has been authorised to exercise the powers of that body. Under the present procedure, such decisions of the Vice-Chancellor are placed before the body concerned for ratification. It is only very rarely that such decisions of the Vice-Chancellor have been set aside by the university body. However, there is always a lurking possibility that the confirmation may be withheld or decision countermanded. It has been represented to us that the possibility of disapproval of the action of the Vice-Chancellor and embarrassing situation, even though a remote one according to some, must be avoided. Hence, it is recommended that such decisions of the Vice-Chancellors may be reported to the university body concerned at its next meeting. If the university body concerned is not satisfied, it may refer the matter to the Chancellor with reasons, whose decisions would be final. This arrangement would not only provide a way of avoiding a conflict but also give time to the university body to study the matter in all its aspects. It is also generally expected that a Vice-Chancellor would not take a decision which is not generally in consonance with the policy and line of action followed hitherto in the university.

4.23. It is our earnest hope and prayer that the universities of our State would have the good fortune of having as Vice-Chancellors, men of vision, dynamism, and high integrity and they would guide the universities towards higher and higher academic excellence.

CHAPTER 5

THE RECTOR AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

5.1. In the earlier paragraph, we have dealt with the responsibilities of the office of the Vice-Chancellor. In Universities in Bihar, the Vice-Chancellor is assisted on the administrative side by the Registrar and other officers and on the academic side by the Deans and Heads of teaching departments. There is also a provision for a Treasurer to be in charge of financial management. The post of Treasurer has been, except in a few cases, held part-time by a leading non-official. Our considered view is that the existing level of wholtime assistance for the Vice-Chancellor has been inadequate.

Need for Rector

5.2. The Vice-Chancellor's task has become so onerous that it is almost impossible for a single person to manage. He requires high level assistance not only to reduce the load on him but also that he may have some spare time for the various developmental aspects of the university and do long range planning. In many universities of the country, a Rector or a Pro-Vice-Chancellor has been provided to assist the Vice-Chancellor. We would prefer the designation of Rector instead of Pro-Vice-Chancellor so that there may not be any confusion regarding the status of this officer in relation to the Vice-Chancellor. This system will have the added advantage that many of the problems coming up before the Vice-Chancellor would have been to a great extent processed earlier by the Rector and the Vice-Chancellor would have the advantage of high level assistance in his task. Our examination of the structure of the university has also brought to light this weakness in the administrative set up. So we would recommend that every university should have a Rector who will also have the specific responsibility of handling the work relating to under-graduate studies and colleges.

Mode of appointment of the Rector and his service conditions

5.3. The Rector has to function as a delegatee of the Vice-Chancellor. As such he should be a person in whom the Vice-Chancellor has full confidence. So, we would recommend that the Rector should be appointed on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor by the Chancellor, for a term of two years, with eligibility for reappointment for one more term. However, we would like that the Rector should also cease to hold office on a new Vice-Chancellor entering his office.

5.4. The Rector should be a person of high academic standing and/or high administrative ability. He may be given a special pay of Rs. 250 per month in addition to his own pay, if in service, with a free unfurnished residence. If he is a retired hand, his pay will be fixed under the relevant Rules*.

5.5. The duties of the Rector should be prescribed by the Vice-Chancellor. This would be in addition to the duties entrusted to him under the Act.

*No one may continue as Rector beyond the age of 65 years.

5.6. The Financial Adviser would occupy an important position and we would suggest that he should be appointed by the Chancellor on the advice of the State Government in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor. He should be a person who has considerable administrative experience, and may be of a rank and status equivalent to a Senior Deputy Accountant-General (if a member of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service) or Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes or a person who held a post not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the State Government with experience of working in the Finance Department. The officer may have a term of three years and may be continued for a further period of two years. With the appointment of the Financial Adviser there will not be any necessity for the post of Treasurer.

Registrar to be tenure appointment

5.7. The Registrar of the University has been so far holding the key position as the head of the University office. The Registrar is appointed on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission and continues for years together till he superannuates. On the ground that it leads to the growth of vested interests, there has been a persistent demand for the past few years that no person should be allowed to hold the post of Registrar for years together as it happens at present. The Registrars themselves feel that a change periodically would be beneficial to them also in their functioning.

Alternative methods for filling up the post were considered, viz., (i) by direct recruitment, (ii) pool maintained for this post, (iii) by deputation from the State Government, (iv) selection from teachers and others in the universities. We would recommend that the Registrar should be appointed for a tenure of five years and generally should not be reappointed. Under these terms direct recruitment is unlikely to attract suitable persons. The second suggestion about a pool of officers for this post is unlikely to give satisfaction as there would be only six persons for the six universities. Thus both these alternatives may not provide a solution. If suitable teachers or others who answer the prescribed qualifications, then they should be considered for appointment for a tenure. Generally speaking the post of Registrar may have to be filled by State Government servants on deputation. Government should not hesitate to send their best officers for such deputation.

Suggestion for I.A.S. Officers as Registrar

5.8. In this connection persons with knowledge of both the functioning of Government and the University have suggested that the Registrars of the University could be drawn from the Indian Administrative Service, having general administration background and standing in the State, would considerably help the University as also to provide the close liaison with the civil administration. While we would not like that the post be kept earmarked for the I.A.S., but if the local conditions so dictate and the Vice-Chancellors so desire, Government should readily send the officers on deputation.

5.9. For other posts in the university, selection committees may be set up by the Vice-Chancellors and the provision for these committees and their procedure may be made in the Statutes.

CHAPTER 6

THE COURT (SENATE)

Present Senate

6.1. In the Universities of Bihar the Senate has been described as the "Supreme Governing Body of the University". The powers and functions of the Senate have also accordingly been enumerated. Its membership also represents various sections of University community as also outside interests. The membership of the Senate varies from 108 to 120. The Senate only meets once in six months and the very size of the body precludes its handling management matters. It could with the best of will discuss only broad policies and programmes and can never take care of details which a supreme Governing Body should do. Unfortunately, due to its heterogeneous composition and size, the Senate was subjected to various pulls and pressures which were not in the interest of the university. The University Enquiry Commission, Bihar, in its reports had recommended abolition of the Senate after making critical comments about its functioning which to a great extent reflects the opinion commonly held on the working of Senates of the Universities.

The following extracts from the report are relevant in this connection :—

"The Senate is no longer a decorative body and it seems to have changed its character altogether in which dignity and decorum have been the first casualty. The business of the Senate is no longer carried on in a calm and dispassionate manner. It has become a scene of unseemly wrangling, at times resembling a fish market with members shouting at the Vice-Chancellor and at each other at the top of their voice and levelling all sorts of wild charges which they cannot substantiate. The Senators are seldom interested in the propriety of a Statute or Regulation or Ordinance, the discussions are seldom characterised by a concern for academic propriety or carried on in an atmosphere generally associated with the supreme Governing Body of the University. The wrangling and the bitterness that are there are the result of the general malady which seems to have afflicted our society. The Senators are motivated by narrow political, group or caste considerations rather than by considerations of academic rightness. Motions or resolutions or statutes or caste privileges and rights evoke lengthy, wordy, acrimonious and abusive discussion taking the bulk of the time of the Senate whereas important pieces of legislation (Statutes, Regulations and Ordinances, as the case may be) which affect the academic life of the University are passed even before the mover has had time to read out the motion and when there is any discussion it is so bewildering and unending.

The Senate is unwieldy and unmanageable, composed of heterogeneous elements and naturally, therefore, there is such an alarming diversity of views that the discussion becomes a veritable labyrinth through which it is all but impossible to find one's way. Moreover, a great many of the Senators do not seem to be familiar with the problems of higher education, do not possess even the minimum awareness and knowledge of academic matters, and therefore, the light that they threw on the problems of the University is not light but only darkness, unrelieved darkness."

6.2. On the basis of above observation, this Commission suggested as follows :—

“We must, therefore, face the fact that the Senate has outlived its utility. Like the prehistoric brontosaurus, it sprawls over the campus of the university lazily and is generally quiescent and harmless but once roused it thrashes about in blind fury doing more harm than good. It is time that it were given a decent burial. We, therefore, recommend that the Senate no longer be one of the University authorities.”

Necessity for a Senate

6.3. For any impartial observer there can be no gainsaying the fact that the Senate has long ceased to serve its original purpose. However, we do require a forum in the university where the interests from the outside world and also sectional interests of the university can be brought in contact with university administration. Further a forum with various interests represented would be the best place to discuss general policies and review programmes.

Court to replace Senate

6.4. We would recommend that the name of the Senate may be changed to “Court” which is more appropriate to its functions.

Court to be deliberative body

6.5. We would like that the Court should be a deliberative and consultative body and its function should be to discuss the annual report and the budget of the university and send comments thereon to the Executive Council.

Constitution of the Court

6.6. In the Constitution of the Court, we propose to do away with many of the old representations that have ceased to have any relevance to its functioning and are only relics of its historic past. We propose membership to those sectors of society who are really interested in the university and also add some representatives to make the Court fully representative of all interests concerned with the University.

The membership of the Court may be as follows :—

Ex-Officio.

- (1) The Chancellor.
- (2) The Vice-Chancellor.
- (3) The Rector.
- (4) The Financial Adviser.
- (5) The Education Secretary or his nominee not below the rank of the Deputy Secretary.
- (6) The Director of Higher Education.
- (7) The Director of Health Services, Bihar.
- (8) The Director of Technical Education.

- (9) Deans of Faculties.
- (10) Not more than a half of the number of Heads of University Departments who are not Deans, by rotation, for a term of two years.
- (11) Two Principals of Colleges under the University managed by the Autonomous Board, for a term of two years.
- (12) Ten Principals of other colleges to be nominated by the Chancellor from amongst the Principals of not less than five years' standing as Principals of such colleges who had sent every year for the last three years at least 100 regular candidates for the first degree examination of the University :

Provided that for the colleges in the Chota Nagpur Division and the district of Santal Parganas the number of such students may be fifty. The term will be two years.

Life Member (s)

- (13) Every person who after the commencement of the new Act, has donated to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, one lakh or more in one or more instalments in one calendar year in cash or in property of equivalent value to the University. In case of property, the donation would be valid only after the entire donated property has come into the possession, ownership and control of the University.

Representative Members

- (14) Two Readers and six Lecturers to be nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, the nominees would be ineligible for reappointment.
- (15) Five persons to be elected by single transferable vote by the members of the cluster councils who are not employees or students of the University or a college. The persons so elected shall not be employees or students of the University or a college.
- (16) 10 persons who are graduates other than teachers to be nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, of whom five shall be former students of the University.
- (17) Six members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly to be elected by the Assembly.
- (18) Two members of the Bihar Legislative Council to be elected by the Council.
- (19) One representative of the Indian Medical Council.
- (20) One representative of the Bihar State Bar Council.
- (21) One representative of the Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

- (22) One representative of the Institute of Engineers (India), Bihar Centre.
- (23) One representative each of the linguistic minorities, viz., Urdu, Bengali and Oriya of the State to be nominated by the Chancellor, keeping in view the number of such minorities resident in the jurisdiction of the University.
- (24) President of the Students' Union of the University.
- (25) Two representatives of the Students' Council of the University.
- (26) One representative each from each cluster of the Students' Council in colleges of the cluster.
- (27) Two meritorious students to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor for their academic distinction.
- (28) Two students who have distinguished themselves in Sports and other extra-curricular activities to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
- (29) Two representatives of the non-teaching staff to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, from among the non-teaching staff of the University.
- (30) One representative of the non-teaching staff of the colleges of the autonomous board to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from among the non-teaching staff of the colleges.
- (31) Two representatives of the non-teaching staff of colleges (other than those managed by autonomous colleges) to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from among the non-teaching staff of those colleges.

6.7. The term of office of representative members will be two years with effect from the date of their respective election or nomination as the case may be.

6.8. Our attempt has been to provide a Court which is functionally representative. We have omitted the hereditary membership in this body which seems an anachronism in a fast changing world. This is more so in an academic body like the University which usually heralds multifarious changes in society.

CHAPTER 7

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (SYNDICATE)

Present Syndicate

7.1 So far, the Syndicate has been the chief executive body in all the universities. In the present composition of the Syndicate, there are four official members (Vice-Chancellor, Treasurer, Education Secretary and the Director of Public Instruction) five (six in Patna University) Principals and Heads of University Departments (ex-officio by rotation), five non-teachers elected from the Senate and two teachers nominated by the Chancellor and two teachers co-opted by the Syndicate. In affiliating universities, one representative of the governing bodies is nominated by the Chancellor. The strength of the Syndicate in all cases is 19.

Change of name to Executive Council

7.2 The Syndicate is also known by the name of the "Executive Council" in many universities. Perhaps the latter name denotes its duties, power and responsibilities more aptly. So, we would recommend that the name Executive Council may be adopted henceforth in our universities also.

7.3 The Executive Council being an executive body its size will have to be compact. The Gajendragadkar Committee suggests an Executive Council of about 20 persons. The Mohan Singh Mehta Committee of Rajasthan considers membership of 13 to 15 as suitable. Dr. Samuel Mathai has suggested for the Bangalore University an Executive Council of 15 to 20 members.

Disadvantages of a large body

7.4. We had discussions on this point with a large cross-section of academic and other interested persons and they are all in favour of a compact body which can act as a homogeneous decision making body. Experience has shown that too large a body gives scope for formation of cliques and groups. Heterogenous composition may prove attractive from the point of view of representative but cross-pulls of various interests in actual working have to be avoided or the smooth working of the universities. In the past it was found that only a few members show sustained interest in their work and the rest are only interested in particular proposals coming up which affect them or their group. The Report of the University Enquiry Commission has also brought out how the interplay of cliques and groups brought the universities to ridicule. On the basis of the evidence before us and the experience so far, we would, therefore recommend a compact body of about 15 members.

Methods of representation

7.5. The known methods of representation on such a body are *ex-officio* membership, rotation, nomination, co-option and election. Of all these methods, election has come in for much adverse criticism. The University Enquiry Commission reports and witnesses before us with experience of working in the university bodies have expressed the opinion that the elected university representatives, more often than not introduced all kinds of extraneous considerations and elements in the decision making process. Further in many cases, the executive body of the university had been made a playground for conflicting groups. While not condemning the

method of election as such, although the process of election in the universities has left behind unhappy trails which have affected adversely the reputation and the well-being of the university, we would advise adoption of other methods of selection to the maximum extent possible for the members of the Executive Council.

Proposed constitution

7.6. We suggest the constitution of the Executive Council on the following lines :—

- (i) Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman*—1.
- (ii) Rector—*Vice-Chairman*—1.
- (iii) Education Commissioner or his nominee, not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary—1.
- (iv) Four Heads of Departments by rotation as prescribed in the statutes.—4.
- (v) One Reader, who is not a Head of a Department and two lecturers to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. The lecturers should have at least five years' experience as Lecturer. The Lecturer and Reader should be from different faculties. The term shall be one year and they would be ineligible for renomination—3.
- (vi) One person, other than an employee or student of a university in the State or a college affiliated to a University to be nominated by the Chancellor. The term of the member shall be one year and he will be ineligible for renomination—1.
- (vii) Two members other than employees of the University or a College to be elected by means of single transferable vote from the Court by members of the Court other than students or employees of a university or a college. The term shall be one year and members elected will not be eligible for re-election.

Demand for representation from students, non-teaching staff

7.7. Students and the non-teaching staff desire representation in the Executive Council, as they want their voice to be heard in the principal decision-making body of the university. The non-teaching staff want to press their demands in the Executive Council as they feel that in the absence of representation, their cases may suffer by default. The nature of the demands of the non-teaching staff would come under the category of employee-employer relationship. Joint staff councils in the university and colleges would be a better forum to serve the needs of the non-teaching staff.

7.8. Regarding the demand for students, it is no doubt true that the main purpose of the universities is the all round development of students. However, the nature, powers and duties of the Executive Council are such that, only a few items coming up before this council would be of interest to the students. We have recommended the constitution of students' councils, which, we feel, will be more effective and more appropriate forum for dialogue between the universities and the student community. It is also being suggested that the Executive Council should consult the Student's Council on matters pertaining to students before a decision is taken. The Vice-Chancellor being on both the bodies, would also provide an effective link between the two.

Relationship of the Executive Council with teachers

7.9. It is expected that the Executive Council constituted according to our recommendations would prove to be a well-knit action-conscious body. However, on the basis of the past experience of the working of the Syndicates we would like certain specific provisions to govern the Executive Council's dealing with teachers. It is on the calibre, morale and sense of devotion to duty of teachers that the very reputation of the university and the development of the students depends. The past actions of the Syndicates have not always been such as to encourage good sense and high morals and proper discipline among teachers. The experience has been that in quite a few cases teachers got involved in group alignments to seek favours from the Syndicate. This, we would like to avoid, and with this end in view, we are suggesting that in the matter of appointment and discipline of teachers, the Executive Council should exercise its powers with necessary safeguard.

Reference to Chancellor or differences with selection committee

7.10. Under the present Acts, appointments to posts of teachers and officers of the university are made on the advice of the Public Service Commission. We are suggesting the replacement of the Public Service Commission by Selection Committee of the University which shall be consulted in all cases of appointment of teachers and officers. To ensure that the best among the candidates available is appointed, we would recommend that in cases where the Executive Council does not accept the first nominee of the Selection Committee the Executive Council should record its reasons for differing with the Selection Committee's recommendation and refer the matter to the Chancellor for orders. The Chancellor's decision would be final.

Special safeguard for financial matters

7.11. We would recommend that it should be mandatory for the Executive Council to have the advice of the Finance Committee on all matters, having financial implications. For this purpose the Statutes may provide that in all non-financial decisions the Executive Council should append a certificate that the decision has no financial implication. In other cases, a certificate shall be appended that the proposal has been considered by the Finance Committee and its advice was available to the Executive Council.

Powers of Vice-Chancellor to make reference to Chancellor in certain cases

7.12. If the Vice-Chancellor considers that any decision of the Executive Council, is not in the general interest of the university or is in violation of the Acts, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations, he may stay implementation of the decision and refer such a decision to the Chancellor for orders. The decision of the Chancellor will be final.

Power to make Statutes

7.13. The Court being a deliberative body, the power of making statutes will now vest in the Executive Council. However, it is proposed to provide that the Statutes shall be sponsored only by the Vice-Chancellor or at his instance by the Rector and by no other source.

7.14. The Executive Council should also build up healthy conventions in its working so that the matters coming up are those requiring high level decisions and decisions are of a sound nature. We would also suggest that the Executive Council should make adequate delegations of powers to the Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Heads of Departments, etc., so that routine and minor matters do not occupy the time of the Executive Council.

7.15. We would suggest that the Executive Council should have only one objective in view, namely, efficient functioning of the University. Given adequate support by the officers, teachers and students, we are sure that the Executive Council would be able to fulfil that objective.

CHAPTER 8

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES

The Financial Adviser

8.1. Financial management has been, so to say, the "Achilles heel" of all our universities. The lack of management or rather mismanagement has brought our universities to the verge of bankruptcy. Most of the universities have been borrowing from the banks and there has also been large-scale unjustified diversion of funds. Funds set apart for capital works have often been the main source from which recurring deficits have been partly met, often the provident fund deposits of teachers and other employees have been similarly used. The University Enquiry Commission Reports have mentioned in detail about the financial irregularities occurring in the universities and we do not propose to go over the same ground again. On the basis of these reports and also from what we have been able to gather, we are suggesting in the following paragraphs measures which, we hope, will remedy the situation.

Appointment and duties of the Financial Adviser

8.2. We have recommended earlier that a Financial Adviser may replace the Treasurer who should be appointed by the Chancellor on the advice of the State Government in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor.

8.2. The powers and duties of the Financial Adviser may be as follows :—

- (i) To exercise general supervision over the funds of the university and advise in regard to its financial policy;
- (ii) to be responsible for presenting the annual estimate and statement of accounts to the authorities prescribed;
- (iii) to be responsible for ensuring that all moneys are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;
- (iv) to ensure that no expenditure not provided in the budget is incurred in the university unless covered by permissible reappropriation and to disallow such expenditure, if any;
- (v) to disallow any proposed expenditure or expenditure incurred which has not been approved by the competent authority and is not covered by any income or grant; and
- (vi) to perform any other duties that are allotted to him by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Finance Committee

8.4. The Finance Committee may be constituted as follows :—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman*.
- (ii) The Rector.
- (iii) The Registrar.
- (iv) An officer of the State Government not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to Government.

(v) One representative each from the Executive Council, the Academic Councils and the Board of Under-graduate Studies to be nominated by the Chancellor from a panel of three names for each category sent by the Vice-Chancellor. The term of office of these members would be one year.

(vi) The Financial Adviser—*Member-Secretary*.

All matters relating to the finances of the university shall be placed before the Finance Committee and no matter having financial implications shall be placed before any authority of the university without the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

Block grants for maintenance

8.5. The main sources of finance for the universities are grants from the State Government and this position is likely to continue in the foreseeable future. The Gajendragadkar Committee who have examined this problem have suggested fixation of block grants for each university to cover their annual expenditure which should be automatically released in regular instalments. In Bihar the Acts provide for statutory grants (to cover maintenance expenditure) the amount of which is revised once in five years. The statutory grant should hereafter be revised every three years and the grant should also have a 'cushion' to provide for annual additions to the expenditure due to increments in salaries, increases in the case of contingency items and any unforeseen expenditure. A Committee presided over by the Vice-Chancellor and representatives of the Education and Finance Departments of the State Government not below the rank of Deputy Secretaries as members should be constituted at regular intervals to make recommendations regarding the quantum of the block grant.

Providing for development

8.6. For the development of the universities, grants from the University Grants Commission with matching grants from the State Government are being provided. The universities should prepare Five-Year Plans for their development and the plans should be included in the 5-year Plan of the State Government so that there is no difficulty in the provision of funds for the university's development schemes.

Internal Financial Control

8.7. Lastly, we would like to deal with the question of internal financial control in the university. In the first place we have recommended that the Financial Advisers should be appointed on the advice of the State Government to ensure that these officers have independence of action. Secondly, in the case of any new expenditure which has not been provided for in the budget for the year and cannot be covered by permissible reappropriation, the approval of the Chancellor should be necessary. This is recommended so as to ensure that no new expenditure is incurred without funds being available. Thirdly, we may suggest that there should be separate account maintained of the funds allotted for capital works and there should be no diversion or drawal from this fund to meet the expenditure not connected with the project for which funds have been allotted, nor for any expenditure of non-capital nature. Fourthly, there should be no expenditure of recurring nature like creation of posts,

etc., unless the State Government or the University Grants Commission have given prior concurrence for provision of adequate funds or the university has a surplus budget. Fifthly, definite rules should be laid down in regard to matters of pay fixation and this should be very strictly followed. There have been quite a few cases where the university may require immediate decision on its request for additional funds. Such requests should be handled by a high-level committee consisting of Minister (Finance), Minister (Education) and the Vice-Chancellor. The meeting may be called at the request of the Vice-Chancellor. This would ensure that no expenditure is incurred which is not provided for.

Timely auditing

8.8. The State Government should make arrangements for timely auditing of university accounts, so that audit reports are available within the first four months of the succeeding financial year.

Surcharge provision

8.9. There is provision for surcharge in the local bodies and universities other than Patna. Such a provision is expected to act as deterrent against misuse of funds. The question whether such a provision should be made applicable to Patna University also may be considered.

8.10. A suggestion has been made that the budget and all expenditure should be approved by the State Government as they meet the major portion of the expenditure of the universities. This has many advantages but the votaries of "autonomy" may feel aggrieved.

CHAPTER 9

ACADEMIC BODIES

9.1. At present the Academic Councils of the universities have been termed as "Chief Academic Body of the University" and entrusted with powers and duties on that basis.

Present position

9.2. There have been a number of developments since the concept of the Chief Academic Body was provided in the Act. Of these developments we will consider as significant only three. In the first place, there has been multifold increase in the number of students in the institutions of higher education with consequent mushroom growth of such institutions. Secondly, the record of the Academic Councils in examination matters has not always been above reproach. Thirdly, the recent decision of the Bihar Government to adopt the national pattern of education, namely, 10+2+3 raises certain fresh issues which have to be handled.

9.3. Due to manifold increase in the enrolment of students, the management of all levels of post-secondary studies by the same academic body is no longer possible; except at the cost of considerable deterioration at higher levels where standards of excellence must be maintained.

Separation of Intermediate

In the circumstances we are recommending that the academic body for higher levels, i.e., post-graduate and special honours should be separate body with some inter-linking to provide for useful exchange of ideas and the necessary academic linkage. Secondly, even if the new pattern of 10+2+3 is not implemented immediately, we would recommend separation of Intermediate studies from the university.

Delinking supervision of Examination Board

9.4. In view of the need to limiting the handling of examination matters to as small in number of persons as possible, we are recommending that the Academic Councils should be delinked with the work of the supervision of the Examination Board and they will perform function relating to courses of studies, pattern of teaching and other similar academic matters.

9.5. Keeping in view academic considerations as well as management problems, we recommend that the post-graduate studies in all faculties and special honours courses in the faculties of arts, science and commerce should be directly managed by the university as university departments. For purpose of academic bodies, the courses relating to first degrees in Medicine, Engineering, Law and Education should be treated on the same pattern as post-graduate studies in other faculties, because of their duration and admission requirements. The under-graduate degree courses would be exclusively with the colleges. We have also suggested that the existing constituent colleges be taken over by Government to be run by an autonomous board.

Two Academic Councils

9.6. Consequent upon the reorganisation suggested above, the academic bodies would require to be reorganised. For Post-Graduate, Medical, Engineering, Law and Education and Special Honours, we suggest that a separate academic council to be known as Council of Higher Academic Studies may be set up. The constitution of the council may be as follows :—

Council of Higher Academic Studies.

- (i) Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman*.
- (ii) Deans of Faculties.
- (iii) Half of the number of Heads of Departments who are not Deans, by rotation as prescribed in the Statutes.
- (iv) Three Readers and four lecturers to be co-opted by the Council. The lecturers should be of at least five years standing.
- (v) Director of Higher Education, Bihar.
- (vi) Two experts not in the service of the university or the colleges to be co-opted by the Council. The Head of the University Department concerned if he is not a member should be invited to attend whenever a subject concerning his department is taken up for discussion.

Power

9.7. The term of office of members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be 3 years from the date of their nomination/co-option. The powers and duties of this Council shall be as follows :—

- (a) Subject to the powers conferred on the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council, to determine and regulate all academic matters concerning Post-Graduate, Special Honours, Law, Medical, Engineering and Education Courses in the University;
- (b) to have the power of superintendence and control over, and be responsible for maintenance of standard of instruction and education, in Special Honours and Post-Graduate teaching and research work in the university as well as in respect of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Education;
- (c) to exercise supervision and control over the conduct of special teaching in courses in its charge in such a manner as may be prescribed;
- (d) to consider proposals for expansion and development of special teaching and research in the courses in its charge;
- (e) to give necessary instructions to the Boards of Studies regarding the courses of study, syllabii, etc., relating to the courses in its charge; and
- (f) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes.

9.8. On a similar basis we would suggest that there should be a Council of Under-Graduate Courses for the same purpose. The constitution may be as follows :—

Council for Under-Graduate Courses.

- (i) Rector—*Chairman.*
- (ii) Director of Education (Higher Education).
- (iii) Four University Professors by rotation as prescribed in the Statutes.
- (iv) One Principal of a College run by Autonomous Board by rotation.
- (v) Five Principals of Colleges other than those run by the Autonomous Board by rotation.
- (vi) Four Lecturers, two from the colleges of the autonomous board and two from other colleges of at least seven years' experience as a teacher. It should be ensured that the lecturers are from different colleges and are teachers of different subjects.

Examination Board

9.9. In the reorganised scheme, there will be no need for an Examination Board of the present pattern. Instead, separate Examination Boards for different examinations be constituted as follows :—

Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman.*

Dean of Faculty concerned.

Head of the Department or where the Head of Department is himself the Dean the next seniormost teacher of the Department.

In the case of Law, Engineering, Medical and Education, one Principal nominated by the Vice-Chancellor shall also be a Member.

9.10. On behalf of the professional institutions, suggestions have been made that there should be separate provision for academic supervision. This has been dealt in the next chapter.

Moderation Board

9.11. Provision for moderation of question papers and examination results by boards of moderators exists in most of the universities. Views have been expressed before us both for and against the system. The main argument against the system is that the risks of leakage of question papers are increased by it. On the other hand we have come across genuine instances of questions being out of syllabus or of an unusual nature resulting in disturbances in examination halls and walk-outs by the students. On a balance of consideration, we feel that the system of moderation is necessary and desirable from the academic point of view and in the interest of students. Safeguards against the risks of leakage should be provided by suitable composition of the boards to be prescribed.

9.12. Separate boards of studies for each subject already exist. There may be separate boards for each subject for higher studies and under-graduate studies.

CHAPTER 10

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR MEDICAL AND ENGINEERING COURSES OF STUDY.

Need for special provisions

10. 1. The professional courses of studies in the universities requiring special attention generally relate to Medicine and Engineering. The Faculties of Medicine and Engineering feel that the technical nature of the courses and their orientation towards the relevant professions have not received proper appreciation from the university bodies and that the working of Medical and Engineering Colleges has suffered considerably on account of this.

10.2. Professional education, rigid standards will have to be followed and their orientation will have to be towards the requirements of the professions which the students would join after completion of their courses of study. The Indian Medical Council lays down very strict standards in regard to Medical Education and ensures its compliance, which has, to a great extent, helped in maintaining the standards. The All-India Council of Technical Education is yet to develop on these lines in regard to Engineering Education. As regards Legal Education, the Bar Council of India and the State Bar Council also have started taking interest in the matter.

Academic Council vis-a-vis Faculties

10.3 A common academic council to cover all the branches of professional studies would not be a practical proposition since there is hardly any common area between them. A separate academic council for each professional course of study would also not be acceptable because there are only one or two institutions in every university in each and there would be largely departmental council without any external check. This weakness would continue if the faculties are vested with the powers of the academic councils. Further it is very necessary that the professional courses of study are not completely divorced from the general education side of the university. Apart from the advantages of a common disciplinary approach to problems, the university has certain policies and procedures which will equally apply to the courses of study in the professional colleges also. So after careful consideration of the issues involved, we suggest that the relationship between the Faculty dealing with the professional courses and the academic body concerned should be slightly different from the relationship between the academic body concerned and other faculties. The faculty in the professional side may be slightly bigger to provide for inter-institutional co-ordination, i.e., between institution in the sister universities providing similar type of courses. Secondly, it may be prescribed that when the academic body concerned does not agree with the professional faculty, the matter will be referred back to the professional faculty with reasons for reconsideration. A convention may be built up that the views of the professional faculty should be given due weight and consideration by the academic body when the matter returns to it after reference. If disagreement persists the academic body should take the advice of the State Level Council being set up for these professional courses and their advice should be binding.

Co-ordination at State Level

10.4. For these professional courses of study, State Level Co-ordination Body may be set up which may co-ordinate courses of studies in the various institutions ensuring uniformity of standard and syllabus, equipment, etc. and avoiding duplication of courses of study in regard to the higher courses thus ensuring optimum utilisation of the available resources. The State Level Bodies may be constituted on the lines indicated below.

Engineering Course

B. I. T. to continue as autonomous college

10.5. The Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra is the only private Engineering College in the State. The institution has been declared to be an autonomous institution under the Ranchi University and this position may be continued. Other Engineering Colleges are managed by Government, the University or Government-sponsored bodies. So we are not making any recommendation regarding their governance. To fill the need for co-ordinating standards of syllabi, etc., we would suggest the following council :—

Co-ordination for Engineering Studies.

10.6. State Council for Engineering Courses—

- (1) Vice-Chancellors of the Universities. One of the Vice-Chancellors would be Chairman by rotation for a period of one academic session—*Chairman*.
- (2) Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Public Works Department, Bihar. Patna.
- (3) Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Government of Bihar.
- (4) Chief Engineer, Bihar State Electricity Board.
- (5) A representative of the Institution of Engineers (India), Bihar Centre.
- (6) Director of Employment and Training, Government of Bihar.
- (7) Chief Town Planner, Government of Bihar.
- (8) Principals of all Engineering Colleges.
- (9) Director of the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.
- (10) Three representatives from Industries employing Engineering and Technological Graduates to be nominated by the State Government.
- (11) One Dean of Faculty of Science by rotation among universities in Bihar.
- (12) Director of Technical Education—Convenor.

10.7. The powers and duties of the State Council of Engineering and Technology would be as follows :—

- (1) To review the working of the Engineering and Technological Institutions in the State than that of the first degree of a university;
- (2) to make suggestions regarding improvements and development of the institutions;

- (3) to review the existing syllabi of the courses and recommend changes therein from time to time;
- (4) to prescribe with the concurrence of the university concerned, standards of education, instruction, etc.;
- (5) to advise any university bodies on any matter referred to it; and
- (6) to inspect the colleges and examinations on behalf of the university.

Medical Education

10.8. At present four Government Medical Colleges and five non-Government Medical Colleges have been affiliated to the different universities of the State Medical Education guided by the regulations of the Indian Medical Council. This Council prescribes standard of syllabus, equipment, teaching staff, etc. Compliance with the regulations is necessary for recognition of a college by the Indian Medical Council and to enable a Medical Graduate to be registered as a doctor.

Co-ordination for Medical Education

10.9. We propose a State Council of Medical Education which would be a common body for all the universities in the State and act as a supervisory body for the medical educational institutions for academic purposes on behalf of the university concerned. The powers and duties of the body may be as follows :—

- (i) To assist in implementing of the regulations of the Indian Medical Council;
- (ii) to inspect the Medical Colleges and their examinations on behalf of the university;
- (iii) to supervise and regulate standards in teaching, training, research and examination on behalf of the universities;
- (iv) to act as academic advisers to the university in all matters relating to Medical Education;
- (v) to constitute committees and sub-committees for specific work; and
- (vi) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be given to it by the universities.

10.10. The composition of the Council may be as follows :—

- (1) Vice-Chancellors of universities and one of them by rotation to be the Chairman for one academic session.
- (2) One representative of the Bihar State Branch of the Indian Medical Association.
- (3) One representative of the Indian Medical Council.
- (4) One representative of the Indian Medical Council for Medical Research.
- (5) One representative of the Association for the advancement of Medical Education in India.
- (6) Principals of all Medical Colleges.
- (7) Five Professors by rotation, not more than one from any Medical College at a time.
- (8) Director of Health Services.
- (9) One Dean of the Faculty of Science of a university by rotation.

Private Medical Colleges in the State

10.11. The State Government have requested the Committee to give their recommendation regarding the governance of non-Government Medical Colleges.

Present position

10.12. So far, the Patliputra Medical College, Patna, Nalanda Medical College, Patna, the Magadh Medical College, Gaya and Shri Krishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur have been allowed affiliation by their respective universities on a temporary basis. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College at Jamshedpur has already been affiliated temporarily to the Ranchi University and its degree is recognised by I. M. C.

10.13. The Indian Medical Council has laid down standards to be followed in the Medical Colleges, but the enforcement of the supervisory authority of the Indian Medical Council is at the time of recognition of the degrees. There can be no two opinions on the point that the standards prescribed by the Indian Medical Council have to be rigorously enforced keeping in view the need for high quality doctors to serve the public.

Need for more Medical Colleges in the State

10.14. The Medical Education Committee on private Medical Colleges set up by the State Government has estimated that there are about 10,000 doctors in Bihar, including those in Government service and that there will be a shortage of 3,500 doctors by the end of the Fifth Plan. So Medical Colleges will have to be provided for additional requirement of 3,500 doctors. The three Government Medical Colleges and the M. G. M. College at Jamshedpur admit 575 students every year. Assuming that 400 students complete their Medical Degree Course successfully and 100 more would be coming out of the newly-started Medical College at Bhagalpur during the Fifth Plan period, the total number of Medical Graduates that would become available by the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan would be 2,100 only. So the shortage, according to the Medical Education Committee, would have to be met by the private Medical College.

Development of Private Medical Colleges

The first private Medical College in Bihar was started in the year 1961 at Jamshedpur with an annual intake of 50 students, gradually increased over the years to an admission rate of 125 students per year. From 1970 onwards, sudden spate of opening of private Medical Colleges started with the Nalanda Medical College followed in quick succession by Shri Krishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur, Magadh Medical College, Gaya and Patliputra Medical College, Patna City. Each of these newly-opened private Medical Colleges started with an annual admission of 150 students per year, unrelated to available facilities for teaching and training. These were capitation fee colleges with virtually no other source of income. This was followed by opening of a number of other private medical colleges as also a private medical university by the name of Gautam Budha Medical University. Serious financial irregularities connected with the Patliputra Medical College led to the transfer of the college to a Government appointed Board of Control through the promulgation of an Ordinance.

Capitation fee

10.15. The opening of a large number of capitation fee colleges without any consideration of the minimum requirements for medical education as laid down by the Indian Medical Council resulted in the Government adopting regulatory steps and in May, 1972, an Ordinance was promulgated, i.e., The Bihar Medical Education Institution (Regulation and Control) Ordinance, 1972. Since the promulgation of the Ordinance, three of the private Medical Colleges—(i) Gautam Budha Medical College; (ii) Netajee Subhash Medical College, and (iii) very recently Guru Govind Singh Medical College have been ordered to be closed down as none of them fulfil the minimum requirements.

Problems

10.16. The problems posed by the private Medical Colleges are the following :—

- (1) How to ensure that the minimum requirement compatible with student intake (as prescribed by the Indian Medical Council) is fulfilled, both in respect of the college and the associated teaching hospital. According to the Indian Medical Council, the minimum of five in-patient beds must be provided for each admission in the first phase but this has to be increased to seven beds per admission before the college can be recognised by the Council.
- (2) The hospital must provide all the departments prescribed by the Indian Medical Council.
- (3) The staffing of such colleges with teachers of different categories as prescribed by the Indian Medical Council.
- (4) Provision of both capital and revenue expenditure—recurring and non-recurring both for the college as well as the associated teaching hospital.
- (5) Need to obviate the risk of misuse of funds by the organisers of such colleges.

10.17. Government have taken a decision that private Medical Colleges shall not be allowed to charge capitation fee for more than five years from the date of starting the college and must prescribe a reasonable fee for students admitted to the college. Government have also prescribed that such colleges must admit Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates as prescribed under the present reservation provision.

10.18. Admission to the private Medical Colleges being on the basis of capitation fees, there is very little scope for merit being the primary criterion for admission. Majority of students admitted to such college are said to be of poor merit.

10.19. The Indian Medical Council has estimated that for 100 admissions, besides capital expenditure, a recurring expenditure of Rs. 18 to 20 lakhs per year is essential for the colleges alone. For the hospital, a recurring minimum expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs besides capital expenditure of about Rs. six crores is essential. This excludes the cost of replacement and the expenditure involved in research, expansion, modernisation, specialisation and increasing sophistication which are essential requirements of a teaching institution. The Committee has recommended as follows :—

“In response to a request from the Union Minister of Health and Family Planning for an assessment report of the performance of the capitation fee Medical Colleges in the country, a committee appointed by the

President of the Medical Council visited eight such institutions and made a detailed study of the financial resources, rules and procedures of admissions, facilities available and the standard of training obtaining at these institutions. The Committee is of the opinion that apart from the fact that the existence of such institutions imparting medical education on capitation fee, is an anathema in a welfare State, the intrinsic features of these institutions are such that they are not able to maintain proper standards of training. It is therefore recommended that the State Government concerned should take over these colleges and if the take over is not immediately feasible, they should be given adequate subsidy by Government so as to obviate the need for charging capitation fees and to unify the tuition fees on a par with these in Government colleges. It appears only logical that in doing so Government should exercise adequate control on the governance of such institutions and merge the admission of the colleges with those of the Government colleges in the States."

10.20. It is clear that private Medical Colleges run by capitation fees are economically not viable. If they are to exist, Government must assist them by providing all the necessary hospital facilities. Even so, there will be very little scope for research and proper development of specialisation. Government's revenue will, therefore, be inevitably spent in training students who are of poor quality and merit, perhaps wrongly motivated towards medical education while the claims of better students will be ignored. A situation like this is indefensible in a country with socialistic and egalitarian objectives.

10.21. Till such time that Government take over the colleges, Government must take adequate precaution to prevent misuse and misappropriation of funds collected for the college through so called donations, capitation fee and college funds, etc. This can only be to an extent achieved if the Managing Committee is constituted as suggested below. Government may further stipulate that all moneys and other assets collected in the name of the colleges or the society shall be vested with the college and all financial transaction will be made only through the committee.

Managing Committee for Private Medical Colleges

10.22. The constitution of the Managing Committee for the private Medical Colleges be as follows :—

- (i) Life members being those who have given a donation of Rs. 5,00,000 or above in one or more instalment within one calendar year in cash or in property of equivalent value. The property should have come into the possession, control and ownership of the college completely.
- (ii) One person, by rotation among those who have given a donation of less than Rs. 5,00,000 but more than Rs. 1,00,000. The donation should have been given within one calendar year in cash or in property of equivalent value. In case of property, it should have come into the possession, control and ownership of the college completely. The rotation would be according to the chronological order in which the donation was received. The term of the member should be for one academic session.
- (iii) Two representatives of the Bihar State Branch of the Indian Medical Association.

- (iv) Superintendent of the Hospital attached to the Medical College.
- (v) Two representatives of the State Government, of whom one must be an officer of the Health Department.
- (vi) A nominee of the university to which the Medical College is affiliated.
- (vii) Two Heads of Clinical Departments by rotation.
- (viii) One Head of non-Clinical Departments by rotation.
- (ix) Principal of the Medical College.
- (x) In case where the Medical College has been sponsored and promoted by a registered society, a representative of the society.
- (xi) A representative of the Students' Council.
- (xii) A representative of the Guardians to be co-opted by the Managing Committee.

10.23. The Chairman of the Managing Committee may be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from among the members of the Committee. The Principal should be the *ex officio* Secretary of the Committee.

10.24. While there will be no term for *ex officio* members, the nominees of the Students' Council and the representatives of the Heads of Departments of Clinical and non-Clinical Departments would be members for only one academic session. The representatives of the State Government would be nominated for a period of three years and the nominee of the University should also be for a period of three years.

10.25. Powers of the Managing Committee of the Medical College shall be prescribed by the Statutes of the University in consultation with the proposed State Council for Medical Education.

CHAPTER 11

THE UNDER-GRADUATE BOARD AND OTHER BODIES

11.1. In the context of the proposed reorganisation of courses we have considered the desirability of providing a separate machinery in the university to deal with under-graduate education. We have recommended the provision for a Rector to assist the Vice-Chancellor. We feel that the Vice-Chancellor would be well advised to leave the under-graduate work solely in charge of the Rector, who may refer very important and high policy matters alone to the Vice-Chancellor for decision.

Constitution of Under-Graduate Board

11.2. We would also suggest the constitution of a Board of Under-Graduate Education in each university. This Board would deal with all aspects of under-graduate education, viz., affiliation of college, examinations, academic standards and inspection of the affiliated colleges. In short, this Board would be exercising broadly the present powers and functions of the Syndicate and the Examination Board in regard to under-graduate education. The constitution of the Board may be as follows :—

(1) The Rector—*Chairman*.

Members

(2) Director of Higher Education, Bihar.

(3) The Financial Adviser.

(4) One nominee of the Council for Higher Academic studies.

(5) One nominee of the Executive Council.

(6) Two (one in the case of Mithila) Principals of a College maintained by the Autonomous Board by rotation to be provided for the Statutes.

(7) One Principal from each cluster of colleges, by rotation as provided in the Statutes.

(8) Two Lecturers from colleges to be nominated by the Rector. The Lecturers should have at least seven years' experience as Lecturers. It should be ensured that the Lecturers are from the colleges other than those from which the Principal is a member.

(9) One Lecturer of a college, maintained by the Autonomous Board to be nominated by the Rector. The Lecturer should have at least seven years' experience as teacher and should be from a college whose Principal is not a member.

(10) One nominee of the Vice-Chancellor who should be a person who is not in service of the university or the colleges.

(11) Two persons who are not employees or students of the university or colleges to be elected by the members of the Court who are not employees or students of the university or colleges.

- (12) Two members who are not employees or students to be elected by the members of the Cluster Councils who are not employees or students of the university or colleges :

Provided that the Principals and the Lecturers shall be selected from among the colleges who have sent up not less than 100 regular candidates every year for the past three years to the first degree examination of the university. In case of colleges in the Chotanagpur Division and the district of Santhal Parganas, the number of such candidates shall be not less than 50.

All appeals against the decision of the Board shall lie to the Vice-Chancellor.

11.3. We hope that the Under-graduate Board would be able to give relief to the higher academic personnel of the universities and the Vice-Chancellors, as the responsibility for academic supervision and holding of examinations would be the exclusive responsibility of the Board.

11.4. The functions of the Examination Board for the under-graduate courses in affiliated colleges would be discharged by this Board. The selection of examiners and moderators would be made by separate committees. Selection of examiners for the examinations may be by a committee consisting of the Rector as the Chairman, Head of the University Department concerned, a Principal of an affiliated college nominated by the Board of Under-Graduate Studies, two Lecturers to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor—one from colleges maintained by the Autonomous Board and one from other colleges. For moderation of questions the Board may consist of Head of the University Department concerned as Chairman and three experts in the subject nominated by the Rector, one of whom shall be an expert not in the service of the university or college.

CHAPTER 12

REORGANISATION OF THE COURSES OF STUDY

New pattern and objectives of reorganisation

12.1. Consequent on the Bihar Government's acceptance of the national pattern of education, the universities would shortly introduce 3-year degree courses leading to the first degree in Arts, Science and Commerce in the non-professional courses of study. Since intermediate courses would be outside the purview of the universities, first year degree classes would be the first point of entry for a student into university life. We would advise that the State Government and the universities take this opportunity to reorganise the courses of study with certain broad objectives in view. The first objective should be that of providing and maintaining academic excellence in higher education. Secondly, arrangements should be made for imparting instructions to the large number of students who come up for degrees. These arrangements should be such that excellence is not in any way affected by the large mass passing through the degree stage. The third objective should be that by suitable decentralisation of educational facilities, some institutional arrangements are available to provide for good standard type of education so that even an average student may obtain all-round development in his personality in the three years he spends as an under-graduate.

12.2. We have considered the various possibilities of securing those objectives through optimum utilisation of available resources. We are also keenly aware that due to competing demands, the resources available for development of higher education may not be adequate to satisfy a substantial portion of the demands for resources from the universities and colleges.

Post-Graduate Departments

12.3. Post-graduate education in our universities has been able to maintain certain academic standards in spite of the heavy pressures on it. The teachers handling the post-graduate classes are usually of higher calibre and this has, to a large extent, helped in maintaining the standards. However, we are aware that the standards could be much higher if only carefully selected students with proven capacity to profit by higher education alone are admitted to post-graduate studies. This would also involve upgrading the facilities and ensuring good teaching in the feeder institutions.

New reorganised courses of studies

12.4. At present we have in under-graduate general education—2-year degree courses—one degree pass course, another pass degree with honours course. In the latter course, the students offer some more papers in a chosen subject at the final examination in addition to what a degree pass student offers. We would like that the opportunity now presented should be utilised to reorganise the non-professional courses of study at the under-graduate level. In United Kingdom and other countries, there are the following three types of under-graduate courses :—

- (i) Honours course;
- (ii) General pass with honours course; and
- (iii) General pass course.

12.5. In the honours course, the student does intensive study of one subject with allied subjects as subsidiaries; this is a high level course specialising in the subject studied. We would recommend that a similar honours course should also be introduced in our universities with entry after passing the Intermediate Examination. Admission should be on a very highly selective basis and only those best suited to receive this high level intensive study should be enrolled by the university. This special honours course should be conducted by the university (present post-graduate department).

Courses in Colleges

12.6. Under the Under-graduate Board in the Colleges there could be two types of courses—(1) Honours course and (2) ordinary pass degree. Both now exist as a two-year degree course and they may be converted into three-year degree courses. The students in the honours course will offer some additional papers in the chosen subject.

Provision for students in P.G. studies

12.7. University Ordinances may provide for the admission to the post-graduate classes of the university for meritorious students from the honours and pass courses.

12.8. With the new special honours courses and the P. G. courses being conducted in the university departments, most of the existing constituent colleges where pass degree courses are conducted would lose much of their present *raison-d-etre* for being maintained by the university. For these and other reasons, we have recommended that the constituent colleges should cease to be managed by the university and should be taken over by Government and managed through an autonomous board. If this recommendation is implemented then the universities would be left with university department only and the only courses of study would be confined to post-graduate and special honours courses.

CHAPTER 13

AUTONOMOUS BOARD FOR PRESENT CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Growth of constituent colleges

13.1. Till 1952, there were only affiliated colleges in the State; some of them managed by Government and some managed by private bodies. Some colleges were also in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government. In 1952, the State Government transferred the Government colleges to the management of the university; such colleges became "constituent colleges". Later, colleges in a few district headquarters towns which were still then privately managed were made "constituent colleges" of the university at the instance of the State Government. It was expected that colleges directly managed by universities would benefit by the contact with high level academic personnel of the universities.

Impact on university administration and bodies

13.2. We have very critically reviewed the working of the universities from many points of view. The University Enquiry Commission Reports have highlighted problems of the constituent colleges that besiege the university administration. The personnel management, spread over large numbers gave scope for play of favouritism, groupism, etc. Instead of striving for betterment of the universities and for high academic excellence the university bodies got embroiled in problems of group politics.

13.3. Having been convinced that the colleges have not served the objectives but on the other hand, were choking the very springs of academic life in universities, the Government stopped adding to their number from 1970 but did not attempt any other correctives.

Present position

13.4. Ever since independence with more and more schools being opened the number of school leavers seeking places in higher educational institutions have gone up multifold. This "enrolment explosion" has not spared even the constituent colleges who have been forced by pressure of events to enrol students, especially in the intermediate and in degree classes more than the number for whom the facilities exist. The resources of the universities being inelastic, the physical facilities have not increased adequately and there has been a great strain on the existing facilities. Despite this, because of the sound basic structure, they still continue to be the few well-equipped colleges in which admission is much sought after.

Provision for centres of excellence

13.5. We have explored the various avenues to keep the universities as "Centres of Excellence" amidst the seething mass of students—a few good but generally average and indifferent students. The future of any nation would directly depend upon the "excellence" maintained in the persons who have been developed adequately to assume leadership in various walks of life. This is a continuous task imposed on educational institutions. For these students, the universities will have to maintain a few high level institutions with excellence as their sole creed. For this end, we recommend that the institutions be so reorganised that research, post-graduate studies and special

honours teaching alone are the direct responsibility of the universities, the rest of under-graduate education being placed in affiliated institutions whose management will not be the direct responsibility of the university.

Standard colleges for average students

13.6. A large number of good colleges are required in the State to provide instructions leading to the first degree. Reasonably good standard requires adequate financial support so that the colleges are in a position to attract and retain good staff, and for provision of physical facilities, like library, laboratory, etc., in adequate measure. Except for a few managed by missionary societies, facilities in rest of the institutions under private management are not quite up to the standard and are inadequate. In the total picture some benefits have accrued to the constituent colleges from contacts with the high level academicians of universities, but due to the difficulties of good management by the university, factors like general indiscipline, the enrolment explosion and other baneful influences have thwarted the attempts towards attainment of excellence.

13.7. The proposed pattern of the new set-up for the constituent colleges in the State was considered in this background. We recommend that the constituent colleges in the State should be taken over by Government and run by an autonomous board. We are aware of the initial difficulties in separating the post-graduate classes from these colleges, but these would have to be tackled in the larger interests of maintaining 'excellence' in higher education. We have the following suggestions to make in regard to the present constituent colleges :—

- (i) *Patna University*.—(a) The Science College and Patna College should be retained by the Patna University for special honours and P. G. studies as a part of the university.
- (b) The Magadh Mahila College, B. N. College, Law College, Patna, and Women's Training College and Patna Training College and Bihar College of Engineering may be taken over from the university and run as affiliated colleges.
- (c) Patna Women's College was previously run by Christian missionaries. The Principal of Patna Women's College has mentioned to the committee that they would very much like to be under the missionary management, provided the grants to them are protected. Either the college may go back to the missionary management or else taken over by the autonomous board and in either case run as an affiliated college. We would suggest that the option may be left to the college authorities.
- (ii) *Bihar University*.—(a) Langat Singh College, Muzaffarpur may be retained as Honours-cum-P. G. Department of the University.
- (b) P. G. courses at Rajendra College, Chapra and Munshi Singh College, Motihari may be separated and run as university centres for P. G. study of the Bihar University at Chapra and Motihari respectively.
- (c) M. D. D. M. College Muzaffarpur, R. D. S. College, Muzaffarpur, Rajendra College, Chapra and Munshi Singh College, Motihari may be taken over from the university.
- (iii) *Mithila University*.—(a) Mithila University has been recently organised and a policy decision has been taken to separate P. G. courses from C. M. College. Special honours course may be added to them.

- (b) C. M. College, Darbhanga, may be taken over and run as an affiliated college.
- (iv) *Ranchi University*.—(a) The University departments of post-graduate are separate.
- (b) The four constituent colleges, viz., Ranchi College, Ranchi, Ranchi Women's College, Ranchi, Tata College, Chaibassa and St. Columbus College, Hazaribagh may be taken over by Government from the university and run as affiliated colleges.
- (c) P. G. classes at Chaibassa and Hazaribagh may be run as University Centres for P. G. study at those places.
- (v) *Bhagalpur University*.—(a) The University Post-Graduate Department is already separate.
- (b) The existing five constituent colleges, namely, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur, Sunderwati Mahila College, Bhagalpur, Marwari College, Bhagalpur, R. D. & D. J. College, Monghyr and G. D. College, Begusarai may be taken over by Government and run as affiliated colleges.
- (vi) *Magadh University*.—(a) The university has already established post-graduate departments separately in the campus at Bodh Gaya.
- (b) All the three constituent colleges, namely, the Gaya College, Gaya, H. D. Jain College, Arrah and Nalanda College, Biharsharif may be taken over by Government from the university and run as affiliated colleges.
- (c) P. G. courses of study at Arrah may be separated and run as a university centre for P. G. study at Arrah.

Separation of non-teaching staff

13.8. The teachers and non-teaching staff in the colleges would be taken over from the university and they would hereafter be servants of the autonomous board. They should be given protection in regard to their emoluments and service conditions. They are likely to be problems of staff transfers in all categories. The non-teaching staff should be retained in the institutions in which they are serving on the day of transfer unless they are able to arrange their shift on mutual transfer basis or a long-term vacancy is available for them in the place of their choice. If either of these two facilities does not exist, they should continue in the existing institutions.

Apportionment of teachers

13.9. In regard to the teachers, the position appears to be slightly more difficult, since the universities have been in a few cases transferring teachers from one college to another or to and from the university departments. The apportionment of teachers will have to be done speedily so that the new set up settles down to work as quickly as possible, and that a sense of belonging to the institution is developed right from the beginning. If these problems are allowed to be kept pending then they create considerable uncertainty and indiscipline. So, as a rough and ready rule, we suggest that normally a person should be transferred along with the institution in which he is serving. A committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, a representative of the State Government, not below the rank of Additional Secretary and a teacher nominated by the Chancellor should settle all disputes and their decisions should be made final and binding. Suitable provision may be made in the Act for this Committee.

B. E. S. Officers

13.10. Officers of the Bihar Educational Service and Subordinate Educational Service holding cadre posts of their service should be taken over with the colleges. Those holding university posts should be deemed to have opted for university service unless they intimate to the contrary to the Vice-Chancellor (by registered post) with a copy to the Director of Administration-cum-Deputy Secretary, Education Department (by registered post) that they desire to be taken over with the college on the posts on which they have their lien. The option once exercised would be final.

Alternative management institution

13.11. Kothari Commission have suggested the following three alternatives for management of the under-graduate colleges of Government :—

- (i) A separate Directorate of Collegiate Education running the Government colleges under a Director who should be an educationist of standing. Such defects as frequent transfers of staff should be avoided.
- (ii) An autonomous organisation to manage all Government colleges in the State with a single governing board and a whole-time Secretary. The Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, representatives of Government, non-official educationists and university teachers should be members of the Board.
- (iii) The Delhi-pattern, where each college has been placed under an autonomous board of governors. This has the advantage of localising the staff and enabling them to develop loyalty to their institutions.

Preference for autonomous boards

13.12. Departmentally run colleges function mostly as stereotyped institutions with little initiative or original vigour. There is also the usual dislocation of staff by transfers which, if not done with care and attention, would be injurious to academic life. Then there are a number of irksome restrictions in a departmental institution which affects its efficiency. So we are not in favour of Government directly managing colleges and would suggest their being run by an autonomous board to be called College Board.

Constitution of the Board

13.13. The Board may consist of—

- (i) the Education Commissioner—*Chairman*;
- (ii) one nominee of each of the under-graduate boards of the universities;
- (iii) Director of Education (Higher Education);
- (iv) Finance Commissioner or his nominee.
- (v) three Principals of Colleges under the Board by rotation, according to seniority as Principal;
- (vi) two teachers of the colleges—one to represent teachers above 10 years' seniority and the other to represent teachers between 3 to 10 years' seniority nominated by the Director of Higher education; and

- (vii) Secretary to the Board who shall be a whole-time officer appointed by the State Government not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary or a Principal of a college with not less than five years' experience.

13.14. The Board being autonomous would be able to make its own recruitment subject to the conditions laid down by the concerned university statutes and lay down its own policies, etc., subject to academic control of the university concerned and the general policy guidance and financial assistance for these colleges shall be appointed from the panels maintained in the universities for lecturers of colleges. In all other respects, the Board will enjoy full authority.

Promotion avenues for lecturers

13.15. A point urged before us was that the Lecturers in constituent colleges may plead that by their transfer to the Board, their prospects of promotion as Readers will suffer. For this we recommend that all posts of Readers and above in the universities should be filled only by advertisement and recruitment should also be open to all qualified college teachers also and there should be no discrimination against them.

College Advisory Committee

13.16. In every college, there should be an Advisory Committee on the lines recommended for non-Government colleges, with this difference that the seats in the Committee for donors may be filled by Government servants nominated by Government.

13.17. We expect that there would be adequate delegation to the individual colleges from the autonomous board so that they function with vigour and flexibility.

CHAPTER 14

GOVERNANCE OF THE OTHER COLLEGES

14.1. The State Government have asked for the Committee's recommendations regarding the future set up for the governance of the affiliated colleges. In December, 1972, the teachers of the affiliated colleges had placed a demand before the State Government that the existing governing bodies of colleges be scrapped and their administration taken over by the university and all the affiliated colleges to be made constituent or University colleges. The State Government had informed the teachers of a affiliated colleges that they would like to take a decision in the matter in the light of the Committee's recommendations. We have had the benefit of discussions with the representatives of the federations of affiliated college teachers as also others connected with the Universities and the affiliated colleges.

14.2. We have recommended that the constituent colleges (except those retained for post-graduate and special honours teaching) may be taken over from the university and run as affiliated colleges. We have advanced weighty reasons for this recommendation. In the light of this recommendation, when the system of constituent college is being terminated the question of any college now being constituent should not arise. The demand for abolition of the governing bodies of the affiliated colleges and their direct administration by the university appears to arise from the dissatisfaction with their governing bodies. This dissatisfaction with the performance of those bodies is shared by others also. From the other side a plea is put forward that the universities have been interfering with the management of the colleges too frequently and at many points and in such a manner that the governing bodies are reduced to non-entities, which nullifies their authority. This is largely responsible for their tardy performance and has sapped all local initiative to establish and run colleges, which is telling upon their finance and administration. In appointments and disciplinary matters the acceptance of the recommendations of the University Service Commission has been made mandatory. In such a situation, the affiliated college is unable to enforce discipline among the teaching staff and teaching of the students has suffered considerably on this account. So the votaries of this stand advocate that if any improvement in the performance of governing bodies is required, except for academic supervision to ensure maintenance of standards, there should be no interference in the working of the governing bodies by the universities.

14.3. The governing bodies of the affiliated colleges are at present constituted under the Statutes of the Universities which also prescribe the method of selection of the members of the governing bodies and provide for nominations by the university. In addition the universities have the power to dissolve the governing bodies under certain circumstances. Whenever difficulties in functioning arose, the universities have been superseding the governing bodies and setting up *ad hoc* bodies in their place. There are no definite detailed guide-lines indicating the situations in which the governing bodies should be dissolved and *ad hoc* bodies set up. Hence the Vice-Chancellor's decisions are often questioned. Either due to advertance or due to inability to grapple effectively with the inherent tangles of the local situation, those *ad hoc* bodies have been continued for years together.

14.4. As in any human situation, there is some truth in the pictures painted by both the sides. There are quite a few cases of teachers being treated in an unfair manner or funds being misused by the governing bodies. There are also equally

large number of instances where the governing bodies despite all their good intention have not been allowed to function and enforce discipline among the teachers. The general complaint that some of the decisions on the constitution and dissolution of the governing bodies have been the result of pulls and pressures is not always. Any attempt to unravel the situation and offer a solution would involve striking a balance between the aspirations of the local community, the interests of the teachers and students and their studies.

14.5. The governing bodies of the affiliated colleges are no doubt creatures of the Statutes of the universities. Their functioning except in very rare cases have left much to be desired. The affiliated colleges are charged with development of the personality of the bulk of our young men. The way in which these students are educated and nurtured in these institutions would, to a great extent, determine the attitudes, etc., of our future citizens. It is from this angle that we feel that the governance of the affiliated colleges requires to be toned up and recast in such a manner that the institution may be able to function better. Many of the ills of these institutions spring from bad management, and, in a few cases, these colleges have become tools in the hands of unscrupulous persons. On the other hand, it has to be appreciated that these institutions have come up through the efforts of the local community and of charitable persons. This patronage would continue to be needed not only for the normal and efficient functioning of the colleges but also for their future growth.

14.6. In this connection we may refer to the demands of the affiliated college teachers regarding uniformity in all matters with the constituent college teachers. Parity in pay has already been established. In our recommendations, there will be no constituent college. All colleges will be affiliated colleges preparing students for the first degree. The appointment of teachers for the affiliated colleges would be from the same source, viz., a panel maintained by the university. In disciplinary matters, the appellate court would be the university. Thus uniformity in a very large measure and in all vital matters has been provided.

Yet another demand of the affiliated college principals and teachers is that their posts should be made transferable. This demand has arisen because in case of strong difference of opinion between a teacher and his principal or between a teacher and the governing body, the teacher feels that he will be sooner or later victimised on this account. Further, there may be other grounds also which may make a teacher desire transfer to another college. A transfer from one institution to another would *ipso-facto* imply common management.

14.7. One issue considered was whether it was possible for Government to manage these colleges either directly or through autonomous boards. An argument that has been often cited in favour of direct management by the Government is that the Government already provides bulk of the amounts required towards the salary of teachers and (through the University Grants Commission and other agencies) for development. So in view of this large financial commitment would it not be advisable, it is argued, for Government to have direct management?

Mere provision of a large grant cannot be an argument for direct Government management. Further the affiliated colleges of the State numbering over 225 are spread all over the State. Their stages of administration, finance, buildings, equipment and development vary widely. In such a situation, it is not possible to attempt at a uniform administration. Unless it has a huge field staff, Government would find it very difficult to manage such a large number of colleges with such diversity of

problems. The local and individual needs of colleges would prove too strong a force and disrupt any attempt at uniform management from a distant centre. On the other hand, we realise that the future of our young men is linked with the proper teaching and management of these colleges. So the need is for a pattern which while it gives an effective management to the colleges and its teachers has, at the same time, adequate local knowledge and flexibility in approach to suit the varying conditions of individual colleges. The best answer to the issues posed in the present situation would be common management for a few colleges grouped together for certain purposes so as to give the advantage we seek. In that case the over-crowding in the colleges can be, to a great extent, prevented. Being under the same management, it may be possible to distribute the applicant students wherever vacancies exist. Secondly, this ensures optimum utilisation of the available facilities in different colleges, by developing the points of strength in every college to the benefit of society. Lastly, common management may be able to transfer teachers from one college to another whenever a need arises.

14.8. In order to provide an agency which while being in close touch with the local conditions has also the advantages of a group management, we would suggest that the colleges may be grouped into "clusters" of about 10 affiliated colleges (up to a maximum of about 13 colleges in a cluster) to be formed at the district level. If in any district the number of affiliated colleges exceeds 13 then they may be grouped into more than one "cluster". The grouping may be done by the universities taking into consideration the local conditions. The body may be called "Cluster College Council" whose powers would be as follows:—

- (i) Subject to the conditions prescribed by the university, to lay down the policy to be followed in all academic, administrative and financial matters of the colleges in the "cluster".
- (ii) to make appointments of teachers, take disciplinary measures and perform other duties of an appointing authority for the teachers of the colleges in the cluster.
- (iii) to exercise general supervision and control over running of the colleges and issue directions to the management committees in this regard from time to time.
- (iv) On the proposal sent by the management committees to sanction the budget and the financial estimates of the colleges in the "cluster", and to approve their accounts with or without modifications.
- (v) to provide for the custody and proper utilisation of moveable and immovable property, including cash of the colleges.
- (vi) to prescribe rules for the administration and maintenance of accounts of the colleges and to ensure their compliance.
- (vii) to ensure timely payment of salaries to the academic and non-academic staff of the colleges.
- (viii) to ensure proper and timely utilisation of the money received from Government and other sources for the colleges.
- (ix) to transfer members of teaching and non-teaching staff from college to college within the "cluster" whenever considered necessary.
- (x) Cause inspections of the colleges and review their functioning at least once in a year and whenever considered necessary issue such directions on the basis of such inspections and reviews and ensure their compliance.

- (xi) Annual or modify, to the extent considered necessary, any decision of the management committee of a college in the "cluster" wherever the council deems necessary.
- (xii) To exercise such other powers and perform other such duties as may be entrusted to it by the university.

Powers for the Rector

14.9. The Rector if he is satisfied that any decision of the "Cluster Council" is not in the interest of the colleges or in violation of the Act, Statutes, Regulations or Ordinances, may suspend operation of the decision of the Council and place it before the next meeting of the Board of Under-graduate Studies with his recommendation. The decision of the Board of Under-graduate Studies would be final.

14.10. The Cluster Council may have the following composition :—

- (1) Collector and District Magistrate—*Chairman*.
- (2) Nominee of the Under-graduate Board not below the rank of a Reader—*Member*.
- (3) One representative of the Zila Parishad. If there is no Zila Parishad the District Development Officer.
- (4) One teacher nominated by the University who is not in the service of any college in the cluster.
- (5) One nominee of the Director of Higher Education, who shall not be lower in rank to a class I officer of the State Government.
- (6) Three Principals of the colleges in the cluster of which at least two shall be from the colleges having 300 students or more on its rolls by rotation.
- (7) Two teachers from the colleges in the cluster to be nominated by the Rector. They should not be from the colleges from which the Principal is a member and both the teachers should not belong to the same college.
- (8) One nominee of the State Government, person deeply interested in education residing in the area of the cluster and who is not in the service of any affiliated college or university in the State.
- (9) Two representatives of the Managing Committees who is not an employee or student of the college to be nominated by the Rector.

Managing committee in colleges

14.11. There would be management committee in every affiliated college to function under the guidance of the Cluster Council. The committee shall be responsible to the Cluster Council and through it to the University.

14.12. The management committee may consist of as follows :—

- (i) Life-time membership for every doner who has given a donation of Rs. 1 lac and above either in cash or in property in one or more instalments within one calendar year. In the case of property, the donation shall be deemed to be effective only after the entire donated property has come into the complete control, possession and ownership of the college. Such membership shall not be hereditary.

- (ii) One member from those who have given a donation not below Rs. 25,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in cash or in property of equivalent value in not more than three instalments within one calendar year. In the case of property, the donation would be deemed to be effective only after the entire donated property has come into the complete control, possession and ownership of the college. The membership would be by rotation according to the chronological order of the date of receipt of donation by the college. The term of the member shall be two academic sessions only.
 - (iii) One nominee of the State Government, a gazetted Government servant, not below the rank of a Subdivisional Officer. The term shall be two academic sessions.
 - (iv) Two teachers co-opted by the committee from among the lecturers of the college: The term of the teacher shall be for one academic session only and they shall be ineligible for renomination.
 - (v) Two members to be co-opted by the committee from the benefactors and founder of the college and leaders of public life, resident in the subdivision in which the college is situated. Their term of office shall be for one academic session only.
 - (vi) One representative of the guardians to be co-opted by the committee. The ward should have been on the rolls of the college for at least one academic session previous to the guardian's co-option. The term of office shall be for one academic year.
- In the case of a women's college, at least one co-opted member should be a women.
- (vii) Two representatives of the Students' Council of a College to be chosen in a manner determined by the Students' Council. Their term of office should be one academic session only and they shall be ineligible for a second term.
 - (viii) The Principal of the College who should also be Treasurer of the College.

The Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee may be nominated by the Rector. Their term may be for two academic sessions. They may be ineligible for renomination.

14.13. The functions of the management committee shall be the following :—

Subject to the direction, control and supervision by the Cluster College Council—

- (i) Forward on or before the date fixed, the annual accounts, financial estimates and the budget of the college placed before it by the Treasurer.
- (ii) Function as appointing authority for non-teaching staff of the college except that of the inferior staff, which shall be made by the Principal.
- (iii) Grant all kinds of leave, except casual and quarantine leave which may be granted by the Principal, provided that the total period of absence does not exceed 30 working days of the college and no substitute is required.
- (iv) Recommend to the Cluster Council proposals for improvement and development of the college.

- (v) Exercise general supervision over all financial, academic and administrative matters relating to the college under the direction of the Cluster Council.
- (vi) Hold and manage the moveable and immovable property of the college.

Powers of the university relating to the Management Committee and Cluster Council

14.14. The university will not have any powers to suspend or dissolve the Cluster Council or the Management Committee. If, however, the Vice-Chancellor is satisfied on the basis of his own information or on the basis of reports received by him from the Chairman of the Cluster Council that any member, other than the *ex-officio* member, either in the Cluster Council or in the Management Committee is not fit to be a member, then the Vice-Chancellor may order the cessation of his membership and direct the vacancy to be filled up in a manner prescribed for that vacancy.

Benefits from Cluster Manager

14.15. By this method, we have secured for the affiliated colleges the same benefit that accrues to them under Government management, namely, the decision making authority is at least one step removed from the area of operations. Secondly, horizontal mobility for movement of teachers from one institution to another either at their own request or in the public interest has been made possible. The disciplinary powers would be exercised by the Cluster Council on the advice of the Discipline Committee. The Cluster Councils have also been given a duty to insure proper utilisation of the Government grants, a large part of which goes for the payment of salaries of teachers. The Cluster Council and the Management Committee in the College level may be provided in the Act itself to secure uniformity.

14.16. We have attempted to provide a self-regulating mechanism for the governance of affiliated colleges. The two-tier system proposed would, we believe, provide the necessary conditions for the affiliated colleges to grow and develop into good academic institutions.

CHAPTER 15

JURISDICTION OF UNIVERSITIES

15.1. At present the universities in Bihar, except the Patna University and the Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, have limited territorial jurisdiction. The Patna University is a teaching-*cum*-residential university. In fact it is hardly able to offer residential accommodation to about 20 per cent of its students. Further, residential universities are usually located in a secluded place in a compact campus. Patna University is located in the busiest thoroughfare of the capital and has hardly any room for expansion. Five out of nine colleges of this university are outside the main campus. Further in the new pattern, we have suggested the universities will have under their direct charge only the high level honours courses and post-graduate teaching. The alternative before us was to keep the Patna University as a teaching-*cum*-residential university for the high level courses alone but this would become a very expensive proposition and would necessitate another university in Patna to take care of under-graduate education in the area now in the Patna University's jurisdiction, or alternatively to allow Patna University to affiliate colleges to its Under-graduate Board while retaining its present jurisdiction. The general feeling of the academicians and those who take keen interest in higher education, is that an institution doing high level courses exclusively never thrives. The Under-graduate courses are very necessary, if the university is to have a good standing. We agree with this view and recommend that Patna University like all other universities may affiliate under-graduate colleges in the area given to it now. We recommend that the jurisdiction of the Patna University may be defined in the following terms :—

South—The main railway line of the Eastern Railway.

North—River Ganges.

East—A line drawn through the eastern end of the Patna Law College compound to the main railway line.

West—The western compound wall of the Patna Women's College and a line parallel to the Boring Canal Road connecting the north-western end of the compound of the college with the river Ganges in the north, and the line connecting the western compound wall of the college with the main railway line.

15.2. The Patna University may affiliate under-graduate colleges in this jurisdiction.

15.3. The jurisdiction of other universities may remain as at present except that Begusarai District may be attached either to Bihar University or to the Mithila University from the view of public convenience. We are dealing with Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University separately.

CHAPTER 16

OTHER SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING UNIVERSITIES

Co-ordination among universities

16.1. After the abolition of the University Commission, the State Government have been holding periodical conferences with the Vice-Chancellors under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister who is also the Education Minister. We understand that in the neighbouring State of Uttar Pradesh, the Chancellor holds regular meetings of the Vice-Chancellors. The recommendations of this meeting are printed and circulated to the Vice-Chancellors by the Chancellor's office and that invariably the recommendations are implemented by the universities. There is a necessity of two kinds of co-ordination, namely, co-ordination with Government and the co-ordination among the universities themselves. For the purpose of co-ordination with the Government, the six-monthly meetings with the Education Minister in the chair may be continued. This would be useful in having a continuous dialogue between the Government and the universities.

16.2. In the matter of co-ordination among the universities themselves, there are many matters which would not require the presence of the Chancellor and which could be arranged among the universities themselves. However, the provision for a secretarial assistance for such a Committee of Vice-Chancellors may prove a difficulty. So we will suggest that the Chancellor may hold this meeting once in a year where the common problems of the universities may be discussed and settled. This meeting with the Chancellor should be succeeded by a meeting with the Education Minister so that the recommendations of the Chancellor's meetings wherever necessary should be further discussed with Government to enable early implementation.

16.3. The teachers of the universities and colleges have placed before us various suggestions regarding filling up of the post of Head of Department. At present the Head of Department is the seniormost Professor or Reader of the Department. A person so appointed continues in office for years together possibly till he superannuates. A view was often and strongly expressed before us by the teachers that any person holding an office for long period may set in motion certain trends which can be classified as vested interests. Alternative suggestion was that headship should rotate among the teachers of the departments. This would be workable if there are more than one University Professor in the Department. When there is only one Professor, then the rotation would give place to juniors also. Apart from the lack of maturity, etc., other factors would make this arrangement unworkable. The proposal to make it a tenure post is not feasible because in that case the post will not attract talent. For these reasons, we are unable to conceive of a good arrangement which can satisfactorily replace the present one. However, we do feel there are certain aspects of the functions of the department which could be usefully discussed among the Lecturers and Readers of the department and settled. Different points of view could then be examined and reconciled. All concerned would have a feeling of participation in the matters decided. A departmental council may be constituted for this purpose as follows:—

(i) All University Professors, all Readers of the Department.

(ii) 50 per cent of the Lecturers in the Department by rotation.

The council should meet at least once in every quarter and review the programme of teaching, research and other allied matters. Disbursement of the funds available for the Department, proposals for the development, disbursement of research grant, etc., should be placed before the council and decisions taken.

University Security Force

16.4. In the olden days the universities had only a small campus and the number of students, servants and buildings was also small. The general state of discipline was such that hardly any disturbance took place in the universities. Things have changed considerably since. Multifold increase in the number of students with varying altitudes in the universities which in turn has led to the increase in the number of buildings, equipment, etc. Perhaps the assets worth few crores are within the university campus. The general tenor of violence sometimes has its influence in the university also. Sporadic attempts of damaging the university library and laboratory, etc., had been quite a few. This is in addition to damages the universities suffer during general students' disturbance. In the absence of regular watch and ward pilferage, etc., take place.

State Police in campus

16.5. It is the settled policy of the Government in this country that the police will not enter the campus except at the request of the head of the institution. This also means that the normal police preventive measures like general patrolling, etc., are not to be done within the university campus. Further there are many instances of students collecting into a crowd. In the absence of a disciplined force for crowd control, these crowds though peaceful initially, damage property.

16.6. Further the libraries and laboratories of the universities have been damaged by mischievous elements of society or by those who want to disrupt and destroy the existing order. Arson in Patna Science College which occurred a couple of years ago is attributed to this type of persons, as they had no other motive except to damage the laboratory.

Establishment of watch and ward staff: State Police Officers to be sent on deputation for the initial period

16.7. All this will point to the need for the university has to have a sizeable watch and ward staff. This is a no new innovation. Almost all the factories have such staff. The principal duty of the staff would be policing the campus. Such a force would be used also for crowd control purposes and general security duties and intelligence collection also. Suitable uniform should be worn by the force. It may not be possible to clothe them with police powers but the security force may be manned by the State police men and officers sent on deputation to the university. In course of time, the universities may be able to build up their own force but till then it would be useful to send police men and officers on deputation. Since this force would require close liaison with the local police, perhaps the head of the security

force should always be a police officer like the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The State Government should immediately provide adequate funds for this purpose and depute to each university in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor a Deputy Superintendent of Police and other officers and men with good record of service who could be depended upon for their patience, commonsense, tact and active habits. The strength of the force to be required would vary from university to university depending upon the nature of local situations. This may be settled by the State Government in consultation with the Vice-Chancellors.

CHAPTER 17

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

Intermediate course in the new pattern

17.1. Bihar's decision to fall in line with the rest of the country and adopt the national pattern of education, viz., 10+2+3 would *inter alia* mean that there would be a two-year intermediate course and a three-year degree course. The State Government representatives who met the committee have mentioned that the thinking in the Government is to separate intermediate course of studies from the university and place it under an Intermediate Board. Selected high schools would be assisted to add intermediate classes which would be in addition to such courses in colleges. Since this raises a few vital questions for the university, we have deliberated on this problem and wish to make our recommendations:

Separation of intermediate a welcome step

17.2. From the point of view of preventing overcrowding in the colleges and universities and allowing them to concentrate on real higher education, the separation of the intermediate from the university course should be a welcome step. The income of the universities may register a fall and their deficits may increase. However, since it is an accepted State policy to provide adequate grants to the universities, we are not taking this aspect into account.

Board to be an academic body

17.3. When an Intermediate Board is set up some operational difficulties *vis-a-vis* the colleges and the universities may arise. The Intermediate Board should be in our view, a Board for academic supervision and also be an examining body. In fine, we do not want the Intermediate Board to be an organisation similar to the Bihar School Examination Board which is only an examining body. The difficulties encountered by the School Examination Board in its working would provide more than adequate grounds to support our view that academic supervision, grants and examination, should be combined in one authority if all these functions are to be carried out effectively.

Would University continue Intermediate?

17.4. A question was posed to us whether in addition to the examinations conducted by the Board, would not the universities also continue to hold intermediate examinations? The intermediate colleges would then have the option of affiliating themselves either to the Board or to a university. It was also mentioned to us that some universities in India still conduct the Matriculation Examination alongside with the State Governments' Secondary School Examinations. From the individual student's point of view, he has the advantage of either appearing in the Intermediate examination of the University or of the Board. Firstly, there can be no objection to different academic bodies holding the same level examination. There will be an added attraction to the universities of the income from intermediate examinations. On the one hand there would be practical difficulties in guaranteeing uniformity of standards between these universities and the board. Secondly, the past experience in Bihar has been that when the Higher Secondary in the schools and pre-university course in the universities were available as alternative course of study to the students, the students

showed a marked preference for pre-university course. Reasons on which they made their choice were many. This is also likely to be the case if there are intermediate examinations held by the universities also alongside the Board's examinations. The delinking of intermediate from the university may enable the universities to devote their energies and resources to better standards in the degree and post-graduate courses. Considering all aspects of the matter, we are not in favour of the universities also running intermediate examinations.

Functions and constitution of the Board

17.5. The proposed Intermediate Board should have all powers and functions relating to the intermediate examinations, including the principal functions of affiliation, prescribing academic standards, syllabi, conduct of examinations, etc. It should be an autonomous body, preferably under an Act of the State Legislature.

17.6. We would like the Intermediate Board to have close links with the universities. It would be mutually beneficial for co-ordination and in keeping up the academic standards if line of communication exists between them.

Regarding constitution of the Board our recommendations are as follows :—

- (i) Chairman to be nominated by the State Government. He should be a high level person with administrative experience, preferably in the educational sphere. If drawn from the universities he should be a person who is qualified to be appointed as university professor.
- (ii) Three nominees from the universities of Bihar by rotation to be prescribed in the rules.
- (iii) Two teachers to be nominated by the Director of Higher Education. One from amongst the principals of intermediate colleges and one from the teachers of intermediate colleges, provided that the principal and the teacher shall not be from the same institution.
- (iv) Chairman of the Secondary School Board.
- (v) Financial Adviser to Intermediate Board who should be an officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to Government.
- (vi) Education Secretary or his nominee.
- (vii) Two persons nominated by the State Government for their deep interest in education.

The Registrar of the Intermediate Board would function as *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board.

Surplus funds of Board to be used for development

17.7. We would also recommend that the income of the Intermediate Board from the examinations should be kept in a separate account. After deducting the expenses of conducting the examinations, 50 per cent of the surplus should be earmarked for development of intermediate colleges, the rest of the surplus should be distributed amongst the universities of Bihar. The ratio for distribution would be the ratio of the number of intermediate students who appear at the intermediate examinations of these universities held in 1973.

17.8. The State Government may frame rules for the functioning of the Board generally, especially for construction of Committees of the Board to help the Board in the tasks before them.

Problem of colleges catering both to degrees and intermediate

17.9. In this connection we would like to dwell on some operational problems that would likely arise in the colleges. We are recommending separately that only special honours and post-graduate courses of study should be retained in the universities. Almost all the rest of constituent colleges according to our recommendations would be taken over by Government from the university and managed by an autonomous body and run as affiliates of the universities concerned. This would lead us to one of the main issues, viz. whether the affiliated colleges could be affiliated to two institutions, i.e., to Intermediate Board for intermediate courses and to universities for degree courses. The separation of intermediate from the degree colleges would be a difficult task, specially since these colleges have been staffed and equipped with library, laboratory, building, etc. to cater to the needs of intermediate and degree students lumped together as one unit.

University set-up in colleges to be followed in combined institutions

17.10. If the colleges are allowed to be affiliated to two different bodies there may be difficulties in management. The Board and the universities may not be following identical rules, regulations, policies, etc., in the management of their affiliates. Who will decide on the type of governance of the colleges. Will the governing body of the college be constituted by the university or the Board? These problems cannot be tackled except over a course of few years during which period there could be gradual separation of intermediate from the degree classes. In the meanwhile, in an institution which is affiliated both to the Board and to the University, the university regulations, which are likely to be of a higher standard, should prevail. In such institutions the governing bodies of the institutions should also be constituted with provision for adequate representation for intermediate side.

Problems of pay, etc., of teachers

17.11. Pay-scales and other conditions of service for intermediate college teachers are yet to be determined. Many difficulties would arise if they are different from those of affiliated degree college teachers. Since there would be intermediate classes attached to selected high schools of the State, this is likely to lead to a number of difficulties in determining the pay, allowances, etc., of intermediate college teachers. Demand for parity in pay, etc., would arise. Degree college teachers in the affiliated colleges teaching intermediate may have pay-scale different from those teaching in intermediate classes in high schools and junior colleges. Further the financial burden likely to be imposed has also to be carefully considered. So, Government, as a policy, should lay down that for the next five years the intermediate colleges should get separated from the degree colleges with distinct entities. In the interim period, it may be stipulated that all new appointments in the affiliated colleges, unless it is

to fill an existing vacancy required exclusively for degree classes, should only be as intermediate class teachers. Government should straightway decide on the general principles of separation of the intermediate classes from the degree colleges. Wherever a high school has been upgraded, it may be examined whether intermediate students in the colleges could not be suitably shifted to the upgraded schools. In places where new exclusive intermediate colleges have come up, no fresh admission should be made for the intermediate classes retained in the degree colleges.

17.12. Before we close, we like to emphasise once again the need for a close link and mutual consultation between the Board and the universities on academic matters as the intermediate colleges would act as feeders to the degree colleges.

CHAPTER 18

TEACHERS

Teacher-pupil relationship

18.1. In any academic institution teachers play the crucial role in building up the institution. The reputation of the institution revolves on the attainments of the teachers and the quality of teaching done. So academic excellence in a university or college has direct relevance to the calibre and the quality of the teachers and how they have been able to teach and guide their students. Any study of the academic aspect of our universities and colleges lays bare the fact that standards have been rapidly falling and the quality and regularity of teaching work has been a casualty in the prevalent conditions of colleges and universities. While blame cannot be completely apportioned to the teachers alone, considering the impact they have on the various facets of the university life, it cannot but be a matter of great regret that the teachers have generally not risen adequately to the challenges of the times.

18.2. In our country from times immemorial the "Guru Shishya Parampara" has been the corner stone of all our ancient learning. Even in the later years, after the introduction of the modern type of education, informal close relationship existed between the teacher and the taught. In all universities of the world, the formal relationship has only a little role to play. It is the informal close relationship that has developed between the students and the teachers or lecturer or tutor or guide that plays a great part in developing the youngster's personality. In any student unrest, the deeply laid cause would be teacher-student relationship. Of late the informal close relationship which the students look forward to for their development in addition to the class room teaching has been conspicuously absent. For the past decade or more, due to various reasons class room teaching has been grossly inadequate in guiding the youngster in his attempts at the acquisition of knowledge. We are deeply pained to observe the growing feeling that the teachers are ceasing to provide, either in the social intercourse of the university or in the academic life, any guidance to the students which they can emulate. Unless the teachers are able to regain the lost position, the academic set-up in the universities would cease to have their deeper meaning and worth. It is true that in a fast changing world, where old values have been falling and material interests are fast becoming the guiding factors, it would be impossible to re-establish the "Guru Shishya Parampara" of even an adapted modern type. Just the same we are convinced that the leadership of the teacher in the student world could be easily regained. This can be done only by the teachers themselves by their high conduct and deep attachment to scholarly pursuits. The teachers should, on a planned basis, take dynamic steps to re-establish their contact on informal basis with their students. It is not a difficult task and students, as far as we can see, would only be too happy to respond and develop this relationship.

18.3. Regarding other ills that ail the teaching community, we shall not dwell further. To bring back the teacher to the high pedestal he used to occupy, and, in our opinion, should occupy, we are suggesting separately a code of conduct for the teachers. We suggest that apart from any regulatory enforcement by the authorities concerned, the teachers themselves should, as a matter of convention, accept and faithfully observe the code of conduct.

Self-discipline to improve teaching

18.4. That there should be adequate teaching done in classes cannot be a point of dispute but what effective steps should be taken to ensure this is oft debated. The academic community themselves should adopt measures (i) to see that the classes are not dropped, (ii) the teaching is done in a worthwhile and relevant manner, (iii) the teacher develops good relationship with the students. Heads of departments in university and colleges should have a great role to play in putting the teaching back on its proper rails.

Upgrading the teaching capacity: Training course for college teachers

18.5. In this connection a person who had intimate connection with the university life has drawn our attention to the fact that the lecturers today do not give impression of being mature persons who have assimilated their knowledge. The majority of them still continue to live and behave as if it is an extension of their student life. It has been suggested that there should be a minimum period of break after a person completes his studies and before he becomes a teacher. It has also been suggested that the teachers should be trained in methodology so that they may be able to put across successfully the subject content. The Kothari Education Commission had also drawn attention to this need in the college teachers. A bright young man who has chosen to be a teacher, while he may be a highly competent person in the subject concerned, may not have adequate knowledge of the teaching methods. No doubt the teaching methods may have more importance in the schools but even in the colleges and in the university departments the advantage of adopting good teaching methods cannot be underestimated. Incidentally, this training period could be a part of the break which can be utilised to transform a bright student to a good lecturer. The faculties of education in the universities should be able to devise suitable courses for this purpose on the lines of the diploma in higher education in the Bombay University. The possession of this diploma is one of the prerequisites for a college teacher under Bombay University.

Joint Teacher-Student Council

18.6. We recommend the establishment of a Joint Teacher-Student Council in every college and university department so that there may be a formal point of contact between the teacher and the taught and the position regarding teaching and other allied matters may be reviewed periodically. The details of the composition and functions of the council may be provided for in the statutes to ensure necessary flexibility.

Selection of teachers

18.7. Now we would go on to the method of selection of teachers. At present teachers for universities and constituent colleges are selected on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission of the State. The Acts envisage that in making appointments to posts of teachers of the university the Public Service Commission would have the same role which it has in matters of appointments to services of the State. In regard to the affiliated colleges, the University Service Commission makes recommendations. The procedure followed is similar with only differences in detail. The Inter-University Board for India and Ceylon have been repeatedly

pointing out that the selection of teachers for a university by an outside body is considered as a diminution of its autonomy while selection by a Public Service Commission has many points to commend, for posts in the universities which require persons of high level specialised academic standing we are doubtful whether the Public Service Commission is a suitable agency to make the assessment of merit and suitability. Selection of teachers for the affiliated colleges by the University Service Commission suffers from, more or less, the same drawback. With the coming in of the national pattern of education and consequent reorganisation of the courses of studies the recruitment of teachers would now have to be done for three categories of institutions :—

- (1) for University Post-Graduate Special Honours Departments,
- (2) for Colleges.
- (3) for Intermediate Colleges.

The last category, viz., the intermediate college teachers' recruitment may be arranged for by the Intermediate Board.

18.8. We are firmly of the view that the selection of teachers for the affiliated colleges and the universities should be in the hands of experts. Centralised selection for the entire State both by the Public Service Commission and the University Service Commission has a number of drawbacks which more than outweighs advantages of a high level outside selection body. So we would suggest the following selection Committees to replace the selection by Public Service Commission and the University Service Commission :—

Professors.

- (1) Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman.*
- (2) Three experts not in the service of the university or of any colleges under it to be nominated by the Chancellor out of a panel of five names sent by the Vice-Chancellor.
- (3) Seniorsmost University Professor of the Department.

Readers.

- (1) Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman.*
- (2) Dean of the Faculty concerned.
- (3) Seniorsmost university professor in the department; if there is no university professor in the department then the seniorsmost professor nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
- (4) Two experts not in the service of the university or college affiliated thereto to be nominated by the Chancellor out of a panel of three names sent by the Vice-Chancellor.

Principals of Affiliated Colleges.

- (1) Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman.*
- (2) Rector.
- (3) A representative of the Cluster Council in whose jurisdiction the college is situated.
- (4) Two experts not in the service of the university, or of a college affiliated thereto nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

Lecturers.

- (1) Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman*.
- (2) Dean of the Faculty concerned.
- (3) Head of the University Department.
- (4) Two experts not in the service of university or any affiliated colleges thereto to be nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

18.9 These selection boards would draw panels of names which should be used by the Vice-Chancellor also to fill any short-term vacancies which may arise during the year. Since a panel is readily available the question of emergency appointments by the Vice-Chancellor or by the affiliated colleges would not arise.

18.10 The above committee will also draw panels of names of candidates who are willing to work as lecturer in the affiliated colleges. Whenever a vacancy is notified from the college, the Vice-Chancellor shall send the panel to the appointing authority and they may make appointment of any person from the names in the panel.

18.11 We have recommended the above arrangement with a view to avoiding the evils of centralisation and eliminating any element of patronage or favouritism by placing the selection in the hands of high level bodies. Since the bodies consist of experts the academic aspect of the candidate's attainment can be carefully gone into and the best among them chosen.

Discipline for teachers

18.12 Under the present University Acts, the Syndicate is the appointing authority of all officer staff other than the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer. In that capacity, the Syndicate also exercises disciplinary powers over these officers. It is the general impression that one of the principal causes of the present state of indiscipline in the universities and the constituent colleges is the fact that decision on disciplinary matter is left to the Syndicate. Favourable alignment with the dominant pressure groups in the Syndicate, could be depended upon to minimise the punishment inflicted to almost a ridicule. The Syndicate is said to be functioning in "groups and cliques" in universities. In these universities, the maintenance of discipline among the teaching and other staff has become difficult problem. Some teachers have been dropping classes without any sense of fear or responsibility. Some also indulge in group politics of the university. Their work as examiners, paper-setters, moderators or even tabulators has been often subjected to serious criticism. It is often said that no effective action has been taken on such complaints possibly because delinquents were thriving under the umbrella of patronage of some pressure group or other of the Syndicate.

18.13 In any organisation disciplinary matters are best handled by a single person or at best by a very small body.

18.14 Indiscipline among teachers has had a general all-pervading effect in the university and doubtless leads to student unrest as the progress of the student community is adversely affected. If teaching is not done properly and adequately, not only the resources invested in the institution are unutilised but also the young man who goes through the course becomes ill-educated and a drag on the community. For these reasons, we feel that for the next few years maintenance of strict discipline will

have to play a large part in the academic and administrative working of the universities. Till such time as conduct of teaching is placed back firmly on the rails, strict vigilance would be necessary, discipline cases will have to be handled firmly and punishment inflicted should act as a deterrent to other delinquents.

18.15. In order to provide unadequate machinery in this respect, we should suggest that the head of the department may call for explanation from any teacher on any point and forward the papers along with the explanation received and with his comments thereon to the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor may, if he feels any enquiry is necessary, order such an enquiry. The report of the head of the department and the enquiry report if any would be sent to the Discipline Committee. Discipline Committee consisting of the following should be set up :—

- (1) Rector—Chairman.
- (2) One person nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
- (3) One person nominated by the Executive Council.

18.16 The Discipline Committee may decide its own procedure and come to a finding and if it finds that the charges are proved may suggest a suitable punishment and forward it to the Executive Council who will accept the findings and recommendation. In case where it does to accept the recommendation, it should record its reason and forward it to the Chancellor, whose decision would be final.

18.17 Any appeal against a decision of the Executive Council will be with a committee of arbitration to be prescribed in the statutes.

18.18. While on the subject of discipline, we like to endorse the recommendations of the committee on Higher Education (Shri K.S.V. Raman Committee) which had recommended a code of conduct for the teachers. We would suggest that the code of conduct may be made a part of the service rules of the university.

Code of conduct for teachers

18.19 The code of conduct should be on the following lines :—

- (i) Every teacher shall devote his whole time to the services of the College/University.
- (ii) No teacher shall without prior permission of the University concerned—
 - (a) engage directly or indirectly in any other trade, profession, business or occupation,
 - (b) except in case of accident or emergency or sickness certified by competent medical authorities absent himself from his duties without getting due leave sanctioned by the competent officer or authority in accordance with the leave rules of the institution; and
 - (c) apply for or accept any other post or service outside the prescribed duties with or without remuneration, or enrol himself for higher studies in any educational institution without the previous permission of the Vice-Chancellor, nor shall he undertake any private tuition of candidate for gain either directly or indirectly.
- (iii) (a) He shall attend regularly and punctually the institution to which he is posted or assigned according to the timings fixed for the duties and, during the hours fixed for his duties, he shall devote himself diligently to his work and give full co-operation in all work.

- (b) He shall not without previous permission from the concerned authority accept an examinership at any examination outside the university or accept membership, honorary or otherwise, on any outside committees or bodies.
- (c) He shall diligently and faithfully carry out any duties relating to any examination entrusted to him and shall discharge them without fear or favour.
- (d) He shall not apply for or obtain or cause or permit any other person to apply for and obtain a patent for an invention made or publish the results of any research involving patentable material done by him or under his guidance in the Department, save with the permission of the authority concerned and in accordance with condition as the authority may impose from time to time. The decision of the authority should be final and binding.
- (e) In no case shall a teacher utilise his colleagues or students for political purposes.
- (f) No teacher shall directly or indirectly publish or circulate for gain or otherwise any questions and answers, guess papers or notes.
- (g) Every teacher shall discourage parochial or sectional outlook or organisation on religious, caste, personal or group lines and in no circumstances participate or organise such activity.
- (h) in case a teacher intends to stand for election to legislature or is nominated for the same he shall obtain previous sanction of the authority for this purpose.

Teachers-legislators

18.20 Item (h) above refers to teachers offering themselves as a candidate in elections to legislatures, etc. The problem of the teacher-legislator is a vexed one. Right from the time a teacher decides to stand for election, his attention naturally gets diverted to matters relating to this election. If he contests an election, then electioneering will keep him completely engaged up to the date of his poll. After success in the polls he would be engaged in attending meetings of the legislature when in session. In the case of State Legislatures or Parliament, the sessions are continuous for about six weeks and there are about three to four sessions a year. Further, the legislatures have a number of committees and the teacher-member is likely to be a drafted to some of them. The committee meetings are held throughout the year. In addition, there is the work of the constituents and 'attending' to the constituency which would take up most of his spare hours. All these calls on his time would make it well-nigh impossible for a teacher-legislator to devote to his duties as a teacher that attention and care as is normally expected of a good teacher.

18.21 The present practice generally that such persons avail themselves of leave only during the session of the legislature, Parliament is not altogether a happy one. The teaching work is badly disturbed and the period of leave being short, substitutes cannot be appointed. The students are also deprived of approaching the teacher for guidance whenever required.

18.22 The Kothari Commission's Report suggests that the teacher should go on leave when he is engaged in electioneering. The Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon have considered this question in the same detail and have recommended as follows (in their 43rd Annual Meeting held on the 10th, 11th February 1968) :—

“Resolved to recommend to the universities that while teachers may contest for various public offices and given appropriate leave of absence for that purpose, it should be understood that once teachers have been elected, they either resign their job or proceed on long leave. This, in the opinion of the Committee, was necessary to enable the elected teachers to play their full role in the deliberations of the bodies of which they happen to be members and would also in fair to the institutions to which they belong. Since both teaching public life make heavy demands upon the time and energy of those engaged in them, an attempt to combine the two is not likely to produce happy results and the Committee was not in favour of it.”

Teacher-Legislator to go on leave

18.23 We strongly recommended that teachers who are members of the State Legislature or Parliament should proceed on leave for the entire period of the membership of the legislature. This has many advantages both to the member and to the institution. The teacher-member would be able to concentrate his time on the work of that body and that of his constituency. The institution would be able to make alternative arrangements for teaching. We would suggest that his suggestion of the Inter-University Board may be followed and may also be incorporated in the code of conduct, statutes and the Act, if necessary.

Service conditions of Affiliated College Teachers

18.24 The State Government (vide letter no. 134, dated the 17th February 1973) have informed that according to the agreement signed between them and the affiliated college teachers on 15th December 1972, they would request the Committee to give the recommendation on how to meet the demand of the federation of affiliated college teachers that their system of administration, service conditions and promotion opportunities should be on a par with that of teachers of the universities and constituent colleges. After their strike the teachers in affiliated colleges have been given the same scales, by December, 1970 Agreement, as the teachers of constituent colleges. By December, 1972 Agreement it has been further agreed that methods of pay fixation in their cases would also to be the same as for constituent college teachers. Thus, in regard to pay, parity has been brought about between the constituent and affiliated college teachers.

Pay parity with constituent colleges

18.25. In regard to allowances, some differences exist. In December, 1970 Agreement, the affiliated college teachers were in addition allowed to draw dearness allowance at the same rates as they were being paid by their governing bodies in lieu of special allowance and other facilities made available to the university and constituent college teachers. The rate of dearness allowance in affiliated colleges varies from college to college as the statutes of the universities only prescribe the minimum dearness allowance. In the institutions where dearness allowance is high, the teachers start drawing higher total emoluments than their counterparts with equal length of

service in the universities and constituent colleges. This, we expect, would be evened out when the State Government take up the question of "pay protection" for the affiliated college teachers.

Salary payment

18.26 The State Government have also agreed to provide sufficient funds in a phased manner to the affiliated colleges so that the pay of the staff may be fully met and for this purpose they proposed to start with a sum of Rs. 60 lacs in the year 1973-74. According to the agreement, dated the 15th December 1972, the principles and method of distribution of this Rs. 60 lakhs and the manner in which amounts in subsequent years are to be distributed, would be discussed with the Federation. So in view of this clause in the agreement, we are not making any recommendation regarding the parity on the emoluments side.

Common agency for recruitment and model service rules

18.27 The method of recruitment of the teachers of the affiliated colleges is being discussed separately. The same agency would recruit lecturers for affiliated colleges and the university. Regarding other service conditions for the affiliated college teachers, we would suggest that the universities frame model service conditions based on service conditions for their own teachers and make it a part of the ~~statutes to be followed~~ by the affiliated colleges. Permanent appointments in affiliated colleges should be made strictly on the basis of length of satisfactory service in that college as lecturer. "Pick and Choose" methods in making teachers permanent may have same advantages but they smack of patronage and should be avoided. The model service conditions may streamline the procedure for disciplinary action with a disciplinary committee at the Cluster Council level with provision for appeal against the decision of the committee to the University Disciplinary Appeals Committee for affiliated colleges. On the basis of the report received from the Principal, the Chairman of the Cluster Council shall constitute a Disciplinary Committee with a representative of the Cluster Council as Chairman, other members being a representative of the Management Committee and the senior teacher of a college of the Cluster Council nominated by the Chairman which will submit a report to the Cluster Council for a decision. An appeal would lie to the university where it will be heard by a Committee consisting of the Rector, nominee of the Cluster Council and one University Professor nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. No suit should lie to a Civil Court against the decision of these bodies.

Opportunity for teaching P. G. Classes and Research

18.28 It would be in the interest of building up the quality of teaching in the affiliated colleges, if senior teachers of the affiliated colleges are given suitable opportunities to teach in post-graduate classes. In many universities post-graduate teaching opportunities are available to the affiliated college teachers of good standing in the subjects of their specialisation. Both in the university departments and in advanced centres certain teaching periods may be made available to affiliated college teachers if they have acquired specialisation in any of the subjects of study.

18.29 The affiliated college teachers should also be given adequate opportunities for doing research. For purposes of library facilities they may be treated on par with the lecturers of the university. Senior professors may make it a point to take on at least two lecturers of affiliated college for guiding research.

Recruitment for university posts

18.30 With the under-graduate departments of the constituent colleges being separated, all the under-graduate teachers, both of the former constituent colleges and the affiliated colleges would be on an equal footing. We would suggest that separate recruitments may be made for post-graduate departments whenever vacancy arises and this recruitment should be open to all qualified teachers of both constituent and affiliated colleges, and qualifications so fixed that the affiliated teachers are not discriminated against only on the ground that they have had no post-graduate teaching experience. Where sufficiently high level person is available from the affiliated colleges, the mere fact that he had not taken post-graduate classes should not be held as a bar to his being considered for a Reader's post. Really speaking, even in the existing statutes of the university, only 25 per cent of the total posts are to be higher posts of Reader and above. So, with the structure so fashioned, selection for Reader's posts and to higher posts would naturally be a highly competitive one where rigorous merit alone would entitle oneself to selection. This has to be so, if the post-graduate teaching and research work are to be retained as centres of excellence.

18.31 While making our recommendations, we would like to caution the State Government against watering down of the standards required of teachers for post-graduate teaching and research cadre under the influence of pressure groups, however, vocal or influential they may be. There are certain fields of activity where merit alone should count and mass pressures should have no place. Universities should be such places, especially in their post-graduate and research departments.

18.32 Complete equalisation is a distant dream in any sphere. This is mere so where individual calibre is a crucial factor. This has to be recognised that only broad facilities can be provided by Government and that it is for the teachers themselves by the dint of their own effort to come up in the academic world.

18.33 Before we close we would like to refer to another complaint often voiced by the student community that the teachers have been keeping themselves busy in the work of examinations for universities other than their own, with the result that they are fully occupied and have no time for teaching or for their students. In this connection provisions in the Uttar Pradesh State Universities Bill, 1972 have been brought to our notice, which are as follows :—

“34 (1) No teacher of the university or of an affiliated or associated college shall draw in any calendar year, a total remuneration exceeding the average of two months' salary, in the particular calendar year for any duties performed in connection with any examination conducted by any Indian University or any Public Service Commission.

34(2) No teacher of the university or of an affiliated or associated college shall at any time, hold more than one remunerative office carrying duties other than teaching or duties connected with any examination.

Explanation.—The words “remunerative offices” include the offices of Warden or Superintendent of a Hall or Hostel, Proctor and any office in the National Cadet Corps.”

We recommend that a provision in similar lines may be made in our Act also.

CHAPTER 19

STUDENTS

19.1. Students have the user interest of our universities as the institutions of higher education like universities are maintained to develop the young men of today who may blossom into leaders of thought and action in the various walks of life. So in any scheme of a university interests of students should occupy the foremost place. This is more so in the world of today where the student community has become very vocal and does not hesitate to adopt any means to make its views accepted.

19.2. Despite repeated condemnations students continue to be used by the various political parties in their agitational programmes. Only a clear understanding among all the political parties can prevent this. Perhaps, we may have to wait for maturity in political atmosphere to develop in this country before this can be fully achieved. In the meanwhile, the Chief Minister may try to evolve a working code among all parties to prevent misuse of students for political ends. The use of students for normal political activities like elections, political canvassing, political meetings, speech making, etc. cannot be considered undesirable. On the other hand this may be a useful experience for a young man so long as there is no over-commitment to any political ideology or party to the detriment of society.

Social Background

19.3. It is expected of students entering the portals of higher education that they will be of a sufficiently high calibre and so keenly interested in their studies that the other basic problems like discipline would not arise. But this happy situation which used to prevail in many of our universities is fast receding into dim memories of the past. The social and economic difficulties and resulting frustration have their due role to play in this situation. In such a complex situation there cannot be any ready remedy for the problems of students' unrest in the colleges and universities, nor can one be hoped for within the foreseeable future.

Disguised Unemployment

19.4. In the prevailing conditions of our country bulk of the students come for higher education as they consider degrees as a "passport" to jobs and possibly for white-collar jobs. Secondly, with prospect of immediate employment bleak, they enter the college with the vague general expectation that higher education would better their chances in securing suitable employment. Thus these institutions to a large extent act as the repository of "disguised unemployed" youths. No wonder many of the students in our colleges and universities are not fit for receiving higher education and only very few students come for higher education with a quest for learning.

19.5. A normal student today faces a complex situational mix; on one side vast mass of fellow students uninterested in studies; political parties varying with each other to stir up trouble and involve the students; poor facilities in his educational institution; broken down student-teacher relationship; and the adult world with which he has to establish a relationship and which is yet to earn his respect. Higher education would prove fruitful only when society in general and academic world in particular build bridges of understanding with their youth and give adequate guidance and convince them of progress in the right direction.

Better facilities in colleges

19.6. In the last few years, concern is being voiced regarding the standards of attainment of our young men. This has been focussed in the reports of many recruiting bodies and is also self-evident to any one who has had to work with young men. Bright, assiduous and keen young men there are and will always be, but fear is often expressed that such men are becoming exceptions rather than the rule. The causes for the poor academic attainments of our young men are very many. Young men of Bihar have been prosecuting their studies under great handicaps. To a large number of students, the academic atmosphere is lacking in their homes and often he is the "lone crusader" trying to throw out the shackles of educational backwardness of his family. Already inadequate physical facilities for imparting instruction in the colleges have been overstretched. The teacher-taught relationship which forms the corner-stone in any temple of learning is being fast eroded. Thus any attempt of improvement of academic attainments would require effective measures to overcome the shortcomings that a student faces.

Enrolment explosion

19.7. The enrolment explosion, i. e., the sudden increase in numbers of people coming to higher educational institutions has thrown a huge burden on the universities and colleges. The successful tackling of the large number of students enrolled would, we believe, provide the key to restore excellence in our universities. This will also help us to tackle the teacher-student relationship which alone will provide the firm basis for a good superstructure.

19.8. For the very bright students, to develop them rapidly, it is proposed that a high level honours course be attached to the university departments and admission to the course be on a selective basis.

Facilities in colleges

19.9. In the affiliated colleges also, there may be a strict review of the standards maintained. Only colleges which conform to specification should be allowed to continue as affiliated colleges. Substandard colleges should be weeded out. In all courses of study in a college the number of seats should be clearly specified and students admitted only up to that level subject to the facilities prescribed by the university being available. Educationists say that no college can effectively handle more than 1,000 students. This enrolment standard may be enforced.

19.10. Every college should provide in the first year hostel accommodation for at least 10% of the total strength which should be increased within the next five years. Adequate recreational facilities should be available and this should be a part of the obligatory conditions to be fulfilled before affiliation is agreed to.

Welfare measures

19.11. We would like to refer some very urgent steps required to take care of the welfare of the students. The student-teacher relationship has to be reset so that the teacher takes interest in welfare of the student. A machinery is required to redress the individual complaints, which are mostly of minor nature, of the students. By providing an outlet for minor grievances they can be prevented from snow-balling into agitation. It would also ease the students' mind and enable him to devote his time to academic pursuits. We suggest that there should be Student Welfare Officer in every college and university.

19.12. Another of the problems that trouble the students relates to their health. There should be provision for medical attention in every college during the working hours. A doctor may be available for fixed hours at the institution and also in emergencies on call.

Special facilities for girl students

19.13. In colleges where co-education exists the college authorities should employ at least one lady lecturer for every 50 girls. These lady teachers should look after the welfare of the girl students also. There should be a separate common room with adequate toilet and other facilities for women students. We have to draw attention to this routine matter since many of the colleges and educational institutions do not provide adequate facilities to the women students which deter women students from entering co-educational institutions. It may not be possible in the foreseeable future to provide separate women's college in all towns. So co-education in higher educational institutions should become a common feature in all the institutions and in order to see that women students are not put to undue hardship, these minimum measures should be taken immediately.

Students and university bodies

19.14. An important issue for consideration before us relates to students' representation in university administration. We have had the benefit of discussion with students' representatives during our visits to the universities of Bihar. The main basis urged by them was that all activities of universities are directed towards one objective, namely, the benefit of students. In such a situation students should be given opportunity to state their views on the various issues concerning them. In the prevailing atmosphere of participatory democracy there is a strong case for regular consultations with the students by the university authorities. To achieve adequate measure of participation in the decision making, the students desire that they should be represented in the Senate, Syndicate and Academic Council. According to our recommendations the Syndicate (to be designated as Executive Council) would be a compact high level body for the matters retained in the direct charge of the universities. It being the principal Executive Body many matters would come up, wherein the students will have little contribution to make. Further in a body of thirteen or fifteen only one or two student-representatives members may not serve their purpose. We recommend that the students' representatives should be placed in the Senate (to be known as Court) which is a bigger body with representatives of various interests connected with the university, as also outside elements.

Representation in the Court

19.15. After consideration of various alternatives we suggest that the representation of the students in the Senate (Court) may be on the following lines :—

- (i) President of the University Students' Union.
- (ii) Representatives of the Students' Councils—one representative of the University Students' Council and one representative for every ten Students' Councils in colleges grouped according to the procedure to be laid down in the statutes of the university.
- (iii) Two meritorious students nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
- (iv) Two students who have distinguished themselves in sports, athletics, extra-and-co-curricular activities, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

The term for the representatives should be for one year and they should be ineligible for renomination.

Students' Council

19.16. In addition to the representation given to the students in the Court and the Joint Teacher-Students' Council we also propose that there shall be a Students' Council in every university and every affiliated college. The details of the Students' Council constitution, function and such other matters may be provided for by the statutes of the universities.

The functions of the Council at the University level shall *inter alia* be as follows :—

- (1) To make recommendations to the Executive Council and to other university authorities about matters affecting the academic interests of students, such as structure of courses, patterns of instruction, etc., and about co-curricular and extra-curricular activities in the university.
- (2) To communicate its views to the Executive Council or the Academic Council of the university on all rules concerning students' discipline, residence, health centres, N.S.S., N.C.C., etc., in respect of which the university bodies concerned shall ordinarily consult the council.
- (3) The council shall have the right to communicate its views, observations and recommendations to the Vice-Chancellor and/or any authority of the university in respect of any matters which concern the students. The Chairman of the Students' Council will be the authority to decide whether a matter does or does not concern the students.

19.17. The meetings of the Students' Council shall be held at least three times every year and not more than six months should elapse between two meetings. Extraordinary meetings may be held either at the instance of the Chairman or on the request of not less than half of the members of the Council. Ten members of the Council would form the quorum for a meeting of the Students' Council.

19.18. The composition of the University Students' Council may be as follows :—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor or a University Professor nominated by him—*Chairman*.
- (ii) President, Vice-President and General Secretary of the University Students' Union.
- (iii) One student representative each from Joint Teacher-Student Council in each department.
- (iv) One representative from each Students' Advisory Committee in recognised hostels.
- (v) Five students nominated by the Vice-Chancellor as follows :—
 - (a) One meritorious student.
 - (b) Two students who have distinguished themselves in sports, athletics, etc.
 - (c) Two other students for their distinction in fields of student activities :

Provided that students who have passed the intermediate examination more than five years earlier or have taken more than one year in excess of the period prescribed for the courses for which they are students, shall be ineligible to become members of the Students' Council :

Provided further that no student shall be eligible to become a member of the council unless he has been on the rolls of the university at least one year before he becomes a member.

19.19. The Secretary of the Students' Council shall be elected from among the members by single transferable vote.

19.20. Students' Councils may be constituted in the colleges on similar lines. This may be provided for in the statutes.

Students' Advisory Committee in Hostels

19.21. In all recognised hostels, Students' Advisory Committee should be set up to assist the management in maintenance of discipline, hostel management and organisation of extra-curricular activities. The Constitution which may be kept flexible since local conditions vary and may be decided by the university ordinances. Generally speaking there should be one representative for every 20 students.

19.22. A mandatory provision may also be made that before considering matters in the purview of the Students' Council, the Executive Council and other authorities of the University Executive Council and other authorities of the University shall obtain the views of the Students' Council.

Joint Teacher-Student Council

19.23. In order to bring about close relationship between the teacher and the student and also to give a sense of participation both to the teacher and the student in the activities of a college or teaching department, it is proposed that a Joint Teacher-Student Council may be set up in every university department under statutes of the university. The main function of the council would be to discuss academic matters relating to teaching programmes and arrangements and other matters of interest for the students in the departments and provide a forum to students to give their views on the teaching, laboratory working, library facilities, etc., and also any other matter relating to the working of the department which affects them.

19.24. The constitution of the council which may be provided by statutes may be on the following model :—

- (1) Head of the Department—*Chairman*.
- (2) All Professors and Readers of the Department.
- (3) 20% of the lecturers by rotation according to seniority as lecturers.
- (4) Representation for Research Scholars 20% of them by rotation.
- (5) Representatives of students to be elected by the students of the department, the numbers being equal to the number of members under items (2), (3) and (4).

The Secretary of the Council may be elected by the members from among themselves.

19.25. The statutes may provide for any more representation on the council as may be suited to local condition. A council on similar line may be provided for the colleges in the statutes.

19.26. We would now deal with the problem arising out of the existence of students who do not complete their courses in time and continue to be in the campus almost indefinitely. Such students often provide the leadership in all destructive

activities on the universities/colleges. Dr. Samuel Mathai, a leading educationist and a former Chairman of the University Grants Commission has considered this question and has recommended that every student should be allowed only a certain fixed duration from the time of admission to complete his courses of studies in any educational institution. After that period the student would be given a certificate of completion of courses by the institution. This would mean that the student will have the right to be sent up to the university examination from that institution only once. After the prescribed period of study in the institution the student severs his link with the institution for good and he may appear at the university examinations only as an external or non-collegiate student. Thus if the period of stay of a student in an educational institution is limited it would act as a check on neglect of studies with a view to continue to be a member of the student community.

19.27. We would also suggest that the universities and other examining bodies should, as far as possible, hold separate examinations for regular students and those for non-collegiate students, so that the level of the former is not pulled down by the latter.

CHAPTER 20

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH DARBHANGA SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY.

Present position and suggestions for action

20.1. The Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University came into existence on 20th January 1961. The Anand Bag Palace, where the University office is now situated, along with a portion of the manuscripts and Sanskrit books in the library of the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga was donated by him to the University. Expected further donation to the University from the Darbhanga Raj has not materialised so far. The building is about a hundred years old and, in the absence of regular adequate maintenance, is not in proper condition and needs extensive repairs as some portions have already given way. Estimates prepared for its repairs is said to run into lacs. The plot of land on which the Anand Bag Palace stands offers little scope for further extension of new constructions and may stand in the way of development of the University. The State Government may like to have the position reviewed by a high level committee of academicians and experts and decide on the proper building for the University keeping in view its need for development.

Present academic position

20.2. This University was established to preserve and promote knowledge and learning in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. None of the important functions have been fulfilled even partially as during the last twelve years, not a single University department has been established nor posts created for teaching and research. The University has remained as examining body carrying on part of the work of the erstwhile Bihar Sanskrit Association. It is said that Research work is yet to come up in quality and quantity. The teaching in various subjects is imparted by Tols and Sanskrit Colleges have not been supervised by the University due to lack of funds and staff.

State of affiliated institutions

20.3. The traditional type of Sanskrit learning as imparted in Sanskrit Tols is a unique feature in the system of Sanskrit education, coming on for the last several centuries. A Pandit who has acquired learning in the traditional manner trains students right from the primary class up to the highest class; learning here forms one organic entity. The students study a number of subjects and they pass on from one stage to another when the Pandit is satisfied that the pupil has mastered what has been taught to him. The Tols, which have more than one Pandit and prepare students up to Acharya standard are known as Prachin Padhati Sanskrit Colleges.

20.4 There are four Government Sanskrit Colleges and a number of private Sanskrit Colleges affiliated to the University. In these colleges, the traditional Sanskrit subjects, along with some modern subjects are taught. The courses of study are generally fashioned on modern lines. These institutions are known as Navin Padhati Colleges.

20.5 On the academic side the following needs of the University appear to require special attention :—

- (1) Organisation of departments for teaching and research work.

- (2) Very few people, indeed, are familiar that the vast treasures of Sanskrit literature in subjects like Philosophy, Tantra, Astronomy, Grammar, etc., are in extremely abstruse, highly technical and compact language. Only the older generation of scholars who have mastered them through life-long study and devotion, can understand and interpret the texts. It appears advisable that the texts are made understandable through translations supplemented by exegesis in Hindi. For this creation of a cell for translation and interpretation benefiting from the services of scholars trained in the traditional way, may be necessary.
- (3) Provisions may be considered for training teachers of Sanskrit in modern teaching methodology.
- (4) The areas of operation of the Sanskrit Board should be demarcated: Duplication and overlapping to be avoided and co-ordination ensured.

20.6 In this background, the set-up for the Sanskrit University was considered. The Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya is an affiliating University and hence structures suited for an affiliating University may be followed here also. The composition of the various Bodies may be as follows :—

(a) *Executive Council*

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman*

Members

- (ii) The Director of Higher Education.
- (iii) One of the Directors of the three Institutes, namely, M. S. Research Institute, Darbhanga, Prakrit Research Institute, Vaisali and Nalanda, Pali Research Intsitude, Nalanda by rotataion.
- (iv) Two Principals of Government Sanskrit Colleges in the State by rotation.
- (v) One Principal of non-Government Sanskrit Colleges by rotation.
- (vi) One Principal of the Tols where instruction upto Acharya standard is imparted by rotation.
- (vii) One member to be elected by the Court by its members who are not servants or students of the University or the colleges and the members so elected should not be a servant or student of the University.
- (viii) Three persons nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor for their deep interest in Sanskrit, Pali or Prakrit learning.

(b) *Court*

ex officio members

- (1) The Chancellor.
- (2) The Vice-Chancellor.
- (3) The Education Commissioner to the Government of Bihar or his nominee not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to Government.

- (4) The Director of Higher Education, Bihar.
- (5) The Deans of Faculties.
- (6) All Principals of Colleges maintained by the University and Government.
- (7) One-third of the Principals of non-Government Colleges by rotation in the manner prescribed by the statutes to hold office for one year.
- (8) Two Heads of the University Departments of Sanskrit of the Universities of Bihar by rotation for one year.

Life Members

- (9) Every person who has donated in cash or in property to the satisfaction of the Chancellor a sum of not less than Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand) to the University. In case of property the entire property should come into the control, possession and ownership of the University. The membership shall not be hereditary.

Representative Members

- (10) Eight teachers of Government and Navin Padhati non-Government colleges . . . having five years, teaching experience to be nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.
- (11) Three members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly to be elected by the Assembly.
- (12) Two members of the Bihar Legislative Council to be elected by the Council.
- (13) Three representatives of the teachers of Sanskrit High Schools to be nominated by the Chancellor.
- (14) Three representatives of the teachers of Sanskrit Tols of Vidyalaya level to be nominated by the Chancellor.
- (15) Five representatives of students to be nominated by the Chancellor.

Nominated Members

- (16) Not more than three persons to be nominated by the Chancellor on the ground that they have made significant contribution to Sanskrit, Pali or Prakrit learning.

The Academic Council

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor.
- (2) The Deans of Faculties.
- (3) The Director of Higher Education, Bihar.
- (4) The Director of Institutes.
- (5) The Principals of Colleges maintained by the University or the State Government.

- (6) Heads of the University Departments.
- (7) Five Principals of non-Government Colleges by rotation each for one year in the manner to be prescribed by the Statutes.
- (8) Six teachers other than Deans, Principals and Heads of University Departments to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor so as to ensure representation of each Faculty.
- (9) Not more than five experts, preferably not in the service of the University to be co-opted by the Academic Council, as and when necessary.

Jurisdiction

20.7 The jurisdiction of the Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University has been kept as "India and outside". This has led to irregularities as the University was not able to supervise institutions within such a wide area. We would, therefore, suggest that the jurisdiction of the University may be ordinarily limited to those institutions situated in the State of Bihar alone.

20.8. It may also be provided in the Act that the State Government may, by special order issued with the concurrence of the Chancellor and the Court of the University, order affiliation of any institutions outside the State of Bihar to this University provided that the local Government in whose jurisdiction the institute is situated recommends the same.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. In making our recommendations we have had as our central objective as to how the universities could be turned into real centres of learning and knowledge and how the students of the present and future generations could be enabled to get the best out of the time they spend in the university.

For the fulfilment of this objective we have kept in view the claims of both quality and quantity, i.e., development of excellence as well as higher education.

(Para. 1.9)

2. The aims and principles of higher education, in a developing country like India would be to serve the social needs, develop men and women to be leaders in their walks of life and help the society to meet the challenges of the times..... In a democratic set-up objectives of higher education will be both mass education and excellence..... Socialisation stresses numbers; rapid progress demands excellence.

(Para. 2.1)

3. India is a great country with a hoary tradition and culture. Perhaps there can be no higher aim and a more fundamental objective than transmission of a common culture and consciousness of a common citizenship of a great country and instil into the minds of our youth the common bonds and the social habits required for a healthy and growing society.

(Para. 2.5)

4. Universities of Bihar may arrange for exchange of teachers and students with the universities of the rest of the country. Apart from developing a national consciousness, academically it will set-up healthy trends by the cross-pollination of ideas and experience. Development of such connections would tone up the academic atmosphere and break up the tendency towards stagnation.

(Para. 2.7)

5. The talented teachers in universities may be shared with others by deputation, etc., where such sharing is likely to benefit the borrowing University.

(Paras. 2.9 to 2.11)

6. Special arrangements are necessary for the large masses seeking higher education and whose needs cannot be met by the existing patterns. To provide such educational opportunities for the masses, we have suggested the multiple entry system in order to accommodate the weaker section of the community who are unable to bear the strains, financial and otherwise of continuous courses of study but can attempt it in convenient stages, and working their way in between the courses. The part-time courses and the correspondence courses would be for people who are already employed and have the means to continue the education but due to locational and other difficulties are unable to pursue long-term courses of study. The open university is entirely a new experiment to help mass education. All these suggestions have been aimed with one purpose, namely, that avenues of higher education should not be denied to any one fit for it on account of unfavourable local and economic circumstances for which the individual himself is not responsible.

(Paras. 2.12 to 2.19)

7. The Governor of Bihar should continue as Chancellor of the University and the Presiding Officer of the Senate. He should enjoy the powers of visitation.

(Para. 3.1)

8. After a visitation, the Chancellor's direction should be implemented without delay and this should be the responsibility of the Vice-Chancellor.

(Para. 3.3.)

9. On a reference by the Vice-Chancellor the Chancellor may consider and set aside the decisions of the university authorities or officers which he considers are not in the interest of the university as a whole. This would be expansion of the present powers for interference in decisions which are in violation of the Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances, the Regulations and the Rules.

(Para. 3.3)

10. Appeals relating to service matters from the university employees, which now go to Chancellor, may be hereafter be disposed of by arbitration.

(Para. 3.3)

11. The relationship between the State Government and the Chancellor should be on the same lines as between the Visitor (President of India) and the Ministry of Education.

(Para. 3.6)

12. The Vice-Chancellor should be appointed by the Chancellor from among a panel of names forwarded by Selection Committee. The Chief Justice of the Patna High Court should be the Chairman of the Selection Committee with a nominee of the State Government and a nominee of the Executive Council as members. The names should be arranged in alphabetical order without indicating any preference.

(Paras. 4.9 and 4.15)

13. The term of the Vice-Chancellor should be five years as against three years at present. The Vice-Chancellor should retire from office on attaining 65 years of age. The salary of the Vice-Chancellor should be Rs. 3,000 per month and he should be provided with rent-free unfurnished house or an ordinarily furnished house on payment of a monthly rent of Rs. 100 and a car with chauffer free of cost for university use. The Vice-Chancellor should pay for the use of the car for private purposes at Government staff car rates. The Vice-Chancellor should be given the benefit of contributory provident fund on the same basis as the Professors of the university.

(Paras. 4.16 to 4.19)

14. In addition to his present power, the Vice-Chancellor should also be empowered to suspend the operation of a decision of any university authority if, in his opinion, such a decision is in violation of the Acts, the Rules, the Statutes, the Ordinances, the Regulations or is not in the interest of the university or community in general and refer it to the Chancellor.

(Para. 4.20)

15. When a university authority is not in session the Vice-Chancellor has been authorised to exercise the powers of that body. In future, such decision of the Vice-Chancellor would only be placed before the body at its next meeting. If the university body is not satisfied with the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, it may record its reasons and refer the matter to the Chancellor, whose decision shall be final.

(Para. 4.21)

16. There should be a Rector in every university to provide high level assistance to the Vice-Chancellor. The designation 'Rector' is preferable to the designation of 'Pro-Vice-Chancellor' since it is desired that the Rector should only be a delegate of the Vice-Chancellor and to make clear his relationship to the Vice-Chancellor. Rector should be appointed on the advice of the Vice-Chancellor for a term of two years with eligibility for reappointment for one more term. The Rector should be a person of high academic standing and of high administrative ability.

(Paras. 5.2 to 5.4)

17. The Financial Adviser should be appointed by the Chancellor on the advice of the State Government in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor. He should be a person of considerable experience. He should have a term of three years with eligibility for reappointment for a period of two years.

(Para. 5.5)

18. The present system of Registrar continuing in office till he superannuates has led to growth of vested interest. The Registrar's post should be a tenure post for a period of five years only. He should either be a teacher or a Government servant on deputation term.

(Para. 5.6)

19. The university may set-up Selection Committee for selection of officers and other posts.

(Para. 5.8)

20. While the Committee agrees with the view that the Senates have largely lost their importance for various reasons, it is felt that the form in which various sectors of the university and outside interest are represented is necessary and this should be the best place to discuss general policy and review programme of the university.

(Para. 6.3)

21. The name of the Senate may be changed into Court as it is more appropriate to its functions. The Court should only be a deliberative body. The representation in the Court is to be modernised and streamlined to make such representation not only to cover all the interests concerned but also to be purposive, viz., 15 categories of *ex officio* members, donors who have given to the university Rs. 1,00,000 or above in cash or in property as life members and 15 categories of representative members—Readers and Lecturers. Management of the affiliated colleges; non-teachers, M.L.As., M.L.Cs., I.M.C., Bihar State Bar Council, Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan;

Institute of Engineers (India), Bihar Centre, representatives of the linguistic minorities, the President of the Students' Union of University, representatives of the Students' Councils in the University and College Students nominated for their distinction in studies, sports, and representatives of the non-teaching staff of the university and colleges.

(Paras. 6.4 to 6.6)

22. The Syndicate may be redesignated as Executive Council. This would denote its powers, duties and responsibilities more aptly.

(Para. 7.2)

23. The Executive Council should be a compact homogeneous decision making body of 13 persons with three *ex officio* members, four Heads of Departments by rotation, one Reader, two Lecturers, one nominee of the Chancellor and two persons elected by the Court.

(Paras. 7.3 and 7.6)

24. The Executive Council shall refer such cases to the Chancellor where it differs from the recommendation of the Selection Committees in cases of teachers. This has been provided for so that teachers may have adequate safeguards in regard to their appointment and disciplinary matters.

(Para. 7.10)

25. All financial matters should go to the Executive Council through the Finance Committee only.

(Para. 7.11)

26. The Executive Council would have power to make Statutes.

(Para. 7.13)

27. There should be a Finance Committee in every university to exercise general supervision over the finances of the university and advise on policies. No authority of the university would consider proposals having financial implications except those scrutinised by the Finance Committee.

(Para. 8.4)

28. The statutory grants to the universities should be revised every three years by the State Government. The amount of statutory grant should not only provide for the maintenance expenditure at a graded level, but should also provide for increase due to increments, contingency items, etc. This should be fixed by a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and representatives of the Education and Finance Departments.

(Paras. 8.5 and 8.7)

29. There should be very strict internal financial control in the university. In case of expenditure not already included in the budget, this should be fully supported by identified source to finance this additional expenditure and Chancellor's prior approval should be obtained for such expenditure.

(Para. 8.7)

30. The State Government should make arrangements for timely auditing of university accounts. Provision for surcharge for misusing university funds may be considered.

(Paras. 8.8 and 8.9)

31. There shall be two academic councils, one for the courses run by the university departments and for the first degree in Medicine, Engineering, Law and Education to be called "Council of Higher Academic Studies" and a separate academic council for the under-graduate courses in the college to be known as "Council for Under-Graduate Courses".

(Paras. 9.6 to 9.8)

32. Instead of an Examination Board of the present pattern separate Examination Boards for different examinations be constituted as follows :—

Vice-Chancellor—*Chairman*.

Dean of Faculty concerned.

Head of the Department.

Principal of the College in the case of Law, Engineering, Medical Education, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

(Para. 9.9)

33. There is need for Moderation Boards both for Higher Academic Studies and for Under-Graduate Courses.

(Para. 9.11)

34. Separate boards of study for each subject, one for university and the other for affiliated colleges may be set up.

(Para. 9.12)

35. The Medical Education and Engineering Courses would require special provisions because of their professional orientation. Their faculties may include persons from other universities to provide for inter-institutional co-ordination. The recommendation made by these faculties should be given special weighty consideration. The academic council should take the advice of the State Level Council for the professional courses on all academic matters.

(Para. 10.3)

36. The Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, may continue as an autonomous institution under the Ranchi University.

(Para. 10.4)

37. A State Council of Engineering Course may be set up to co-ordinate students, syllabi, etc., in the Engineering Education in the State.

(Paras. 10.5, 10.6 and 10.7)

38. A State Council of Medical Education may be set up to co-ordinate standards, syllabi, etc., and to act as supervisory body on behalf of the universities for the Medical Education Institutions for academic purposes.

(Paras. 10.8, 10.9 and 10.10)

39. Private medical colleges run by capitation fees cannot normally be economically viable. Admission of students on payment of capitation fees leads to wrong motivations and is inadvisable in a country with socialistic and egalitarian objectives. There should be a Management Committee for each private medical college and sufficient safeguards should be provided to prevent any misuse or misappropriation of funds collected for private medical colleges.

(Paras. 10.20 to 10.21)

40. There should be an Under-graduate Board in every university to deal with all aspects of Under-graduate Education, including affiliation, examination, academic supervision and inspections. The Rector would be the Chairman of the Board and would be incharge of the undergraduate work as a delegate of the Vice-Chancellor. All appeals against the decisions of the Board would be to the Vice-Chancellor.

(Paras. 11.1 to 11.3)

41. With the adoption of the new national pattern of education in Bihar, intermediate courses would be taken away from the university. Now the universities would provide three years' courses leading to the first degree and post-graduate courses. This would enable the universities to concentrate on high level teaching. The courses at the university level may be reorganised as follows :—

- (i) Post-graduate and 3 years' (high level) special honours courses to be conducted in the university departments.
- (ii) The following 3-year under-graduate courses in the colleges, by conversion of the existing 2-year course :—
 - (a) Honours Course, and
 - (b) Ordinary Pass Degree.
- (iii) Constituent colleges to be taken over from the universities (except Science College and Patna College in Patna University and L. S. College in Bihar University) and run as affiliated colleges by autonomous board set up by Government.
- (iv) University Ordinances should provide for the admission to the post-graduate courses for meritorious students or honours and pass degree courses.

(Paras. 12.3 to 12.8 and 13.5 to 13.7)

42. The universities should develop into centres of academic excellence by concentration of their activities on the high level special honours courses, post-graduate courses and research. The admissions may be on a very selective basis by means of admission examinations. The rest of the under-graduate courses may be in colleges whose management would not be the direct responsibility of the university.

(Para. 13.5)

43. The constituent colleges in the State should be taken over by Government.

(Para. 13.7)

44. Based on the recommendations of the Kothari Education Commission, the State Government should set up an autonomous board for the management of colleges taken over from the university. These colleges should be developed not only as colleges of standard education but also as pace-setters.

(Paras. 13.6, 13.7, 13.11 to 13.13)

45. In addition to the autonomous board, centrally managing all the colleges, there should be an advisory committee in each college on the lines of the management committees suggested for private colleges. There should be adequate delegation to individual colleges from the autonomous board so that they may function with vigour and flexibility.

(Paras. 13.16 and 13.17)

46. Affiliated colleges (now under the private management of governing bodies) should have a two-tier management on the following lines :—

- (i) About 10 colleges in a district (maximum of about 13) to be grouped into a 'cluster'. If the number of colleges are more than 13, there could be more than one cluster in the district.
- (ii) Appointment and discipline of teachers, budget and overall supervision relating to finance, administrative and academic matters would be the main functions of the cluster council.
- (iii) Cluster council would, whenever academic mobility is considered necessary, transfer teachers and also other staff from one college to another within the cluster.
- (iv) There would be a managing committee in each college for local management affairs of the college under the direction and supervision of the cluster council.

(Paras. 14.5, 14.13 and 14.15)

47. The Rector may suspend the operation of any decision of the cluster council in certain cases and place it before the Under-graduate Board for a decision. The Vice-Chancellor may, if he is satisfied that any person who is a member of the cluster council or a managing committee is not fit to be such, he may direct that the person ceases to be a member and the vacancy filled up in the manner prescribed for that representation.

(Paras. 14.9 and 14.14)

48. All universities in Bihar including Patna University may become teaching-cum-affiliating universities and their territorial jurisdiction may remain the same. Begusarai district which is now under Bhagalpur University may be attached to Mithila or Bihar University. Patna University may affiliate colleges within its territorial jurisdiction, viz., between Patna Law College to Patna Women's College and between river Ganges and the main railway line.

(Paras. 15.1 to 15.3)

49. To provide for co-ordination between the universities and the Government there should be six-monthly meetings of the Vice-Chancellors under the chairmanship of the Education Minister. Further there should be at least one meeting between the Vice-Chancellors under the chairmanship of the Chancellor.

(Paras. 16.1 to 16.2)

50. There should be a departmental council in every university department consisting of all the professors and readers and half of the lecturers of the department. The council should discuss matters of the department like the distribution of the grants made available to the department, etc.

(Para. 16.3)

51. University Security Force should be constituted for every university who would perform patrolling and other watch and ward duties. Police officers and men on deputation would initially constitute the force. Initially the University Security Force would have distinct uniform.

(Paras. 16.4 to 16.7)

52. An Intermediate Board may be set up by an Act of the Legislature which would deal with academic matters including affiliation and supervision of standards, disbursement of grants and all matters relating to examinations.....there should be close co-ordination between the universities and the Board.

(Paras. 17.5 to 17.8)

53. A code of conduct should be provided for teachers in the university training in methodology of teaching to be provided for college teachers, as in Bombay University.

(Paras. 18.5 and 18.19)

54. Joint teacher-student council in every college and in every university department would provide a forum for contact between the teacher and the taught.

(Para. 18.6)

55. Selection of teachers for the university departments and colleges should be done by Selection Committees of the University. This should replace the present method of selection through the Public Service Commission and University Service Commission.

(Para. 18.8)

56. Discipline Committee in universities in each cluster would make recommendation. Appeals against decisions in the case of university would be to the Chancellor and of the cluster to a University Appeals Committee.

(Para. 18.12)

57. As recommended by the Inter-University Board, teachers who are members of the State Legislature or Parliament, should proceed on leave from the time they decide to contest the election and for the entire period of the membership of the State Legislature or Parliament.

(Paras. 18.20 to 18.23)

58. There should be monetary limits placed upon the income which a teacher of a university or college could get from the work of examinership, etc. No teacher should draw more than two months' salary as teacher's remuneration in any calendar year.

(Para. 18.33)

59. The facilities in affiliated colleges should be upgraded so that minimum facilities are available in all affiliated colleges within one year. No college should have more than 1,000 students approximately on its rolls. Every college should provide at least 10 per cent of the students with standard hostel accommodation and this should be increased in the next five years.

(Paras. 19.6 to 19.10)

60. It would not be possible to provide separate Women's Colleges in all towns in the near future. So co-education in higher educational institutions should become a common feature in the colleges of Bihar. At least one lady lecturer should be employed for every 50 girl students who would also act as their Welfare Adviser. Separate facilities of common-room, etc. should be provided for girl students in all colleges.

(Para. 19.12)

61. There should be representation for students in the Court of the University. In addition, there should be Students' Councils in every college and in every university. This should provide the necessary forum for contact between the students and the universities and their common problems could be discussed and settled. There should be Students' Advisory Committee in every hostel.

(Paras. 19.13 to 19.20)

62. It should be laid down that every student who completes the period fixed for the courses of study, should be given a certificate that he has completed his course and severed his connection with the institution. The student would be sent by the institution only once for the university examination. After that he may only appear at the examination as an external student. The university should keep the examinations for the regular students and the external students separate.

(Paras. 19.25 to 19.26)

63. Suggestions for the development of the Shri Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University as follows :—

- (a) The position of the buildings and campus requires to be reviewed keeping in view the developmental needs.
- (b) Organisation of departments for teaching and research work may be considered.
- (c) Valuable treatises on various subjects have to be read and interpreted and translated into Hindi by Pandits of the traditional learning. A separate call may be organised for this purpose.
- (d) The university authorities to be recast as homogenous bodies on the lines suggested.
- (e) The jurisdiction of the university should be generally limited to Bihar. Institutions outside the State to be affiliated under special orders of Government issued in consultation with the court and the Chancellor.

(Paras. 20.7 and 20.8)

CONCLUSION

At the end of our labours, it would be a pleasant thought to visualise the future generally as we hope from our recommendations. The salients of our vision are :

We the built-in-flexibility recommended institutional structures, prove responsive and relevant to fast changing situations.

New situations are faced with new confidence rather than with old fears and suspicious. Youth especially is enabled to see in the future possibilities that abound.

Opportunities for higher education being available to whoever is fit and desires it, new types of courses introduced would make this possible despite handicaps of personal and social circumstances. Socialisation stresses numbers and rapid progress demands excellence. In our recommendations the university caters to excellence and colleges provide sound standard education.

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V. V. NATHEN,

ZAWAR HUSSAIN,

Member-Secretary.

Chairman.

Members—

S. DUTT

B. R. SETH

B. MUKHOPADHYAYA

D. N. SHARMA

APPENDIX 1

बिहार सरकार

शिक्षा विभाग

संकल्प

१७ मई १९७२

विषय—बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों के कार्य-कलापों की समीक्षा करने एवं उसमें सुधार हेतु अनुशंसा करने तथा नीति पर अनुशंसा के लिये समिति का गठन।

बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों के कार्य-कलापों की समीक्षा और अधिनियमों तथा नीति में आवश्यक सुधार लाने के लिये सरकार ने निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों की एक समिति का गठन किया है :—

- (१) श्री जब्बार हुसैन, भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री—अध्यक्ष।
- (२) श्री सचिन दत्त, उप-कुलपति, पटना विश्वविद्यालय, पटना—उपाध्यक्ष।

सदस्यगण।

- (३) डा० बी० आर० सेठ, निदेशक, बिरला इंस्टीच्यूट ऑफ टेकनोलौजी, मेसरा, रांची।
- (४) डा० बी० मुखोपाध्याय, निदेशक, स्वास्थ्य-सेवा, बिहार, पटना।
- (५) डा० देवेन्द्र नाथ शर्मा, पटना विश्वविद्यालय के हिन्दी विभाग के प्राध्यापक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष।
- (६) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, नयी दिल्ली के एक प्रतिनिधि।
- (७) शिक्षा विभाग के एक पदाधिकारी।

२। समिति का कार्यक्षेत्र निम्नांकित होगा :—

- (क) बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों के कार्यकलाप की समीक्षा तथा वित्तीय, प्रशासनिक एवं शैक्षणिक अनियमितताओं का सामान्य रूप से अध्ययन कर विश्वविद्यालयों को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिये व्यवस्था की अनुशंसा।
- (ख) गजेन्द्रगदकर समिति, के० एस० भी० रमण उच्चतर शिक्षा समिति तथा यू० जी० सी० के मोडेल ऐक्ट तथा विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा से संबंधित अन्य आयोगों तथा समितियों की अनुशंसा को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये एक नया अधिनियम की रूपरेखा तैयार करना।
- (ग) बिहार में कई महाविद्यालयों को विश्वविद्यालयों से अंगीभूत किया गया है। इस व्यवस्था का अध्ययन कर सुझाव देना कि अंगीभूत महाविद्यालयों की क्या रूपरेखा रखी जाए और यदि उन्हें विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन से अलग करना हो तो इस पर अनुशंसा देना कि इसके संबंध में कौन-सी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था अपनाई जाय।
- (घ) अन्य कोई विषय जिसके बारे में समिति अपनी अनुशंसा देना चाहे।

३। समिति का मुख्यालय पटना में रखा जायेगा और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर इसकी बैठक बिहार के किसी भाग में बुलाई जा सकती है। राज्य से बाहर जाने में राज्य सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति लेनी होगी।

४। समिति अपना कार्य शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ करेगी तथा अपना प्रतिवेदन ६ महीने के अन्दर देगी।

आदेश—इस संकल्प को “बिहार राजपत्र” में प्रकाशित किया जाय।

बिहार-राज्यपाल के आदेश से,
बि० बि० नाथन,
सरकार के अपर सचिव।

ज्ञाप सं० ६६५।

दिनांक १७ मई १९७२।

प्रतिलिपि समिति के अध्यक्ष तथा सभी सदस्य/कुल सचिव, पटना विश्वविद्यालय/बिहार विश्वविद्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर/भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय, भागलपुर/रांची विश्वविद्यालय/मगध विश्वविद्यालय/आयुवत, पटना, मुजफ्फरपुर, भागलपुर तथा रांची/राज्यपाल के सचिव, राजभवन, पटना महालेखापाल, बिहार को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

बि० बि० नाथन,
सरकार के अपर सचिव।

APPENDIX II

The University Reforms Committee has been requested by Government to send an interim report on the appointment, etc., of the Vice-Chancellor.

Our interim report is as follows :—

1. Mode of Selection.—(a) The Chancellor shall appoint a Vice-Chancellor out of a panel of three names suggested by a Selection Committee constituted as follows :—

(1) The Chief Justice of the State High Court.

(2) A nominee of the State Government.

(3) A nominee of the Syndicate who shall not be an employee of the university, or member of the Senate, Syndicate or Academic Council.

(b) The panel shall be prepared in the alphabetical order and will not indicate any order of preference.

2. *Qualifications and terms.*—(a) A person of high standing in academic, administrative or public life. Should not be more than 62 years at the time of appointment or reappointment.

(b) Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer.

(c) A term of five years.

3. *Salary and other perquisites.*—(1) A salary of Rs. 3,000 per month.

(2) A free furnished house or a fully furnished home at Rs. 100 per month.

(3) A car for official use. For private use the Vice-Chancellor shall pay at State Government Staff car rates.

(Sd.) ZAWAR HUSSAIN, (Sd.) S. DUTT, (Sd.) D. N. SHARMA.
Chairman.

(Sd.) B. MUKHOPADHYAYA, (Sd.) V. V. NATHAN,
Member-Secretary.

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND REPRESENTATIVES WHO MET THE UNIVERSITY REFORMS COMMITTEE.

1. Shri Dev Kant Barooah, Governor of Bihar and Chancellor of Universities of Bihar.
2. Shri R. D. Bhandare, Governor of Bihar and Chancellor of Universities of Bihar.
3. Shri Kedar Pandey, Chief Minister (Minister-in-charge of Education), Bihar.
4. Shri L. P. Shahi, Minister (Community Development and Panchayati Raj).
5. Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, Minister (Revenue).
6. Dr. Jagannath Mishra, Minister (Irrigation and Power).
7. Shri D. N. Jha, Editor, *Indian Nation*, Patna.
8. Shri S. K. Rao, Editor, *Searchlight*, Patna.
9. Shri Ram Singh Bharatia, Editor, *Pradeep*, Patna.
10. Shri S. K. Mishra, Editor, *Aryavart*, Patna.
11. Shri S. K. Ghosh, of the Press Trust of India, Patna.
12. Dr. S. M. Ghoshal and others, Representatives of the Linguistic Minority Association.
13. Dr. Bala Krishna Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Agra University.
14. Dr. Amrik Singh, Secretary, Inter-University Board for India and Ceylon.
15. Dr. K. K. Dutta, Former Vice-Chancellor of Magadh and Patna Universities.
16. Shri B. N. Rohtagi, Former Vice-Chancellor, Ranchi University.
17. Dr. T. B. Mukherjee, Former Vice-Chancellor, Bihar University.
18. Shri K. Abraham, Vice-Chancellor, Ranchi University.
19. Shri S. Prasad, Vice-Chancellor, Magadh University.
20. Shri S. C. Mishra, Vice-Chancellor, Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University.
21. Dr. Madaneshwar Mishra, Vice-Chancellor, Mithila University.
22. Shri C. R. Vaidyanathan, Vice-Chancellor, Bhagalpur University.

23. Shri K. K. Mandal, Chairman, University Service Commission.
24. Shri S. R. Ahmed, Member, University Service Commission.
25. Prof. P. C. Horo, Member, University Service Commission.
26. Dr. B. P. Gyani, Director, Higher Education, Bihar.
27. Smt. Ramola Nandi, Director, Higher Education, Bihar.
28. Shri A. P. Shrivastava, Director, Secondary Education, Bihar.
29. Dr. J. N. Chowdhary, Director, Technical Education, Bihar.
30. Dr. Y. K. Sinha, Joint Director of Health Services (Medical Education), Bihar.
31. Shri N. D. J. Rao, Education Commissioner, Bihar, and later as Administrative Reforms Commissioner, Bihar.
32. Shri R. Singh, Education Commissioner, Bihar.
33. Deans of Faculties and Heads of University Departments of the Universities of Bihar.
34. Principals of Constituent Colleges of Universities in Bihar.
35. Representatives of the Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya and Mahavidyalaya Karamchari Sangh.
36. The Student Representatives of Universities in Bihar.
37. Registrars and other officers of the Universities in Bihar.
38. Representatives of the Federation of the University (Service) Teachers' Association.
39. Representatives of the Principals of affiliated colleges in Bihar.
40. Representatives of the Bihar State University Teachers' Association.
41. Representatives of Teaching Staff of the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.
42. Representatives of Bihar Citizens' Committee on Education.

APPENDIX IV

MEETINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY REFORMS COMMITTEE.

Serial no.	Date.	Place where meetings were held.
1	27th May 1972 ... • ...	Patna.
2	6th June 1972	Do.
3	14th June 1972	Do.
4	20th June 1972	Do.
5	1st July 1972	Do.
6	15th July 1972 and 17th July 1972	B. I. T., Mesera.
7	29th July 1972	Patna.
8	10th August 1972	Do.
9	21st August 1972	Do.
10	29th August 1972	Do.
11	4th September 1972	Do.
12	11th September 1972	Do.
13	26th September 1972	Do.
14	3rd October 1972	Do.
15	11th October 1972	Do.
16	6th November 1972	Do.
17	7th November 1972	Do.
18	11th November 1972	Do.
19	8th December 1972	Do.
20	14th December 1972	Do.
21	20th December 1972	Do.
22	9th January 1973	Do.
23	10th January 1973	Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.
24	11th January 1973	Mithila University, Darbhanga.
25	13th January 1973 and 14th January 1973.	Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya.
26	17th January 1973 and 18th January 1973.	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.
27	21st January 1973	Patna University, Patna.
28	31st January 1973 and 1st February 1973.	Patna.

Serial no.	Date.	Place where meetings were held.
29	21st February 1973 and 22nd February 1973.	Patna.
30	7th March 1973 and 8th March 1973.	Do.
31	18th March 1973	Do.
32	20th March 1973	Do.
33	22nd March 1973	Do.
34	23rd March 1973	Do.
35	4th April 1973	Do.
36	5th April 1973	Do.
37	12th April 1973	Do.
38	13th April 1973	Do.
39	14th April 1973	Do.
40	26th April 1973	Do.
41	27th April 1973	Do.

CONFIDENTIAL

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated: February 11, 1974

Item No. 7: To receive a report on the Indo-American Conference on Academic Collaboration held in New Delhi from 7th to 10th January, 1974.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 10th December, 1973 (vide Item No. 20) was informed about the proposal for holding a joint meeting of the American and Indian scholars under the joint auspices of United States Educational Foundation in India and the University Grants Commission in order to review the question of academic exchange.

The joint meeting was held from 7th to 10th January, 1974 at Vigyan Bhavan which was attended by 15 Indian delegates and 12 American delegates. A copy of the joint statement giving the areas of collaboration and other important recommendations is enclosed (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for information at this stage.

AS(FE)/JS(I)

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INDO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON ACADEMIC COLLABORATION

JOINT STATEMENT

Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi

January 7-10, 1974

Joint Statement on Indo-American Scholars Meeting
New Delhi, January 7-10, 1974

1. A meeting of Indian and American scholars was held at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi from January 7 to 10, 1974, to consider the present state of academic exchanges and research involving students, scholars and institutions in both countries, and to discuss how to increase collaborative efforts between the academic communities of the two countries, and to bring these efforts to focus upon mutually interesting and valuable endeavors. The meeting was organized by the UGC in conjunction with USEFI, and the delegations were led by Dr. George Jacob and Dr. Fred H. Harrington. A list of delegates and observers is attached.

2. The discussion returned frequently to the themes of relevance, national needs and policies, and to the possible conflict of such aims with the scholar's general objective to extend and expand the store of knowledge. However, in the talks within the subject area groups there was little difficulty in arriving at agreements on mutually rewarding subjects. In fact, the atmosphere of the entire conference was distinguished by a full, free and cordial exchange of views across the table and in many private conversations.

3. There is a lengthy record of interaction involving students, scholars, universities, and research institutions of the two countries, and many public and private channels

already exist to facilitate this. The expectation is that many of the channels will continue to be utilized, although there may be more effort than in the past to give highest priority to those areas clearly reflecting both Indian and American needs and academic interests. In addition, it was agreed that wherever possible collaborative research and training programs in both countries would be the favored means for promoting such interaction and, where appropriate, interdisciplinary research should be encouraged. It is not intended, however, that the suggested priority subjects for collaborative effort be treated as exclusive ones; nor is the stress on collaboration intended to preclude opportunities for individual study and research.

4. For two days the delegates engaged in a general discussion of the academic and research needs and interests of the two countries. On the third day two groups were formed to focus specifically on the areas of science and technology and of social sciences and humanities, and a third group considered several wider policy matters affecting future academic exchange between India and the United States. The recommendations and conclusions of these three groups were discussed and amended in a final meeting of the

two delegations, and are summarized in the following paragraphs.

SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

Recognizing the past, present, and future value of cooperation and collaboration between India and the United States in many science fields, and the benefits which have accrued both to individual scientists and to the scientific disciplines in both countries as a result of such cooperation, it is recommended that steps be taken to continue and expand this cooperation and to channel it into areas of mutual interest and need.

It was agreed that the pursuit of such objectives would be best served through projects involving individuals and institutions in both countries and planned on the basis of:

- (1) mutual national needs or scholarly interests, and
- (2) availability of expertise and facilities in specific fields in either country.

In addition, research projects judged of value and proposed by individual investigators should also be encouraged.

It was further agreed that in the near future, smaller and more specialized binational groups should assess our recent and on-going scientific research and educational programs. The list of recommended projects should also be reviewed and it is hoped expanded by later working groups,

as not all science and technology disciplines were represented in the conference delegation.

Biological and Medical Sciences:

The following areas were suggested for attention (not arranged in order of priority):

1. Reproductive biology and fertility control
2. Reproductive biology, animal and plant productivity, and biological control
3. Conservation of plant and animal resources (including animal ethology)
4. Post-harvest technology; including food processing, storage and transport
5. Communicable diseases (including immunological aspects, e.g. leprosy)
6. Nutrition
7. Microbiology; with special reference to fermentation, soil enrichment, and genetics
8. Genetics
9. Neurobiology (including brain research) and neuroendocrinology
10. Health manpower development and utilization, including "brain drain"
11. Water resources
12. Pest management
13. Primate biology.

Physical and Earth Sciences:

1. Energy Studies:
 - a. High energy chemicals, including conversion of coal for energy uses.
 - b. Alternate sources of energy: solar, wind, nuclear and geothermal.
2. Materials Science: mettalic, non-metallic and composites; techniques for handling and using.
3. Resources: water (including augmentation and biological aspects), soil, mineral, forest, oil and ocean.

Computer sciences and application.

Process design, simulation and control.

Environmental sciences (biological, meteorological, ecological, rural and urban planning).

Instrumentation science

Space science and satellite technology

Information and communication systems

Transportation systems

Astrophysics, Astronomy and Radio-astronomy.

Implementation

1. Small binational seminars, beginning as soon as possible with somewhat broader working groups in areas such as reproductive

biology, nutrition, thin-film technology and coal conversion for energy, to identify specific projects for collaboration.

2. Post-doctoral fellowships and graduate fellowships in selected areas of interest between the two countries, and involving standard academic relations between the fellow and the sponsoring or supervising professor.
3. Research collaboration between institutions with similar programs, including provision for travel and short or extended visits.

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

The need for certain guidelines in respect to research subjects, types of scholars and sources of funds was mentioned by the Indian members. It was stressed that research requirements and resources in the two countries are vastly different, and the need to take steps against undue encroachments in a competitive situation marked by unequal resources was pointed out.

The American scholars expressed their general agreement with the research requirements and academic perspectives of Indian scholars. It was indicated that the sources of funding would be disclosed by the scholars, as that is one of the requirements before a research proposal could be accepted in India. They felt that it was the responsibility of Indian authorities to make decisions about the acceptability of any given proposal.

The following list, incorporating suggestions by both Indian and American participants, and representing subjects appropriate and relevant to the exchange of scholars between the two countries and suitable for either individual or collaborative study or research was drawn up. The list of recommended areas should be reviewed and it is hoped expanded by later working groups.

1. Studies of Indian and American civilization and culture, including language and literature.
2. Quantitative methods and techniques in social sciences; including econometrics, survey research techniques and methods.
3. International trade, international finance and currency.
4. Urban studies and planning.
5. Comparative study of political and legal processes and systems.

6. Comparative social structures.
7. Library management, library science and documentation.^a
8. Education, Educational Technology and teaching materials; including comparative studies of the effects of culture on memory, cognitive development, perception, and learning.
9. Museology.
10. Musicology.
11. Linguistics - Socio-Linguistics.
12. Social Ecology.

Implementation

1. Commencing as soon as possible small binational seminars, possibly of an interdisciplinary nature, in broad areas such as quantitative methods and urban studies meet to identify specific projects for collaboration.
2. Post-doctoral fellowships and graduate fellowships in selected areas of interest between the two countries, and involving standard academic relations between the fellow and the sponsoring or supervising professor.

7. Professor C. Mande,
Head, Department of Physics,
Nagpur University,
Nagpur.

3. Research collaboration between institutions with similar programs, including provision for travel and short or extended visits.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is agreed that a specialist Advisory Group should be organized in the United States to inform the academic community there on areas of fruitful academic cooperation arising out of these discussions. The UGC should set up a similar Advisory Group in India for the same purpose. As the academic communities become acquainted with the facilities available in each country, the Groups could assist scholars in choosing areas of research and training beneficial to them and relevant to the needs of their country.
2. Academic exchanges are more productive when doctoral candidates and post-Ph.D. fellows are attached to universities or other educational institutions and work under the guidance of supervisors or other consultants. Reports of doctoral candidate's supervisor should be given due weight by the student's home university. Such attachment and supervision should not be insisted upon in the case of senior scholars.

7. The question of Indian scholars remaining in the U.S. after completing studies was discussed. The desirability of changing present visa regulations in this regard so as to reduce the number of such scholars was discussed and left for further examination by the appropriate authorities.

8. As cooperative endeavors continue to develop between academic communities in the two countries, additional support for exchange programs and collaborative research should be made available.

Indo-American Scholars' Meeting
New Delhi, January 7-10, 1974

Indian Delegation

1. Dr. George Jacob
Chairman
University Grants Commission
New Delhi
2. Dr. Rais Ahmed
Professor of Physics
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh, U.P.
3. Professor Sukhamoy Chakravarty
Professor of Economics
Delhi School of Economics, and

Member, Planning Commission
Government of India, New Delhi
- *4. Dr. Satish Dhawan
Director
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore
5. Professor V. P. Dutt
Pro-Vice-Chancellor
University of Delhi
Delhi
- *6. Dr. Sarvepalli Gopal
Professor of Contemporary History
Centre of Historical Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi
7. Dr. Umashankar Jethalal Joshi
Member, Rajya Sabha
(formerly, Vice-Chancellor of Gujarat University)

Mail: 'Setu', 26 Sardar Patel Nagar, Ahmedabad 380006 or
301 V.P. House, Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001
8. Dr. Ali Mohammed Khusro
Director
Institute of Economic Growth
Delhi University
Delhi

*Could not attend.

9. Dr. B. D. Nag Chaudhuri
Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, and
Director-General of Defence Research and Development
Government of India
New Delhi
10. Mr. G. Parthasarathi
Vice-Chancellor
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi
11. Dr. Arcot Ramachandran
Secretary, Department of Science & Technology
"Technology Bhavan"
New Mehrauli Road
New Delhi
12. Dr. V. Ramalingaswami
Professor of Pathology and Director
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences
Ansari Nagar
New Delhi
13. Dr. Rasheeduddin Khan
Head, Centre for the Study of Political Development
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi
14. Dr. Satish Chandra
Vice-Chairman
University Grants Commission
New Delhi
15. Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma
Professor and Head
Department of Botany
Calcutta University
Calcutta
16. Dr. M. N. Srinivas
Senior Fellow in Sociology
Institute for Social and Economic Change
Carlton House, Palace Road
Bangalore 560001
17. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
Director-General
Indian Council of Agricultural Research
New Delhi

Observers

1. Mr. R. K. Chhabra
Secretary
University Grants Commission
New Delhi
2. Mr. R. S. Chitkara
Director (Universities),
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare
Government of India
New Delhi
3. Dr. R. D. Deshpande
Joint Secretary
University Grants Commission
New Delhi
4. Mr. N. B. Menon
Joint Secretary
Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India
New Delhi
5. Mr. Inam Rāhman
Secretary
Indian Council for Cultural Relations
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi

Indo-American Scholars' Meeting
New Delhi, January 7-10, 1974

American Delegation

1. Dr. Howard Bern
Professor of Zoology
University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94707
2. Dr. Daniel Boorstin, Director (on leave)
National Museum of History and Technology
The Smithsonian Institution
(American Studies)
Mail: Graduate Institute of International Studies
132 Rue de Lausanne, CH1211, Switzerland
3. Dr. Ainslie Embree
Associate Dean, School of International Affairs
Columbia University
420 West 118th Street
New York, N.Y. 10012
(Indian History)
4. Dr. Fred H. Harrington
W.F. Villas Research Professor of History
University of Wisconsin at Madison - on leave
as Program Adviser
Ford Foundation, New Delhi
(American History)
Mail: Ford Foundation, 55 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003
5. Dr. Albert Hastorf
Professor of Psychology (former Dean of Arts and Science)
Stanford University
571 Foothill Road
Stanford, California 94305
6. Dr. Franklin A. Long
Henry Luce Professor of Science & Society
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
Mail: 429 Warren Road, Ithaca, New York 14850
7. Dr. Nicolaas G.M. Luykx, II
Director, The Food Institute
The East-West Center
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
(Agricultural Economics)

8. Dr. Robert Q. Marston
(former Director of National Institute of Health)
Scholar in Residence
University of Virginia Medical Center
Charlottesville, Virginia
9. Dr. Roger Revelle
Richard Saltonstall Professor of Population Policy and
Director, Harvard Center of Population Studies
40 Larch Road
Cambridge, Ma. 02138
10. Dr. James R. Roach
Dean, Division of General & Comparative Studies
University of Texas at Austin
Autsin, Texas 78712
(Board of Foreign Scholarships; International
and Asian Politics)
11. Dr. Everett M. Rogers
Professor of Journalism
Department of Population Planning
School of Public Health
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
(Communications and Sociology)
12. Dr. Eleanor B. Sheldon
President, Social Science Research Council
230 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017
(Sociology)

Observers

1. Mr. Chester E. Finn
Counsel to Ambassador
American Embassy, New Delhi
2. Dr. McCrea Hazlett
Counselor for Cultural Affairs
American Embassy, New Delhi
3. Mr. Albert E. Hemsing
Minister-Counselor
American Embassy, New Delhi
4. Mr. C. S. Ramakrishnan
Officiating Director
U.S. Educational Foundation in India
New Delhi
5. Dr. William W. Williams
Scientific Attache
American Embassy, New Delhi

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 11th February, 1974

Item No.8: To receive the recommendations of the Committee on Effective Utilization and Maintenance of specialised Scientific Equipment in universities & Postgraduate College.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th July, 1972 (Resolution No.115) desired that an expert committee may be appointed to go into the question of effective utilisation of costly scientific equipment in universities and Postgraduate colleges for advanced study and research. A committee consisting of the following was constituted for this purpose:-

1. Professor Gurbux Singh,
Head, Department of Chemistry,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.
2. Dr. A.R. Verma,
Director,
National Physical Laboratory,
New Delhi.
3. Professor S. Chandrasekhar,
Raman Research Institute,
Bangalore.
4. Professor C.N.R. Rao,
Head, Department of Chemistry,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Kanpur.
5. Professor K. Muppathi Rao,
Head of Zoology Department,
Bangalore University,
(since deceased)
6. Professor M.S. Kanungo,
Head, Department of Zoology,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.
7. Professor C. Mande,
Head, Department of Physics,
Nagpur University,
Nagpur.

(6)

8. Dr. S.K. Mangal,
Scientist Incharge,
Central Scientific Instruments Organisation,
Chandigarh.
9. Dr. S. Sampath,
Deputy Director,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Madras.
10. Professor M. Ramakrishna Rao,
Central Scientific & Instruments Laboratory,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.
11. Dr. R.D. Deshpande,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

The Committee held five meetings on 7th October, 1972, 9th November 1972, 16th December, 1972, 9th October 1973 and 11th January, 1974. In the first meeting, the Committee decided to undertake a survey of the scientific instruments purchased by the universities/colleges and the instruments lying idle. A proforma was accordingly devised and circulated to 330 science departments of the universities and postgraduate colleges. Out of these, 365 departments furnished the required information. The information received from these Departments in respect of scientific equipment was tabulated for the use of the Committee. Statement indicating the names of universities, the type of equipment, country of origin of equipment, its cost in rupees and the reasons for non-utilisation, is enclosed as Annexure-I.

The reasons given by the universities for non-utilisation of various equipments are given below:-

1. Outdated/obsolete
2. Damaged and need spare parts.
3. Spare parts not available
4. Awaiting installation.

The Committee at its final meeting held on 11th January, 1974 went into all the cases in detail and found that most of the equipments obtained by the universities/Postgraduate Colleges have been installed.

The important observations/recommendations of the Committee are given below:-

1. The Committee was struck by the poverty of the Universities in terms of the sophisticated items of equipment essential for research and teaching. Since a large number of the departments do not even possess many high priced items of equipment, most of the items lying idle with them could be classified as 'routine'. It was noted with concern that in some cases incorrect claims have been made regarding the present condition of the equipment and its pattern of use.
2. Each university should be encouraged to have a centralised research instruments facility where the costly and sophisticated items of equipment are preferably housed at once place. Such a facility could be availed of by all the departments of the university as well as neighbouring institutions, if possible. A person of suitable status should head the Central Service Centre.
3. A repair workshop should be attached to the Service Centre to facilitate the operation and maintenance of the items. Proposals may be invited by the Commission for the establishment of such Service Centres and such proposals may be examined alongwith Vth Five Year Plan proposals of the universities.
4. The U.G.C. should locate some Service Centres in the country on regional basis there it should be possible to repair the existing equipments in the region and such Centres should be provided necessary assistance by the Commission. These Service Centres should also undertake the training of technicians.
5. The Commission may examine the possibility of transferring some of the expensive items of equipment lying idle to suitable Centres where they could be put to effective use. Such equipment could be transferred on the basis of book value and procedure etc. for this may be worked by the Commission. The Commission may ask the universities to intimate such items and after collecting this information, a comprehensive list may be circulated to all the universities desirous of acquiring such items of equipment.
6. In case of old instruments of which spares are not available, universities may be asked to furnish lists and the same may be sent to CSIO regional centres to undertake the feasibility of putting them to use.
7. Every institution should maintain a Log Book indicating day to day use and systematic entries of each item costing Rs. 25,000/- or above. For every such instrument, a member of the academic staff having sufficient knowledge about the instrument should be made responsible for day to day operation.
8. While considering applications from universities for import of new and costly equipments, the Commission should take note of items already available and their use pattern.

9

9. The Commission should also ascertain whether trained technicians are available with an institution before any new sophisticated item is provided to it.
10. The Visiting Committees which go to the universities to examine the Vth Five Year Plan proposals, should make a sample check of the utilisation of equipments, in the Science Departments.
11. In order to build up the competency in the maintenance and operation of sophisticated items, special workshops on the models organised in advanced countries may be organised periodically in which the involvement of the academic members should be ensured.
12. There is overall shortage of laboratory technicians which can be overcome by giving them proper scales of pay. Facilities should be made available to the universities for sending their technicians for advanced training at Indian Institution of Technology or other suitable institutions where special courses in instrumentation and maintenance of equipment are available.
13. The Commission should approach the Government of India for as much as free foreign exchange as possible so that the universities/colleges may not face hardships for acquiring equipments and spares. A statement indicating the projected needs of the universities during the next 3-4 years is enclosed as Annexure-II.
14. A Standing Committee/Panel may be set up by the Commission to take stock of the situation from time to time, with regard to the acquisition, installation, maintenance and effective utilisation of the equipment by Universities/Postgraduate Colleges.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(FE)/JS(I)

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Annexure I to
Plan No 8

PROJECTED NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITIES
IN RESPECT OF SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Name of Equipment</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1.	2.	3.
1.	<u>Analysers</u>	
	Acid	8
	Carbon Hydrogen	1
	I.R. gas	1
	Single Channel	5
	Wave	1
	Automatic elemental	3
	Physiological Gas	1
	Electron Probe Micro	1
	Portable Isotope	1
	Medical Gas	1
	Glucose	1
	Micrometer Gas	1
	Blood Gas	1
	Multichannel	4
	Frequency	1
2.	<u>Autoclave</u>	
	Steam	1
	Vertical	1
	Horizontal	8
	Large	1
3.	<u>Bridges</u>	
	Conductivity impedance	8
	Universal impedance	3
4.	Bathy-thermograph	2
5.	<u>Balances</u>	
	Single Pan	8
	Micro	3
	Monopan	3
	Chemical	2
	Sartorius	1
	Roller Smith	3
6.	Counter current distribution apparatus	3
7.	<u>Counter</u>	
	Calory	1
	Geiger System	3
	Gas Flow	2
	Revolution	1
	Liquid Scintillation	10
	G.M.	8
	Gamma Scintillation	1
	Radio Activity Counter	1
8.	<u>Preparative ultra centrifuge</u>	19
9.	<u>Calculating Machines</u>	
	Facit	128
	Advanced Programmable	13
	Electric	55

1.	2.	3.
10.	<u>Computer</u>	
	I.B.M.-1401	1
	Electric	2
	Computer	2
	Digital	2
11.	<u>Centrigues</u>	
	Table Top	2
	Referigerated	8
	Micro Hematocrit	2
	Low Temperature	2
	Universal	2
	Superspeed	3
12.	<u>Calorimeter</u>	
	Bomb	3
	Photoelectric	2
	Micro	1
	Differential Scanning	2
	Other Calorimeter	9
13.	<u>Chambers</u>	
	Ultraviolet	1
	Humidity and Temperature controlled	2
	Seed Germination	1
	Plant Growth . . .	3
	Ultra High vacuum	1
	Gamma - .900	1
14.	Deep Freeze	4
15.	Distillation Unit	5
16.	Densitometer	1
	Micro	6
	Optical	2
17.	Detector Null	1
18.	Dlatyzer multiple rotating	1
19.	E.S.R. Spectromoter	5
20.	Electrophoresis Apparatus	21
21.	Epidiascope	2
22.	Evaporator-rotary vacuum	1
23.	Electron Microscope	10
24.	E.P.R. Spectrometer	2
25.	Electrometer	1

1.	2.	3.
26.	Electromagnet	4
27.	Freeze Dryer	4
28.	Fraction, collector automatic	9
29.	<u>Furnaces</u>	
	Huffle	7
	Vertical & Temperature controlled	3
	Diffusion	1
30.	Fermenter-Bacterial	1
31.	<u>Chromatography</u>	
	Gas	18
	Liquid	
	Thin Layer	2
	Column	1
32.	<u>Generators</u>	
	Double Pulse	2
	Pulse	4
	Signal	4
	Vande Graff	1
	Constant Current	1
	Wave form	1
	Sweep	2
33.	Gravimeter	1
34.	<u>Gorimeter</u>	
	Precision	1
	Wessenburg	1
35.	Galvanometer	3
36.	<u>Chromatographic</u>	
	Cabinet	2
	Desalter	1
	Chamber	2
	Paper	1
	Thinlayer	1
	Vapour Phase	1
37.	Homogeniser Tiss	1
	Tissue	1
38.	<u>Hydrogenation Apparatus</u>	
	Catalytic	1
	High Pressure	6
39.	Incubator	49
40.	Isodynamic Magnetic Separator	5

1.	2.	3.
41.	Ice Making Machine	1
42.	Liquid Air Plant	3
43.	<u>Laser</u>	
	Solid	1
	Gas	1
	Argon Ion	2
	Holium Neon	1
44.	<u>Lathe</u>	
	Glass Blowing	2
	Mechanical work	1
45.	Liquid Nitrogen Plant	5
46.	Light scattering apparatus	1
47.	Mass Spectrometer	7
48.	<u>Microtomes</u>	
	Precision sliding	25
	Frequency	1
	Rotary	21
	Ultra	3
	Cryostat	11
49.	<u>Microscopes</u>	
	Research-large Leitzorthodox	19
	Research Lazgefield orthoplan	2
	Research Lazgefield orthoplan	90
	Research Olympus Trinocular	25
	Research Trinocular with phase contrast	1
	Research Binocular	43
	Research Fluorescent	3
	Research Dissecting	20
	Research Monocular	50
	Research Monocular medical	30
	Student	20
	Phase contrast	8
	Autozoom	2
	Inverted	2
	Stereozoom	9
	Microscopes	8
	Stereoscopic	8
	Research with Fluorescence Interference & Phase equip.	1
	Polarising	55
	Ore	14
	Scanning	2
	Large Research	1
	Petrological	7
	Large incident Projection type	3
50.	Micro applicator	1

1.	2.	3.
51.	<u>Magnetometer</u>	
	Torsion	1
	Ereton Digital	1
	Fluzgate	1
	Astatic	1
	Nuclear Precision	1
52.	Microgasometer	1
53.	Microgasometer	1
54.	<u>Motor</u>	
	Radiation survey	2
	Ultrasonic Flow	1
	Water current	2
	Activity	1
55.	Magnetic Stirrer	1
56.	Micromanipulator	2
57.	Microfilm Reader	6
58.	Micrometer	4
59.	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectrometer	17
60.	Nitrogen estimation apparatus	2
61.	<u>Oscilloscopes</u>	
	Double beam cathoderay	5
	Dial Trace High speed	1
	With Photographic attachment	1
	Sampling	1
	Others	24
62.	Oscillators High frequency	4
63.	Oscillographs	3
64.	<u>Ovens</u>	
	High Temperature & Pressure	8
	Thermostatic control	2
65.	Osmometer Vapour Pressure	3
66.	Ore Polishing Machine	2
67.	Polarimeter	9

1.	2.	3.
68.	<u>PH Meters</u>	
	Expanded scale	4
	Electronic	2
	Portable	4
	Digital indicating	1
	Laboratory	2
	Cambridge type	2
69.	Polarograph	4
70.	<u>Photometer</u>	
	Flame	13
	Microspectro	1
	Flash	1
	Micro recording	1
71.	Polariser	2
72.	<u>Projectors</u>	
	Micro slide	5
	Overhead	2
	Sound Master	1
73.	Potentiometer	8
74.	Potentiostat	2
75.	<u>Recorders</u>	
	Multichannel	1
	Dynograph	5
	X-ray	7
	Strip chart	2
	Automatic	2
	Pen	1
76.	Respirometer	2
77.	Refractometers	5
78.	Reactor - Photochemical	3
79.	Spectronic 20 calorimeter	9
80.	<u>Spectrophotometers</u>	
	Ultraviolet	29
	Recording	7
	Liquid Scintillation	1
	Fluorescence	4
	Double Beam Infrared	2
	Infrared	14
	Laser Raman	2
	Far Infrared	4
	Near Infrared High resonance II	3

1.	2.	3.
81.	<u>Spectrograph</u>	
	Grating	5
	I.R.	1
	Kaman	1
	Large automatic	2
82.	<u>Spectrometer</u>	
	Gamma Ray	2
	beta Ray	1
	Massbauer	4
	Automatic Absorption	10
83.	Spectro Fluorimeter	2
84.	Semimicroanalysis Apparatus	1
85.	Seismograph	4
86.	Sampler water	1
87.	Titration Automatic	3
88.	<u>Thermoanalysis System</u>	
	DPA/IGD/DTG	11
89.	Titration Assembly Photometric	1
90.	<u>Thermostat</u>	
	Low Temperature	3
	Ultra	2
	Oil & Liquid Immersion	2
91.	Tensiometer	1
92.	Voltmeter	2
93.	Warburg Apparatus	8
94.	X-Ray Plant	1
95.	X-Ray Diffraction Unit	4
96.	X-Ray Fluorescence spectrophotometer	2
97.	X-Ray Generator	2
98.	X-Ray Diffractometer	7
99.	X-Ray Analyser	1

STATEMENT OF IDLE EQUIPMENT

<u>Name of Equipment</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Cost in Rupees</u>	<u>Reasons for lying idle</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>6.</u>
<u>Aligarh Muslim University.</u>				
1. Germination Seed Apparatus.	Botany	U.S.A.	25,769.00	Damaged in Transit
2. I.C.T. Machine	Maths.	India.	12,298.00	Not complete.
<u>Andhra University.</u>				
1. Microphotometer.	Geology	U.K.		Photocell recording attachment required.
2. Flame Photometer.	"	Germany		-do-
3. Colorimeter.	"	Czech.		-do-
<u>Allahabad University.</u>				
1. Warbuying Apparatus.	Bio-Chem & Home Science.	U.S.A.		Needs repair.
2. UV-VIS Spectrophotometer D.U.	Chemistry	U.S.A.	28,517.00	Being installed.
3. Gas Chromatograph 990.	"	U.S.A.		-do-
4. Centrifuge (Leitz Germany)	Zoology	Germany	355.00	Unserviceable.
5. P.H. Meter (2) Ecco Germany.	"	Germany	4,929.00	-do-
6. Dubosq Colorimeter	"	Germany	1,150.00	Out dated.
7. Deep Freez Fridge (Philco).	"	U.S.A.	6,420.00	-
8. Fridge.	"	U.S.A.	2,229.00	-
9. Refrigerated Incubator	"	CENCO firm.	4,963.00	-
10. Rooking Microtome (3)	"	-		Desces Worn out.
11. Calculating Machine.	"	-		One channel out of order.
<u>Amalad University.</u>				
1. Kalvinator Frigidare.	Botany	U.S.A.	2,532.00	Unserviceable.
2. Photoelectric Colorimeter.	"	U.S.A.	1,112.00	-do-
3. Airaan Radiation Monitor.	Botany	England	3,122.00	Under repair.
4. Spectrophotometer	"	U.S.A.	6,525.00	"
5. Pye P.H. Meter.	"	U.S.A.	1,631.00	Needs Electrodes.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>4. Annamalai University (Contd.)</u>					
6.	Tintometer Levipond.	Botany	England.	1,565.00	Needs Magnetic
7.	Electronic Multiplier Photometer.	"	U.S.A.	3,755.00	Photo-Sensitive Tube repaired.
8.	Flame Photometer.	"	German	4,082.00	-
9.	U.V. Spectropho- tometer.	Chemistry	U.S.A.	9,200.00	Photo Tubes required.
10.	Higher Microphoto meter (Non-recording)	Physics	U.K.	8,000.00	
11.	X-Ray Unit.	"	Holand	15,000.00	Insulator Broken.
12.	X-Ray Unit PW.1010	"	"	40,000.00	Spares being imported, to Commission it.
<u>5. Benaras Hindu University.</u>					
1.	Philips Liquid Nitrogen Plant.	Nuclear	Holland	1,00,000.00	Out of order.
2.	Van-de-Graf.	"	U.S.A.	3,92,319.00	Being installed.
3.	Diffraction Grating (3 meter).	Spectro- scopy.	"	12,000.00	-
4.	Recording Microphoto- meter.	"	"	22,000.00	-
5.	Interference double Beam Microscope.	Zoology	"		-
6.	Liquid Scintillation Counting system.	"	"	Above one lakh	Damaged in Transit.
7.	Deep Freez.	"	"		
8.	Light Microscope Binocular.	"	E. Germany		
9.	-Incubator.	"	U.S.A.		
10.	Vacuum-cum-pressure pump.	"	U.S.A.		
11.	Various Orteo Unit	Physics.	U.S.A.		
<u>6. Bangalore University</u>					
1.	Micromupulator	Botany		4,579.00	
2.	Spectrophotometer (UNICAM)	"		3,339.00	Photo Cells not available.
3.	Mecoeth PH meter	"		1,170.00	Electrodes not available.
4.	Signal Source	Physics.		5,520.00	
5.	Directional Computer.	"		1,250.00	
6.	Magic Tee	"		1,050.00	

contd...

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>Calcutta University (Contd.)</u>					
6.	Flame Photometer)	Geography	U.K.	2,500.00	Cells & Galvane meters needed.
7.	Leroy Set.)	"	U.S.A.	3,020.00	
14.	<u>Calicut University.</u>				
NIL.					
15.	<u>Cochin University.</u>				
1.	Research Microscope (10)	Marine Biology	Russian	30,000.00	Eye Pieces & Objective etc.
2.	Photoelectric Spectro-photometer	"	"	23,000.00	-
3.	Hydrophotometer.	"	"	1,800.00	-
16.	<u>Delhi University.</u>				
1.	Semi-micro Bomb Colorimeter.	Botany	U.S.A.	8,000.00	Oxygen Cylinder available.
2.	Rotating Flask Evaporater.	"	U.S.A.	2,500.00	Spares needed.
3.	Pepeting Machines(2)	"	U.S.A.	30,000.00	-
4.	Phycrotherom Controlled Environment Incubator Shaker (2).	"	U.S.A.	42,000.00	Spares needed.
5.	Sterpyrnometer.	"	Austria	4,500.00	Managed.
6.	Lab. Centrifuge Refrigerating.	"	Russian		"
7.	Spectropolarimeter.	Chemistry	U.K.	28,000.00	-
8.	Infrared Spectro- photometer.	"	U.S.A.	2,30,000.00	-
9.	Mass Spectrometer.	"	Russian	3,00,000.00	-
10.	I.R. Spectrophotometer	"	-	1,40,000.00	-
11.	Refrigerator Centrifuge.	"	"	42,000.00	-
12.	Vertical Autoclave.	"	"	10,000.00	-
13.	Torison Balance.	"	"	9,000.00	-
14.	Chromatograph (4)	"	"	1,40,000.00	-
15.	Bull Mills.	"	"	30,000.00	-
16.	Super Centrifuge (4)	"	"	40,000.00	-
17.	<u>Dibrugarh University.</u>				
NIL.					
18.	<u>Gujarat University.</u>				
1.	Everest	Statistics	Indian	3,200.00	-
2.	Bresvige	"	Germany	-	-
3.	Callatron	"	"	4,200.00	-

contd..

2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
5. Flame Microtome	Zoology	U.K.	1,500.00	-
6. High Vacum Freezing drying Plane.	"	"	7,800.00	-
7. Colorimeter.	"	Hungarian	6,500.00	-
8. P.H. Meter.	"	Poland.		
9. Spectrophotometer(2)	"	Hungary & Japan one each.	32,400.00	-
10. Ultramicrotome.	"	-	9,000.00	-
11. Disc electrophoresis.	"	U.S.A.	7,000.00	-

Gauhati University.

1. Nisa Electric Calculator. Physics Czech. 7,200.00 -

Gorakhpur University

1. DU.2 Spectrophotometer. Zoology U.S.A. 28,517.00. Power Supply.

Guru Nanak University.

Nil

Himachal Pradesh University.

Nil.

Indore University

Nil.

Jabalpur University

Nil.

Jadavpur University.

1. Polarising Microscope (2)	Geology	Germany	-	-
2. Photographic Microscope	"	Czech.	1,800.00	-
3. -do-	"	"	1,600.00	-
4. Spectrograph.	"	Russian	15,000.00	-
5. X-Ray (Radon House)	"	Indian	17,000.00	-
6. Point Counter.	"	U.K.	2,000.00	-

Jammu University.

1. U.V. Spectrophotometer DL-2 Chemistry U.S.A. Needs Spares.

Jawahar Lal Nehru University

Nil.

Jiwaji University.

Nil.

Jodhpur University.

1. B.O.D. Incubator Zoology 6,050.00 -

Kalyani University.

1. Densitometer.	Zoology	U.S.A.		Photo tubes.
2. High Speed Centrifuge.	"	"		Damaged.

contd...

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
31.	<u>Kanpur University</u>	Not received.			
32.	<u>Kashmir University</u>	Nil.			
33.	<u>Karnatak University.</u>				
	1. Refrigerated Centrifuge.	Chemistry	G.D.R.	44,000.00	-
	2. Facit Calculators(2)	Maths.	Sweden	5,500.00	Needs Parts
	3. Electric Calculators (4)	"	"	18,000.00	"
34.	<u>Kerala University.</u>				
	1. Electrical Design Calculator(4)	Statistics	U.S.A.	16,000.00	Damaged.
	2. Binocular Microscope	Botany	German	4,500.00	
	3. Autoclave	"	Indian	2,000.00	
	4. P.H. Meter(2)	Bio-Chemistry	USA & Indian	4,000.00	
	5. Paper Electro-phoresis Apparatus(2).	"	UK & India	6,000.00	
	6. Photoelectric Desitometer(2)	"	U.S.A.	5,000.00	Spares needed.
	7. Centrifuge (2)	"	Germany	10,000.00	Damaged.
	8. Polarising Microscope.	Geology	U.K.	1,500.00	
35.	<u>Kurukshetra University.</u>				
	1. Vapour Phase Osmometer	Chemistry	U.S.A.	5,000.00	Spares needed.
	2. I.K. Spectrophotometer	"	USSR.	80,000.00	-
	3. Microtome.	Botany.	-	3,500.00	-
	4. Research Microscope	Zoology	German	9,500.00	-
36.	<u>Lucknow University.</u>				
	1. P.H. Meter (3)	Botany	U.S.A.	4,000.00	-
	2. Calculating Machines(3)	Maths.	U.S.A.	5,000.00	
	3. Synchronome Master Clocks.	"	U.K.	6,300.00	
	4. Refrigerated Centrifuge.	Zoology	U.S.A.	11,600.00	
	5. Pauphot	"	Germany	7,500.00	
	6. Oscillograph	"	U.S.A.	5,500.00	
	7. Freez Drier	"	U.S.A.	15,000.00	
	8. Flame Photometer.	"	Germany	7,200.00	
	9. Flame Photometer.	Chemistry	"	10,000.00	
	10. P.H. Meter.	"	Holland	5,000.00	
	11. Hilger Spectrograph.	"	U.K.	30,000.00	
	12. Light Scattering Apparatus "	"	U.S.A.	10,000.00	

contd...

2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
<u>Lucknow University.</u> (contd.)					
13.	Ultramicroscope	Chemistry	U.K.	10,000.00	
14.	Ultrasonic Generator	"	U.K.	15,000.00	
15.	Oscilloscope.	"	U.K.	10,000.00	
<u>Madras University.</u>					
1.	Universal Monochromer.	Botany	USSR	7,200.00	
2.	Infrared Gas Analyzer.	"	"	-	
3.	UNLUK-II Scientillation Counting System.	"	U.S.A	84,000.00	
4.	H.C.A.-3 Electron	"	U.S.A.	1,50,000.00	
<u>Magadh University.</u>					
NIL.					
<u>M.S. University of Baroda.</u>					
1.	Servall Ref. Centrifuge RC-1.	Bio-Chem.	U.S.A.	18,000.00	Model Obsolete.
2.	Beckman Ultracentrifuge	"	U.S.A.	45,000.00	-do-
3.	Spectrographotometer	"	U.K.	20,000.00	Spares not available.
4.	Warburg Apparatus.	"	U.S.A.	10,600.00	Spares needed.
5.	Micromanipulators	Botany.		15,995.00	-do-
6.	-do-	Chemistry	Germany	8,500.00	-
7.	Warburg Apparatus	"	U.K.	5,700.00	-
8.	Amen Acid Analyzer.	"	U.S.A.	-	-
<u>Madharai University</u>					
NIL.					
<u>Marathwada University</u>					
NIL.					
<u>Meerut University.</u>					
NIL.					
<u>Mysore University.</u>					
1.	Freeze Drying Apparatus	Chemistry	U.S.A.	40,000.00	Spares not available.
2.	Densitometer.	"	U.S.A.	-	-do-
3.	Rotary Microtome.	Zoology	Germany	4,400.00	-
4.	Research Microscope	"	Switzerland	4,800.00	-
<u>Nagpur University.</u>					
1.	Ultracentrifuge	Bio-Chem.	E. Germany	1,12,000.00	
2.	Warburg Apparatus.	Botany	U.K.	5,200.00	
3.	Balances Metler.	"	Swiss	2,800.00	
4.	Deep Freeze	"	Indian	8,500.00	
5.	Incubator	"	Indian	5,000.00	
6.	Microscope.	Geology	Germany	8,700.00	

contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>Nagpur University.</u> (Contd.)					
7.	Microscope .	Geology	Germany	2,200.00	-
8.	Pauphot.	"	"	7,700.00	-
45.	<u>North Bengal University.</u>				
			Nil.		
46.	<u>Osnania University.</u>				
1.	Semi Micro Balance	Botany	German	2,500.00	
2.	Colorimeter .	"	U.S.A.	1,650.00	
3.	Analytical Incubator.	"	Indian	4,600.00	
4.	Autoclave.	"	U.K.	2,500.00	
5.	Nephtometer.	"	U.K.	1,100.00	
6.	P.H. Meter.	"	U.S.A.	3,000.00	
7.	Inferared Spectro photometer.	Chemistry	USSR.	1,50,000.00	
8.	U.V. Spectropho tometer(2)	"	"	20,000.00 30,000.00	
9.	Gas Chromatograph.	"	"	50,000.00	
10.	Microphotometer.	"	"	50,000.00	
11.	Fraction Collector	Bio-Chem.	U.S.A.	8,000.00	Out of order
12.	Torisan Balance .	"	"	2,000.00	"
13.	P.H. Meter.	"	"	5,000.00	"
14.	Refrigerated Centrifuge	"	Hungary	40,000.00	
15.	Fraction Collector	"	Indian	8,000.00	
16.	Counter.	"	Indian	11,000.00	
17.	Flame Photometer	Geology	Hungary		-
18.	P.H. Meter.	"	"		-
19.	Spectrophotometer.	"	"		-
20.	X-Ray diffraction Unit.	"	Holland		-
47.	<u>Panjab University.</u>				
1.	Free Drying Apparatus.	Pharmacy	Germany	2,000.00	Spares
2.	Cooled Incubator.	"	U.K.	4,114.00	-
3.	Combistion Train.	"	U.K.	2,000.00	-
4.	Hydrogeneration Assembly	"	Indian	2,200.00	-
5.	Refractometer .	"	"	3,000.00	-
6.	I.P. Spectrophotometer	"	U.S.A.	65,000.00	Damaged .
7.	Stripchart Recorder.	"	German.	5,400.00	
8.	-do-	"	"	7,300.00	
9.	Polarimeter .	Chemistry	U.K.	1,230.00	
10.	Polarimeter .	"	U.K.	5,600.00	

contd..

2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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Panjab University . (Contd.)

11. P.H. Meter.	Chemistry	U.K.	2,000.00
12. Refractometer.	"	U.K.	3,000.00
13. Colorimeter.	"	U.K.	1,300.00
14. Titration Apparatus.	"	U.K.	1,800.00
15. Conductivity Bridge.	"	Germany	5,000.00
16. Liquid Air Plant.	"	"	19,000.00
17. I.R. Spectrophotometer	"	U.S.A.	47,952.00
18. Analytical Balance	"	Swiss	5,000.00
19. Potentiometer .	"	England	5,000.00
20. Desk Calculator .	Maths .	Germany	5,000.00
21. Facit Calculator .	"	Sweden .	3,200.00

Patna University.

1. P.H. Meter .	Geology .	Indian . .	2,000.00
2. Spectrophotometer	"	E. Germany	18,000.00
3. Gas Chromatograph	"	U.S.A.	33,000.00

Roona University.

1. Frigidaire Cabinet	Botany	U.S.A.	3,205.00	Spare required.
2. Microscope .	Zoology	Germany	2,250.00	"
3. " "	Geology	E. Germany	2,600.00	"
4. Refractometer.	"	"	3,000.00	"
5. Misa Desk Calculator	Physics.	"	1,2,000.	"
6. Spectrophotometer .	"	U.K.	11,000.00	"
7. Hanan Hilger Source .	"	U.K.	9,000.00	
8. Concave Grating.	"	U.K.	6,000.00	
9. Frequency Oscillator.	"	U.K.	4,000.00	
10. Signal Generator .	"	U.K.	3,000.00	
11. Universal Imp. Bridge .	"	U.K.	1,500.00	
12. Cossor D.B.	"	U.S.A.	4,000.00	
13. Field Strength Meter .	"	E. Germany	16,000.00	
14. Transmitter .	"	U.K.	14,000.00	
15. Recorder .	"	Germany	5,000.00	
16. Photometer (Anglow)	"	India .	15,000.00	
17. Spectrograph Nigh Glow .	"	U.K.	10,000.00	
18. X-Ray Tube .	"	France	22,000.00	

Punjab University.

Nil.

contd...

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
51.	<u>Rajasthan University.</u>				
	1. Clinical gas partitioner.	Zoology	U.S.A.	14,000.00	-
52.	<u>Ranchi University</u>		Nil.		
53.	<u>Ravishankar University</u>		Nil.		
54.	<u>Roorkee University.</u>		Nil.		
	1. Diffusion (Oil) Vacuum Pump.	Physics	India	13,000.00	
	2. Luo Scope.	Electronics	Germany	8,000.00	
	3. Oscilloscope.	"	-	1,042.00	
55.	<u>Sambalpur University.</u>		Nil.		
56.	<u>Sardar Patel University.</u>				
	1. Flame Photometer.	Chemistry	W. Germany	4,400.00	Spares required
	2. Spectrophotometer.	"	E. Germany	20,800.	"
	3. Gas Chromatograph.	"	U.S.A.	67,500.00	"
57.	<u>Saugar University.</u>				
	1. Refrigerator.	Botany	Indian	6,400.00	
	2. Flame Photometer.	"	German	5,200.00	
	3. Impulse Generator.	Physics.	U.S.A.	2,000.00	
	4. Recording Spectrophotometer.	"	USSR.	52,000.00	
58.	<u>Saurashtra University.</u>				
	1. P.H. Meter.	Chemistry	Indian	2,000.00	
	2. Polarimeter.	"	"	6,600.00	
59.	<u>Shivaji University.</u>				
	1. Calculator.	Maths.	Germany	8,302.00	
60.	<u>S.N.D.I. University.</u>		Nil.		
61.	<u>South Gujarat University</u>		Nil.		
62.	<u>Sri Venkateswara University.</u>				
	1. Recording Polarograph.	Botany	U.K.	8,800.00	
63.	<u>Udaipur University.</u>		Nil.		
64.	<u>Utkal University</u>		Nil.		
65.	<u>Vikram University.</u>				
	1. Spectrophotometer	Chemistry	Hungary	15,000.00	
66.	<u>A.P. Agricultural University.</u>				
	1. P.H. Meter (Photovolt)		U.S.A.	3,000.00	

----- 2. ----- 3. ----- 4. ----- 5. ----- 6. -----

1. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar. Nil.

2. Haryana Agricultural University.

1. Single Pan Balance.	German	16,000.00
2. Flame Photometer (2)	U.S.A.	8,000.00
3. P.H. Meter (3)	U.K.	12,000.00
4. Colorimeter		13,000.00
5. Deep Freezer (2)		15,000.00

3. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

1. Polarising Microscope	U.K.	3,500.00
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4. Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore. Nil.

B.I.T.S., Pilani.

1. 2 Meter grating Spectrograph	E. Germany.	1,00,000.00
2. 3- Prism Spectrograph.	"	40,000.00
3. Nisa Electric Calculator.	-	1,800.00

Visva- Bharati University.

1. International Spectrophotometer	Indian	6,000.00
2. Projection Microscope	Poland	7,000.00
3. Colorimeter	Indian	1,500.00
4. P.H. Meter.	Hungary	5,000.00
5. Potentionmeter (2)	Indian	5,000.00
6. Refractometer.	Indian	2,000.00

Panjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. Nil.

CONFIDENTIAL

University Grants Commission

(9)

Meeting:

Dated: 11th February, 1974

- Item No. 9: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine (i) the requirements of Aligarh Muslim University arising out of the equipment acquired by the university under the U.S. 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme and (ii) the proposal for the establishment of a Regional Centre for Analytical Services.

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Under the U.S. 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme, the Aligarh Muslim University acquired equipment for its Science Departments to the extent of Rs. 36,38,766/- including an IBM-1130 Computer worth Rs. 10,74,759/-. For installation and utilisation of the computer, the Commission has already sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 8,53,500/- and a recurring grant of Rs. 4,40,700/- for two years.

To examine the requirements of the university for maintenance and utilization of other equipment, a Committee consisting of the following was appointed:-

1. Professor H.S. Hans,
Head of the Department of Physics,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
2. Professor M.S. Sodha,
Department of Physics,
Indian Institute of Technology,
New Delhi.
3. Professor V.V.S. Murthi,
Head of the Department of Chemistry,
University of Delhi,
Delhi.

The Committee visited the Aligarh Muslim University on 8th and 9th November, 1973. Professor Sodha could not join the committee. The Committee found that some of the major difficulties being experienced by almost all the Science Departments of the university are as follows:-

1. Lack of proper electric power and correct voltage stabilisation.
2. Lack of proper maintenance and repair personnel.
3. Non-availability of spares.

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4. Lack of technicians for daily running of the instruments.

The report of the Committee is enclosed as Annexure.

The main recommendations of the Committee are as follows:-

1. The Science Departments would need the following assistance for proper utilization and maintenance of the equipment acquired under the Dollar Loan Scheme:-

	<u>Non-recurring</u> Rs.	<u>Recurring</u> (p.o.) Rs.
1. Department of Physics	2,21,000	28,000
2. Department of Botany	10,000	9,000
3. Department of Geology	7,000	5,000
4. Department of Chemistry	35,000	24,000
Total:	<u>2,73,000</u>	<u>66,000</u>

2. The Zoology Department needs an Animal House but the requirements for this may be assessed by the Fifth Plan Visiting Committee.

3. The Department of Chemistry has acquired a number of sophisticated instruments and the university has thus already created an infra-structure of a Service Centre where research scholars from neighbouring universities/institutions could come and avail of the facilities.

4. The Service Centre should be run on the same lines as the Computer Centre of the university with an Advisory Committee having some of the external users as members.

5. The University may consider the question of charging some fees from the external users and use this income in the same way as is being done at the Computer Centre.

6. The Chemistry Department may consider the feasibility of organising short term courses for lab. technicians, since a number of other institutions in the country have acquired costly instruments under dollar loan and other schemes and all the institutions are likely to face shortage of trained personnel for maintenance and effective utilisation of sophisticated scientific equipment.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Report of the Committee appointed to examine the (i) requirements of Aligarh Muslim University arising out of the equipment acquired by the university under the U.S. 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme and (ii) the proposal for the establishment of a Centre for Analytical Services.

Under the U.S. 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme, the Aligarh Muslim University, like other universities acquired equipment for its Science departments to the extent of Rs.36,32,766/- including an IBM-1130 Computer worth Rs.10,74,759/-. For installation and utilization of the Computer, the Commission has already sanctioned non-recurring and recurring grants to the extent of Rs.3,53,500/- and Rs.4,40,700/- (for two years) respectively. To instal and commission other items of equipment acquired under the scheme, the university approached the Commission for financial assistance for providing additional accommodation, purchase of accessories and spare parts; air-conditioning and technical staff. The cost of equipment acquired by each Science department and the financial assistance asked for by the university for making use of this equipment are indicated in the appendix. To examine these requirements and also the proposal of the university for the establishment of a Regional Centre for Analytical Services, the Commission appointed a committee consisting of the following:-

1. Professor H.S. Hans,
Head of the Department of Physics,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
2. Professor M.S. Sodha,
Department of Physics,
Indian Institute of Technology,
New Delhi.
3. Professor V.V.S. Murthi,
Head of the Department of Chemistry,
University of Delhi,
Delhi.
4. Shri B.R. Kwatra,
Assistant Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Aligarh Muslim University on 8th and 9th November, 1973. Professor Sodha could not join the Committee due to sudden indisposition.

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On the 8th November, 1973 the members of the Committee had discussions with Professor Rais Ahmed, Head of the Department of Physics and the Dean, Faculty of Science and the Heads of the Departments of Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Geology. At Aligarh, the university submitted a revised list of requirements which are also indicated in the appendix. After general discussions, the Committee visited the Departments of Physics, Botany and Zoology on the 8th afternoon and Geology and Chemistry on 9th morning. During the visits, the Committee had the opportunity to see the instruments purchased and the facilities so far provided by the university for putting them to proper use. The members of the Committee also had detailed discussions with the teachers and the research students of the departments. After the visits, the Committee had another meeting with Professor Rais Ahmed. Some of the major difficulties being experienced by almost all the science departments are as follows:-

1. Lack of proper electric power and correct voltage stabilisation.
2. Lack of proper maintenance and repair personnel.
3. Non-availability of spares.
4. Lack of technicians for daily running of the instruments.

Taking into account all the above factors, the recommendations of the Committee are as follows:-

1. Department of Physics:

Basically, the Department of Physics, has acquired equipment in (i) Nuclear Physics (ii) Atomic and Molecular spectroscopy and (iii) Electronics. In all these three fields the equipment acquired is such that it requires supplementary equipment to make use of these things. As far example; in Nuclear Physics, the Department has acquired a Multi-channel Analyser with no other attachments. The Department would require some detecting equipment to use it. Similarly, the Spectroscopy Section has acquired a concave Grating which requires, mounting. Similarly, Sonograph acquired in the Electronics Section, requires some recording arrangement. The department also does not have enough technical personnel, to look after the large amount of fabrication requirements of the department. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the following assistance may be given to the Department of Physics:

Non-recurring:

Equipment:

(a) Nuclear Physics:

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1.	Silicon Detector	Rs. 30,000
2.	Photomultiplier tubes with sockets 6810-two	Rs. 6,000
3.	Bins-ECIL - two	Rs. 2,000
4.	Power supply for Bin LV 23 - one	Rs. 5,000
5.	Low noise charge sensitive preamplifier SF 1000-one	Rs. 5,000
6.	Power supply for detector HT-1-one	Rs. 5,000
7.	Time to Pulse Height converter - one	Rs. 13,000
8.	Cables RG-62A/U(73)700 ft. RG-58C/U(50)200 ft. (including transmission cable from accelerator to N.P. lab.)	Rs. 10,000
9.	B.N.C. Connectors	
	a) Male 200	} and } BNC } to } Amplifiable connector
	b) IET type .100 .	
	c) Ordinary female 100	
10.	D.C. Fluid viscosity 2000 C.S. 2 tins	Rs. 2,000
11.	Timing single channel analyser-two	Rs. 12,000
		<hr/> Rs. 97,000
b)	<u>Spectroscopy :</u>	
12.	Oil Diffusion Pump with liquid air baffle	Rs. 7,000
13.	Fabrication of Grating Mount Plate Holder + Drive etc. (for 35ft. concave grating)	Rs. 15,000
14.	Reflectance Attachment (I.R. spectrophotometer, model S 21)	Rs. 11,000
15.	Polarization Attachment (I.R. spectrophotometer)	Rs. 15,000
16.	Nernst Glowers (four) (I.R. spectrophotometer)	Rs. 4,000
17.	Bedding Pump - 500 lits(Min.)	Rs. 10,000
18.	Liquid air baffle for 6" Diffusion Pump	Rs. 4,000
		<hr/> Rs. 66,000

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C) Electronics :

19 Magnetic Tape Recorder(Ampex Type)	Rs. 25,000
20 X.Y. Recorder	Rs. 13,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 38,000

Air conditioning of two rooms, one in Nuclear Physics Lab. and one in Spectroscopy lab. Rs. 20,000

Total non-recurring for Physics... Rs.2,21,000

Recurring :

1. Electronics Engineer (Rs.400-950)	one	Rs. 8,000	p.a.
2. Mechanical Engineer (400-950)	one	Rs. 8,000	p.a.
3. One Senior and One Junior Technical Assistant (Rs.325-575) and (Rs.210-425 respectively)	two	Rs. 12,000	p.a.
	Total Recurring	<hr/>	Rs. 28,000 p.a.

Botany :

The department has some chemical instruments which could be serviced by the Engineers being provided for the Departments of Physics and Chemistry. However, the Department needs air-conditioning facilities to house the refrigerated centrifuge and the Machines requiring dust free rooms and temperature and humidity control. The department also needs two technicians to man the instruments. The Committee, therefore, recommends the following grants for the Department of Botany :-

1) Air Conditioning	Rs. 10,000
One Technical Asstt. (210-425) and One Lab. Asstt. Rs.130-180).	Rs. 9,000 p.a.

Zoology :

The most important requirements put forth by the Department of Zoology are an Animal House and Air-conditioning of space for the Freeze Dryer Thermovac. It was pointed out to the Committee that the U.G.C. had sanctioned Rs.50,000/- for the Animal House during the Fourth Plan period, but the department had diverted this amount for furnishing the extension of the departmental building. The Committee therefore, suggests that the department may place its requirements before the Visiting Committee which

will assess its requirements for the Fifth Five Year Plan period. (15)

Geology :

Some of the important items of equipment received by the Department of Geology are (i) D 4-2 Spectrophotometer; (ii) Dial-Atom II Atomic absorption Spectrophotometer etc. The equipment has already been installed but the department needs a Junior Technical Assistant (Rs.210-425) and air conditioning of one room. The Committee therefore, recommends an assistance of Rs.7,000/- (N.P.) for air conditioning and Rs.5,000/- p.m. for staff.

Department of Chemistry :

The requirements of the department of Chemistry arising out of the equipment acquired under the U.S. 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme and its proposal for setting up a Regional Centre for Analytical Services have to be considered together because all the items of equipment have to be put to use and secondly if such conditions are created, the University will have sufficient time for utilization of these instruments by other institutions.

The Department of Chemistry has acquired a number of sophisticated instruments for advanced research and teaching at the post-graduate level. These machines are at present housed in an air conditioned laboratory but there is only one technician to look after all the instruments. This department is probably one of the very few departments in the country having these instruments and the research workers in a number of other universities and institutions could benefit from these facilities. The analytical services performed by the Chemistry department, during the last two years are as follows :-

<u>Service</u>	<u>Total samples</u>	<u>Internal</u>	<u>External</u>
Nitrogen	2700	2500	200
Carbon & Hydrogen	1600	1500	100
I.R. (621 Model)	100	350	50
U.V. (DKZA)	280	250	30

The University has thus already created an infrastructure of a Service Centre where research scholars from neighbouring universities/institutions could come and avail of the facilities. The Committee, therefore, feels that this Centre could be run more or less on the same lines as the computer centre of the University with an advisory committee with some of the external users as members. The University may also consider the question of charging some fees from the external users and use this income in the same manner as is being done at the computer centre.

The University would need the following assistance for the Analytical Services Centre :-

1.	One 60 KV Voltage stabiliser		Rs. 35,000
II.	i) Senior Analyst 1 (Rs.325-575)	}	Rs. 24,000 p.a.
	ii) Junior Analyst 1 (Rs.210-425)		
	iii) Senior Technician 1 (Rs.130-180)		
	iv) Junior Technician 3 (Rs.110-180)		

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constant supply of water is also necessary for the centre. For this, the Chemistry department needs a Tubewell operator which the University may provide from the maintenance grant or from the income which may accrue to the centre.

The Committee has also noted that in not a distant future a number of other institutions in the country will also acquire sophisticated instruments like UV, IR and NMR spectrophotometers and all the institutions would feel the acute shortage of trained personnel who can maintain and repair such instruments. The university may, therefore, consider the feasibility of organising short term courses for technicians. For this, the Department would need two more persons, one in the Readers' scale and one in the lecturer's scale. This will, however, largely depend upon the availability of suitably qualified persons.

The total financial implications of the recommendations of the committee are as follows :-

	<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Recurring (p.a.)</u>
1. Department of Physics	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 28,000
2. Department of Botany	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 9,000
3. Department of Geology	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,000
4. Department of Chemistry . . .	Rs. 35,000	Rs. 24,000
	<u>Rs. 2,72,000</u>	<u>Rs. 66,000</u>

The Committee is thankful to the University for the hospitality and the cooperation extended to the Committee in its work.

Sd/-
(B.R.Kwatra)

Sd/-
(V.V.S. Murti)

Sd/-
(H.S.Hans)

APPENDIX

17

Statement showing the equipment acquired by Aligarh Muslim University from U.S.A. under the 12 Million Dollar Scheme and the assistance required for installation/commissioning of such equipment.

Name of the Department,	Cost of equipment acquired.	Assistance originally asked for.	Revised requirements intimated at the time of the visit of the Committee.
Botany Department	4,98,035.95	84,598.00	97,000/- N.R. * 26,000/-(R) p.a.
Computer Centre	10,74,759.51	-	
Geology Department.	87,233.32	1,02,000.60	86,400/-(NR) + 26,000/-(R) p.a.
Zoology Department	36,064.36	25,415.00	1,72,000/-(NR) + 18,000/-(R) p.a.
Physics Department	6,45,064.03	3,73,480.00	9,60,000/-(NR) incli des Rs. 5,00,000/- for air conditioning) + 1,14,000/-(R) p.a.
Chemistry Deptt.	12,97,609.32	5,56,236.60	1,96,700/-(NR) + 90,000/-(R) p.a.
	<u>36,38,766.49</u>	<u>11,48,742.20</u>	<u>15,12,100/-(NR) and 2,74,000/-(R) p.a.</u>

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 11th
February, 74

Item No.: 40 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Delhi University for starting a course in Business Economics at the South Delhi Campus of the University.

The University of Delhi submitted to the University Grants Commission a proposal to introduce a two year M.A. degree course in Business Economics in South Delhi Campus as a full time course. It was stated that the course has been jointly offered by the Department of Economics and Commerce. (A copy of the syllabus is attached - Annexure I). The staff requirements for running the course are as under:-

<u>1st year of the course</u>	Readers in Commerce - 2
	Readers in Economics - 2
<u>2nd year of the course</u>	Professor in Commerce-1
	Reader in Economics - 1
	Reader in Commerce - 1

2. The course is designed to train professional Economists for taking up careers in Research Departments in the Government and Semi-Government organisations, private and public sector undertakings, business groups, organisations of industry and trade etc. The university has also stated that in recent years industry and business have become rather conscious of the role of business and economics research both at macro and micro level and this course is designed to train up young economists for general and specific requirements of industry trade and Government. It may also aim at training youngsters for taking up economic journalism as their career.

3. The proposal had been accepted in principle on the condition that funds for this will be provided by the University from its normal maintenance grant. It was also decided that a committee may be appointed to look into the details of the proposed course with reference to its academic and financial implications.

4. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Commission in its meeting held on 8th October 1973 while considering the proposal from Delhi University (Item No. 24) regarding creation of teaching posts for the second campus of the Delhi University in South Delhi in the Departments of History, Pol. Sc., Philosophy, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Business Economics and Commerce resolved as under:-

"The Commission desired that the Delhi University be requested to prepare a comprehensive plan for development of teaching facilities in the South Campus for the consideration of the Commission before 31st December, 1973. In the meantime, the Commission agreed to the creation of two posts of Readers each for Master's courses in History, Political Science, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Mathematics and Commerce to meet the immediate requirements of South Delhi Campus. It was noted that the University expected the teachers in the Colleges and the respective University Departments to participate in the co-ordinated postgraduate teaching in the South Delhi Campus. In this connection, it was noted that a separate committee was looking into the requirements for postgraduate classes in Business Economics.

The Commission desired that the University be requested not to start any other course at South Delhi Campus without the prior concurrence of the Commission."

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5. Accordingly a committee consisting of the following was constituted:

1. Prof. M.V. Mathur,
Director
Asian Institute of Educational Planning & Administration,
New Delhi.
2. Prof. Ravi Mathai
Institute of Management Studies
Ahmedabad.
3. Prof. A.M. Khuro
Institute of Economic Growth
Delhi.
4. Prof. Dool Singh
Department of Business Management
Kurukshetra University.
5. Dr. V.B. Singh
Department of Economics
Lucknow University.

The Committee visited the South Delhi Campus of the Delhi University on 1st November, 1973. It held discussions with the Director of the South Delhi Campus and Heads of the Departments of Economics and Commerce. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure II)

6. The following observations have been made by the Committee in its report:

1. The course should not be offered to accommodate the over-flow of M.A. students in economics. This will be unsound both on financial and academic grounds. For the course to become a viable academic and . . . professional attraction, the university should lay down strict conditions for admission and in any case similar to those observed in the postgraduate course in Economics.
2. There is no particular advantage in multiplying the labels of degrees unless the courses are differentiated in content as well as in the quality of training expected to be derived from the course. The course in Business Economics should then be properly designed and oriented to supply a trained product who is not available in the market.
3. The course should have to main tracks, viz., business statistics and business policies. If necessary, courses in these two areas, if not already available in the present syllabus of postgraduate courses in economics and commerce, may be designed to meet this need.
4. The University may also consider the possibility of introducing a year of study of M.Litt. or M.Phil. degree after postgraduate courses in Economics or Commerce with a view to providing training to students in specific requirements which are designed to be met by the present two year postgraduate course in Business Economics.
5. The course as offered at present needs drastic revision. The university may revise the present syllabus in Business Economics in the light of the recommendations given above and get it vetted by both academic and business experts.

- 6. The areas of knowledge and practice that should constitute the proper contents for Business Economics course should be identified and that attempts should be made to spell out the ways in which the course can be taught; whether this is done by instituting a new degree or by a proper mix of the existing courses or by instituting a M.Litt. or M.Phil. course after the postgraduate course in Economics and Commerce may be decided by the university.
- 7. The financial support needed for running the course will naturally depend on the pattern which the university may finally wish to implement. In the meantime, the Committee recommends support of two Readers for the course.

In this connection the following observations are also made:

- 1. The university has approved the appointment of one professor and three readers in the first year and three readers in the second year. These faculty members will be selected from Commerce and Economics streams.
- 2. At present this course is the joint responsibility of the Department of Commerce and Economics. Two papers in the first year i.e. Business Finance and Public Economics are being taught by the Department of Commerce and the other two papers i.e. Economics Analysis and Statistics are being taught by the Department of Economics. Senior faculty members of the two departments are doing lecture work in this course which is approximately three periods per paper. College teachers from Department of Commerce and Economics have been assigned tutorial work in these four papers. This teaching arrangement has been made pending appointment of regular faculty for this course.
- 3. In pursuance of the resolution of the Commission at its meeting held on 8th October, 1973 the Director of the South Campus, Delhi University accordingly sent a note indicating the requirements of the South Campus for the year 1974-75. The Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University has been informed that it would be desirable to have a detailed picture indicating the pattern of development in the South Delhi Campus atleast during the next five years or so. Further development in this regard is awaited.

The matter is placed before the Commission for Consideration.

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Annexure I to
Item No. 10

The Syllabi of the M.A. in Business Economics will consist of eight papers of which the following five would constitute compulsory papers:

- i. Economic Analysis
- ii. Statistics
- iii. Problem of Plan Formulation, implementation and Evaluation
- iv. Business Finance
- v. Public Economics
- vi. The remaining three papers would have to be selected by the candidates from the following list:
 - i. Problems of Money and Banking
 - ii. Transport Economics
 - iii. Marketing Management
 - iv. Business Administration and Management
 - v. International Economics
 - vi. Agricultural Organisation, Problems & Policies
 - vii. Industrial Structure and Organisation.

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Annexure-II to Item No. 10

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of Delhi University for starting a course in Business Economics at the South Delhi Campus.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to examine the proposal of Delhi University for starting a course in Business Economics at the South Delhi Campus:-

1. Professor M.V. Mathur,
Director,
National Staff College for
Educational Planners & Administrators,
New Delhi.
2. Professor Dool Singh,
Dean, Faculty of Commerce,
Kurukshetra University,
Kurukshetra.
3. Dr. V.B. Singh,
Department of Economics,
Lucknow University,
Lucknow.

The Committee visited the South Delhi Campus of the Delhi University on November 1, 1973. Dr. V.B. Singh could not attend the meeting. Professor Amrik Singh, Director, South Delhi Campus, Professor A.L. Nagar, Head of the Department of Economics, Dr. R.S. Nigam, Acting Head, Commerce Department of the main campus of the University and Professor M.C. Kapoor, Co-ordinator of the Economics Course at the South Delhi Campus represented the University.

Justification for the course:

The Committee was informed that the new course in Business Economics was designed to train professional economists for taking up careers in research departments in the government and semi-government organisations, industry and trade etc. The industry and business, according to the University representatives, had become conscious of the role of business and economic research both at macro and micro levels. The course in business economics was meant to train industrial economists for general and specific requirements of industry, trade and government. The course would also aim at training youngmen for taking up economic journalism as their career. It was pointed out that the present postgraduate course in economics was too theoretical for meeting the needs of business, industry and governmental agencies. It was, however, confirmed that the organisers of the course had not made any systematic study of the needs of the agencies whose needs were supposed to be met by the introduction of this course. It was also mentioned that the course would absorb the overflow of students in postgraduate courses in economics.

The course in Business Economics was started in South Delhi Campus from the current academic session and is the joint responsibility of the Departments of Commerce and Economics. Senior faculty members of the two departments are doing lecture work in the course and college teachers in commerce and economics have been assigned the tutorial work. The Committee was assured that the teachers of the two departments would always be available for consultation and other purposes as and when required.

Professor M.C. Kapoor raised some basic issues regarding the feasibility of multiplying un-differentiated courses. He pointed out that the South Delhi Campus was running at present two postgraduate courses, viz., M.Com. and Business Economics and another courses viz., M.B.A. would be started next year. He saw considerable duplication in these courses and saw no reason why the course in Business Economics should not be accommodated either in the M.Com. course which is running currently or in the M.B.A. course which would be started next year. He saw an artificial line of demarcation sought to be drawn among essentially similar degrees which were given different labels - M.Com., M.B.A., M.B.S., M.B.E., etc. Professor Kapoor stressed the fact that business education was one of the areas in which interaction among scholars and disciplines would be most fruitful and could be achieved if the course was offered within the ambit of the present postgraduate courses in Economics and Commerce.

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The Committee raised the question whether any 'announcement' of any kind was made to attract the students and whether the students were aware of the possibilities of the course and its employment potential. It was confirmed that no such announcement was made and that the students did raise some queries about the possibilities of employment. The representatives of the University also confirmed that the products of the M.A. course in Business Economics would not be eligible for appointment as lecturers in undergraduate courses in economics and commerce at the University or in its affiliated colleges. It was evident that the organisers of this course had not considered all the implications regarding the equivalence of this degree with other related degrees. It was also obvious that teaching as a career was blocked to the successful candidates in the course, that employment in the Government sector was a remote possibility, and that only the public and private sectors might consider the products of this course for employment, although they too would, in all probability, prefer good M.As. in economics. It was contended by the university representatives that the course was of a technical nature and with a strong professional bias in business and commerce. It, however, appeared that the university representatives were unwilling to approach the AICTE for its support and blessings in case the course was considered to be of technical - professional character. It, therefore, appeared that at this stage

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the course in Business Economics was neither completely academic nor wholly professional in character. If it was intended to subserve the needs of the business community, it was not clear how many leaders in business and industry, who are the potential employers, were consulted by the University before starting the course. The possibility of employment could have been enhanced if people already in service in government, public and private sectors were sponsored by the concerned agencies for training in specific areas and, as a token of their interest in this programme, offered some scholarships or stipends to the trainees.

Even otherwise also, there seems to be lack of sufficient professional coordination in the teaching of the course. For instance, the teaching is done exclusively by the staff of the Economics and Commerce Departments and there is not a single teacher of distinction drawn either from government or public or private sectors.

The Committee emphasised the following:-

i) The course should not be offered to accommodate the overflow of M.A. students in economics. This will be unsound both on financial and academic grounds. For the course to become available academic and professional attraction, the university should lay down strict conditions for admission and in any case similar to those observed in the postgraduate course in Economics. Only on that conditions will the course attract better students and good teachers. I may be mentioned here that the university authorities did concede that the quality of students admitted during the current academic session was not as good as it could have been.

ii) There is no particular advantage in multiplying the labels of degrees unless the courses are differentiated in content as well as in the quality of training expected to be derived from the course. If there is a real need for a course in Business Economics - and this must be scientifically ascertained - there should be real product differentiation. There is a felt need for graduates who have been specially educated and trained with practical bias in the application of analytical tools and skills to business problems in trade, commerce, industry both in public and private sectors as well as in economic journalism. The course in Business Economics should be properly designed and oriented to supply a trained product who is not available in the market. If, on the other hand, the content of the Business Economics course as offered at present can be taught as well by introducing minor modifications, say, by adjusting two optional papers in the existing M.A. Economics and M.Com. courses, this should be tried.

iii) It should be possible for the university to arrange a weekly two-hour seminar in the evenings which may be conducted by eminent practitioners in business, commerce, industry and by qualified teachers to bring depth and richness to teaching and to bring the student in contact with the realities of professional life.

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iv) The university may also consider the possibility of introducing a year of study of M.Litt. or M.Phil. degree after postgraduate courses in economics or commerce with a view to providing training to students in specific requirements which are designed to be met by the present two year postgraduate course in Business Economics.

v) The course as offered at present needs drastic revision no matter whether it is offered as an independent course or whether it is accommodated as a specialisation within the existing postgraduate courses in Economics and Commerce. The difficulty of changing the course in the middle of the session can be obviated by introducing the credit system. The Director agreed that this could be so. The University may revise the present syllabus in Business Economics in the light of the recommendations given above and get it vetted by both academic and business experts. If the courses are improved and redesigned there is no reason why the Delhi University and the colleges and even other universities should not welcome M.A. (Business Economics) for the post of Lecturers.

The committee would like to conclude that the areas of knowledge and practice that should constitute the proper contents for Business Economics course should be identified and that attempts should be made to spell out the ways in which the course can be taught; whether this is done by instituting a new degree or by a proper mix of the existing courses or by instituting a M.Litt. or M.Phil. course after the postgraduate course in economics and commerce may be decided by the University. The students and the faculty alike should be put into a continuous process of inter-action both among themselves and with the business community outside. The equivalence of this degree and related degrees should be carefully gone into

Prima facie

/ There is enough scope for development of a new quality programme in Business Economics provided suitable courses are developed by well-qualified teachers having fairly-good amount of practical experience of business problem. Such a programme is expected to be popular and may attract much better students than those who join the M.A. (Economics) or traditional M.Com. courses of the University.

The financial support needed for running the course will naturally depend on the pattern which the university may finally wish to implement. In the meantime the Committee recommends support of two Readers for the course. It is understood that the UGC has given similar support for running other courses in the South Delhi Campus.

The Committee is grateful to the Director of the South Delhi Campus and his staff for the courtesy and consideration shown to the members during their visit to the South Delhi Campus.

CONFIDENTIAL

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 11th February, 1974

Item No.11: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for financial assistance to meet the expenses of the Delhi University Students Union for the year 1973-74.

Delhi University has abrogated the constitution of the Students Union and granted an interim constitution pending the framing and adoption of a new constitution. Under the old and abrogated constitution there was a provision for membership fee of Rs.1/- per head per year from all such students of the university as were members of the College Union of various institutions admitted to the privileges of the university and who had decided to become members of the Delhi University Students Union. The University has further decided, while approving the Interim constitution, vide its E.C. Resolution No.401 dated the 27th September, 1973, that the funds required by the union for its activities be provided by the University from its own budget and that no membership fee be collected from students who become such members of the Union. In the light of this decision the university has to provide funds to the Union from the current financial year 1973-74. According to last year's statistics 44,000 students from 38 affiliated colleges were members of the University Union and the income from these students amounting to Rs.44,000 would not be coming forth to the Union due to the abrogation of the Constitution. Consequently upon this the university has to provide Rs.44,000/- this year (1973-74) to the Union. Apart from the salary of the staff, telephone expenses, and Election charges, all amounting to Rs.16,900 which are directly to be met from the Maintenance Grant.

In this connection, it was desired to have the present position of the Students Unions in other Central Universities. So far, the Aligarh Muslim University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, North-Eastern Hill University and Banaras Hindu University have sent the information. A summary of the information relating to each of these universities is given below:-

1. Aligarh Muslim University:

"The Students Union office is housed in a Building provided by the University. Every student is charged Rs.1/- per month for 11 months in a year. The University does not pay any amount to the student Union out of the Maintenance Grant of the University. An internal telephone is provided to the Union Building and Electricity charges are borne by the University".

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2. Jawaharlal Nehru University:

"Rs.8/- p.a. per student are collected as Union fee from the students, which constitute the funds of the students union. The university does not pay anything towards the union out of its own budget.

Students Union takes keen interest in extra-curricular activities such as sports, literary and cultural activities.

3. North-Eastern Hill University:

The University has reported that there is no Students Council, so far.

4. Banaras Hindu University:

According to the Constitution of the Banaras Hindu University Students Union every member has to pay Rs.1/- yearly as membership fee. The funds of the Union shall inter-alia, comprise of:-

- I. a) Voluntary Contribution, donations and grants.
 - b) Fees and other charges collected from members and associate members in accordance with the ordinances of the university.
 - c) Income from investments of money and from sale or hire of the properties of the Union.
- II. All voluntary contributions, donations and grants shall be made in favour of the "Banaras Hindu University Students Union".
- III. Funds collected for specific purpose, like celebrations of Saraswati Puja, Janamastami etc. shall not form part of the revenue of the Union.

The University has incurred out of the University funds, the following expenditure:-

1970-71	Rs.25,587.25
1971-72	Rs. 9,293.22
1972-73	Rs. 6,041.81
Estimates for 1973-74	Rs.11,600.00

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(CU)/DA(CU)

CONFIDENTIAL

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated: February 11, 1974

Item No.12: To consider the proposal of the Punjabi University for revising the staffing pattern for the research centre in physical education agreed to be established at the university with the Commission's assistance.

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The Commission appointed a Committee to examine the proposal of the Punjabi University for the establishment of a research centre in physical education at the university. The Commission considered the report of the Committee at its meeting held on 5th July, 1972 (Item No. 12). A copy of the note together with a copy of the report of the Committee placed before the Commission is attached (annexure).

The Commission accepted the report of the Committee and agreed to provide the following grants on cent per cent basis for a period of five years outside the 4th plan allocations:-

Non-recurring

Equipment : Rs.50,000/-

Recurring

Staff:

1. One Project Co-ordinator (Reader's scale)
2. Two Research Fellows @ Rs.500/-p.m.
3. Two Technical Assistants - Scale Rs.90-180.
4. Two Laboratory Assistants - Scale Rs.90-120.

The Commission desired that the expenditure on T.A. and contingencies may be met by the University/State Government.

The above decision was communicated to the Punjabi University in July, 1972. It was also brought to the notice of the University in September, 1972 that the expenditure on the appointments made in excess of the Commission's approval and the other expenditure outside the Commission's sanction will have to be met by the University out of its own resources.

While conveying its acceptance to the terms and conditions laid down by the Commission in respect of the above project and intimating that the scheme was started on 30th January, 1973, the Punjabi University has stated that the Standing Advisory Committee for the Research

Centre in Physical Education which included Director of National Institute of Sports, Patiala, Principal, Medical College, Patiala and other educationists has recommended the following staffing pattern for the centre:-

1. Project Co-ordinator (Rs.700-1250)	-	One
2. Research Fellows (one each in Physiology, Morphology, Nutrition and Yoga). (Rs.400-950)	-	Four
3. Research Assistants (Rs.300-800)	-	Two
4. Technical Assistants (Rs.160-400)	-	Two
5. Laboratory Assistants (Rs.110-200)	-	Two
6. Clerk-cum-Typist (Rs.120-250)	-	One
7. Peon (Rs. 70-100)	-	One

The Punjabi University has accordingly requested that in order to enable it to run the centre efficiently on scientific lines, the above-noted staffing pattern for the centre and the revised pay-scales of Technical Assistants and Laboratory Assistants (which are the sanctioned scales in the University) may be approved.

The financial commitment of the Commission for the posts already sanctioned and that for the posts now suggested by the University as worked out on the basis of minimum scale of pay and without allowances for the total period of five years would be as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the post already sanctioned	Amount involved	Name of the post now suggested by the University	Amount involved
1.	One Project Co-ordinator (Readers' scale).	Rs.*42,000	One Project Co-ordinator (Rs.700-1250)	Rs.42,000/-
2.	Two Research Fellows @ Rs.500 p.m.	Rs.60,000	Four Research Fellows (Scale Rs.400-950).	Rs.96,000/-
3.	Two Technical assistants (Scale Rs.90-180)	Rs.10,800	Two research assistants (Scale Rs.300-800)	Rs.36,000/-
4.	Two Laboratory assistants (Scale Rs.90-120)	Rs.10,800	Two Technical assistants (Scale Rs.160-400)	Rs.19,200/-
5.	-	-	Two Laboratory assistants (Scale Rs.110-200)	Rs.13,200/-
6.	-	-	One Clerk-cum-Typist (Scale Rs.120-250)	Rs.14,400/-
7.	-	-	One peon (Scale Rs.70-100).	Rs. 4,200/-
Total:-		<u>Rs.1,23,600/-</u>		<u>Rs.2,25,000/-</u>

* This has been calculated @ Rs.700/-p.m.

It will be seen from the above that in case the revised staffing pattern as suggested by the Punjabi University is accepted, it will entail an additional expenditure of Rs.1,01,400/- for the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.S.(SA)

'CHUGH'

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 5th July, 1972 vide Item No. 13.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th August, 1971, considered the proposal of the Panjabi University, Patiala for the establishment of a Research Centre in Sports and Physical Education and desired that the matter may be referred to an expert Committee. Accordingly, a committee consisting of the following members was appointed:-

1. Professor A.B. Lal,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur.
2. Dr. J.P. Thomas,
Principal,
YMCA College of Physical Education,
Madras.
3. Dr. B.K. Anand,
Professor and Head of the
Department of Physiology,
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
New Delhi.
4. Shri Karan Singh,
Director,
Physical Education,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.

The Committee visited the Punjabi University, Patiala on the 14th February, 1972, and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Principal, Medical College, Director, N.I.S., Patiala, representative of the State Government and Heads of the Departments of Physiology, Mathematics and Human Biology. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure). The main recommendations of the Committee are as under:-

1. The Committee recommends the proposal of the University as a pilot project and is of the opinion that the Punjabi University would be a suitable centre for research in physical education.
2. The Committee feels that there is a significant area in physical education fit for research. This research will not only be pure research in Human Biology but is calculated to help our sportsmen and the development of games and sports in the country.
3. The research in the field of Physical Education will have greater practical utility if it is inter-disciplinary in nature and multipurpose in outlook.

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4. The research centre may try to collect data on various physiological parameters in the Indian athletes and correlate these with the suitability or other-wise of the athletes for participation in different types of sports.
5. The Centre may be located in the department of Human Biology in the University.

The University should appoint an Advisory Committee to formulate policies and programmes for the Centre and to regulate its functioning and activities in a smooth manner so that the Centre is not unduly hampered by the rules, and regulations and procedures. A research centre needs greater autonomy in its day-to-day functioning and this can be brought about if it works under the guidance of a Committee. The Committee may consist of three to four members. The University may consider the appointment of one member having experience in medical profession, another member from the field of Physical Education, and a third one having knowledge of sports medicine, alongwith the Heads of the Department with which the Centre is attached. The Research Coordinator may function as ex-officio secretary of the Committee.

In view of the above the Committee recommends that the proposal of the Punjabi University, Patiala, for setting up a Research Centre be accepted and assistance towards the following items may be provided by the Commission:-

Non-Recurring:

For Equipments: Rs. 50,000/-
(In addition, Rs. 40,000/- may be made available by the Punjab Government and Rs. 50,000/- by the U.P.C., Patiala. If there is a further need, Rs. 10,000/- could be made available by the University out of its own resources).

Recurring:

Staff:-

1. One Project Coordinator in the Reader's scale.
 2. Two Research Fellows @ Rs. 500/- p.m.
 3. Two Technical Assistants Scale Rs. 20-180
 4. Two Laboratory Assistants Scale Rs. 90-120
 5. TA Rs. 10,000/- p.a.
 6. Contingencies Rs. 5,000/- p.a.
- Total Recurring (Staff) Rs. 31,000/- p.a.

If the scheme is approved, the Commission's assistance may be given for 5 years from the date of implementation on 100 per cent sharing basis.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(AI)/P.C.

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of Punjabi University, Patiala for setting up a Research Centre in Physical Education.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th August, 1971 considered the proposal of the Panjabi University, Patiala for the establishment of a Research Centre in sports and Physical Education and decided that the matter may be referred to an expert Committee. Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to visit the University and discuss the details of the proposal with the university authorities:-

1. Professor A.B. Jain,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur.
2. Dr. J.P. Thomas,
Principal,
YMCA College of Physical Education,
Madras.
3. Dr. B.K. Ahand,
Professor and Head of the
Department of Physiology,
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
New Delhi.
4. Shri Kanan Singh,
Director, Physical Education,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varansi.

The Committee visited the Panjabi University, Patiala on 14th February, 1972 and held discussions with Sardar Kirpal Singh Narang, Vice-Chancellor, Principal, Medical College, Director, M.I.S. Patiala representatives of the State Government and Heads of the Departments of Physiology, Mathematics and Human Biology. The Committee also went round the following institutions to have an estimate of the kind of collaboration that could be established in various wings interested in training and research in physical education.

1. Medical College, Patiala (Physiology Laboratory)
2. Government College of Physical Education.
3. State College of Education.
4. National Institute of Sports, Patiala.
5. University Department of Human Biology.

The observations and recommendations of the Committee are as under:-

(a) The Panjabi University, Patiala propose to set up a Research Centre to deal with problems of an applied nature and to undertake investigations in regard to the following areas:

1. Assessment of autonomic nervous patterns among athletes.
2. Methods of period i.e. checks through
 - (a) Measuring monosynaptic activity.
 - (b) Measuring reaction time.
 - (c) inhibitory process as evoked by change in the alpha rhythm.
3. Experimentation with relaxation exercise therapy in combating fatigue.
4. Autonomic nervous system conditioning.

The Committee is inclined to support the proposal of the University for a variety of considerations. Firstly, the University Grants Commission attaches high priority to the development of physical education in the universities and regards it as an essential and integral part of education and human development. Secondly, universities in modern times have a great responsibility towards society and neighbourhood and they have to try to meet their obligations through teaching, research and extension. Of these functions, research occupies a unique place, as without continuous search for new knowledge, teaching and extension programmes are likely to suffer. In India, there has been practically no research in physical education, unlike the situation in countries like the U.S.A., USSR, FRG, C.D.R. etc. where great stress is laid on physical education and its development through research leading to new scientific techniques. Thirdly, the Punjabi University was started in 1962 with the specific object of establishing a campus university for the furtherance of research. The University campus is spread over an area of 310 acres in quiet surroundings away from the din and bustle of the city. The University already has a well-developed department of physical education and it has already done some research work in physical education by introducing in 1968 research methods and thesis as compulsory subjects for M.Ed. students.

It has also to be noted that the proposal of the Punjabi University for setting up a Research Centre was supported by the UGC Standing Committee on Physical Education at its meeting held on 5th May, 1971. The Committee recommended the proposal as a pilot project and felt that the Punjabi University would be a suitable centre for the project if the collaboration of other institutions in its vicinity could be ensured. Another advantage of locating the proposed Centre at Patiala would be the availability of subjects for experimentation for a continuous period of five years, in view of the fact that the diploma and degree courses offered by the Government College of Physical Education, Patiala give scope for study stretching over five years.

(b) After a careful examination of the kind of research work that is being done by the National Institute of Sports and the College of Physical Education, the Committee felt that there certainly does exist an exciting area in physical education in which research can be carried out successfully. This research will not only be pure research in Human Biology but is calculated to help our sportsmen and the development of games and sports in the country. It needs to be emphasised that research in the field of physical education will have greater practical utility if it is inter-disciplinary in nature and multi-purpose in outlook. Some such areas in which research can be pursued fruitfully by the Centre are indicated below:-

1. Diet, as per conditions in our country.
2. Effect of Yogic exercises on suppleness of muscles.
3. Pranayam and other Yogic breathing exercises useful for sports.
4. Yogic concentration and its effect on sports.

The above list is only illustrative. It may however be added that this centre may also try to collect data on various physiological parameters in the Indian athletes and correlate these with the suitability or otherwise of the athletes for participation in different types of sports. Collection of such data may prove quite helpful for future studies.

(c) In the original proposal of the University, it had been suggested that the research centre in physical education may be located either in the Medical College or in the National Institute of Sports, or in the College of Physical Education. The University, however, realised that a Centre of Research like the one envisaged by it should be established as a part of the university if it has to function effectively and make an impact on the development of physical education. It was for this reason that the University later revised its proposal and suggested the location of the Centre in the Department of Human Biology in the University itself. The Committee fully supports the idea of locating the Centre in the University.

The question of location may however be decided by the University, keeping in view the observations of the Committee so long as the active collaboration and assistance of the various institutions located at Patiala are ensured.

(d) The Committee suggests that the University should take steps, from the very beginning, to ensure that the Department of Human Biology and other institutions like the Medical College, the National Institute of Sports and the College of Physical Education collaborate effectively in this effort. In this connection, the

Committee was happy to note that the Faculty of Medical College as well as the State Administration assured unstinted help in the matter of research facilities and research guidance. The Committee also had an opportunity of seeing the laboratories and apparatus in the Medical College, the National Institute of Sports and the College of Education. It seems fairly reasonable to assume that coordination would be possible between all these institutions both in regard to man-power as well as physical facilities.

(c) The Committee further suggests that the College of Physical Education and the National Institute of Sports should take advantage of the Research Centre in the University and refer actual concrete problems for investigation by it. This would give a practical orientation to the investigations and researches that may be conducted by the Centre and would also establish fruitful liaison among the various institutions. In fact, the institutions referred to above could serve as a laboratory for the Centre.

(f) The Committee is further of the view that the University should appoint an advisory committee to formulate policies and programmes for the Centre and to regulate its functioning and activities in a smooth manner so that the Centre is not unduly hampered by the rules, and regulations and procedures laid down for the teaching departments. A research centre needs greater autonomy in its day-to-day functioning and this can be brought about if it works within the framework of an advisory committee. Since the Committee would deal with matters of a professional and specialised nature, the Committee may consist of three to four members. The University may consider the appointment of one member having experience in the medical profession, another member from the field of physical education, and a third one having knowledge of sports medicine, alongwith the Head of the Department with which the Centre is attached. The Research Coordinator may function as Ex-officio Secretary of the Committee.

Keeping in view the considerations pointed out above, the Committee recommends that the proposal of the Panjab University, Patiala for setting up a Research Centre may be accepted and assistance towards the following items may be provided by the Commission:-

Non-Recurring:

For equipment: Rs. 50,000/- by the Commission.

In addition, Rs. 10,000/- may be made available by the Punjab Government and Rs. 50,000/- by the N.I.S., Patiala. In case there is further need, Rs. 10,000/- could be made available by the University out of its own resources.

Recurring:

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Staff:-

1. One project Coordinator in the Reader's scale.
2. Two Research Fellows @ Rs.500/- p.m.
3. Two Technical Assistants (* As applicable to other such personnel working in Punjabi University).
(Scale - *)
4. Two Laboratory Assistants
(Scale - *)
T.A. Rs.10,000/- p.a.
Contingencies Rs. 5,000/- p.a.

The scheme may be reviewed after two years and before the second phase of the scheme is taken up. If the scheme is approved, the Commission's assistance may be given for 5 years from the date of implementation.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 11.2.1974.

Item No. 14: To consider the proposal regarding taking over of the Dyal Singh College by the University of Delhi - Transfer of assets and liabilities to the University.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3.5.1972 (Item No. 96) considered the proposal of the University of Delhi to take over Dyal Singh College, Deshbandu College, Ram Lal Anand College and F.G.D.A.V. College to run as University maintained institutions and the Commission resolved as under:-

"The Commission at its meeting on 5th April, 1972 considered the proposal of the Delhi University that the four colleges under reference be run by the University as maintained colleges, subject to the approval of the UGC and Government of India". The Commission noted that as regards the Dyal Singh College and the Deshbandhu College, the Ministry of Education desired that these may be taken over by the University. The Commission resolved at the April, 1972 meeting that financial legal and academic implications of the proposed take over be examined. It was important to formulate a general policy, as it was likely that other colleges may also seek transfer to the University.

The Commission considered the letter of the 26th April, 1972 from the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University. In view of the special circumstances the Commission would have no objection to the proposed take over of the colleges by the University provided this had the approval of the Government. The Government may be apprised by the University of the additional funds that would be required for the purpose".

Deshbandu College and the Ram Lal Anand College have since been taken over by the University of Delhi. The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has also conveyed its no objection to the Dyal Singh College being taken over by the University in view of the resolution passed by the Dyal Singh College Trust Society at its meeting held on 17th November, 1973 agreeing to transfer the endowment funds amount to Rs. 2,40,000/- to the University and also the assets including land and buildings, which stand in the name of the Dyal Singh College, New Delhi. The University, will, of course, take over all the liabilities of the Dyal Singh College with effect from 17th November, 1973, which shall be treated as the date for the purpose of acquisition of liabilities and assets of the College. The University will, however, not make any payment of the Trust Society on account of any loans taken by it in the past or any other liabilities that may be shown in the balance sheet for 1972-73.

contd..

The Ministry has requested the Commission to advise the University of Delhi to complete the necessary formalities involved in taking over of the college with effect from the aforesaid date under intimation to the Ministry.

The Trust of the Dyal Singh College provided an endowment fund of Rs.2,40,000/- against Rs.3,00,000/- as prescribed in University ordinance. No compensation has to be paid to the Trust towards the expenditure incurred towards their share for the purchase of land, construction of college buildings and college canteen. The following statement would indicate the position regarding the expenditure incurred by the college and grant paid by the Commission in respect of the above three projects:-

	<u>Total expenditure</u> Rs.	<u>Commission's share</u> Rs.	<u>Grant paid</u> Rs.	<u>Balance payable if any</u> Rs.
Land.	87,000/-	43,500/-	43,500/-	-
12,36,733/77 (College Bulds.incl. Science Block).		6,42,445/88	5,55,000/-	87,445/33
Rs. 67,704/35 (College Canteen).		33,852/18	22,000/-	<u>11,852/18</u> <u>- 99,298.06</u>

Further grant of Rs.99,298/06 payable to the college towards Commission's 50% share for the expenditure incurred on the construction of college buildings and canteen, as indicated above, would not be paid now. The amount of Rs.99,298/06 may be adjusted by the University out of the endowment fund of Rs.2,40,000/- being transferred to it in addition to any other liability to be discharged after the take over of the college by the University.

Accounts of the 'on account' grants paid to the Dyal Singh College upto the year 1971-72 stand finalised. The audited accounts of the college for 1972-73 have not so far been received from the University of Delhi. On receipt of these accounts, the same would be examined and admissible maintenance grant for 1972-73 determined. The Commission has paid an 'on account' grant of Rs. 12,04,510/- to the Dyal Singh College for 1972-73. Any further grant payable to the College for 1972-73 or any unspent balance available with the college out of the 'on account' grant of Rs. 12,04,510/- for 1972-73 will have to be decided on finalisation of the accounts for 1972-73 yet to be received from the University of Delhi.

For the current year (1973-74) the Commission has so far paid an 'on account' maintenance grant of Rs.15,38,837/- to the Dyal Singh College as indicated below:-

contd...

By cash payment = Rs. 12,92,510/-

By adjustment out of the previous balance of Rs. 7,38,977/- available with the College. =Rs. 2,46,327/-

Rs. 15,38,837/-

Admissible amount on the basis of anticipated maintenance grant worked on the Revised Estimates of the College for 1973-74 Rs. 13,67,731/-

Paid in excess so far. Rs. 1,71,106/-

Balance of Rs. 4,92,650/- available with the college out of the excess grant of Rs. 7,38,977/- has to be adjusted in subsequent years i.e. @ Rs. 2,46,325/- in each of the next two years (1974-75, & 1975-76) as per the present orders. The excess accumulation of the grant of Rs. 7,38,977/- is mainly on account of the reasons that the college had appointed excess teachers over and above the prescribed teacher pupil ratio which the Commission has not been accepting for purpose of grant-in-aid. The excess teachers were on the strength of the/previous years, but services of the excess teachers, being confirmed in their service could not be terminated which even otherwise was also difficult as stated by the college. The details of excess grant of Rs.7,38,977/- available with the college are as under:-

Ilegal to release Commission the

1968-70	Rs. 80,500/-
1970-71	Rs. 1,05,721/-
1971-72	Rs. 4,56,166/-
1972-73 (Adjusted from the 'on account grant paid for 1972-73 pending the receipts finalisation of the accounts).	Rs. 96,590/-

Rs. 7,38,977/-

In view of the transfer of all assets and liabilities of the college to the University of Delhi on its taking over the college, the above amount would not be recoverable in addition to the amount that may come to light on finalisation of the Accounts of the college for 1972-73.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS/DS(CU)

Yadav

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI

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Meeting:
Dated : 11.2.1974.

Item No. 15: To consider the proposals of Ranchi and Mysore Universities for acquiring TDC-312 Computers.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th July, 1972 (Item No.105) considered the question of development of computer facilities in the Universities and resolved that the assistance towards development of computer facilities in the universities is outside the Fourth Plan allocation. Subsequently, the proposals received from the universities have been considered in consultation with the Department of Electronics, Government of India and necessary grants have been provided.

The Commission earlier accepted a request from the Bihar State University Commission had agreed to provide a computer which could be used by all the universities in Bihar State. The Department of Electronics, then suggested that a TDC-312 Computer can be obtained for the universities in Bihar State. The universities in Bihar were therefore requested to send a joint proposal for consideration by the Commission. However, only Ranchi University came forward with the detailed proposal. Other universities in Bihar State did not pursue the matter further.

(A) Proposal of Ranchi University:

The proposal of the Ranchi University was examined in consultation with the Department of Electronics. The Department of Electronics has now advised that Ranchi University could obtain a TDC-312 Computer, an integrated circuit version of TDC-12. Ranchi University was requested to contact the Electronics Corporation of India, Hyderabad and submit a detailed estimate for consideration by the Commission. A copy of the letter received from the Vice-Chancellor, Ranchi University indicating details of the configuration, cost etc. for the computer is enclosed as an Annexure-I. Financial implications involved are as follows:-

Non-Recurring:

Phase-I	Rs. 4,22,529/-
Phase-II	Rs. 12,56,361/-
Air Conditioning etc.	Rs. 50,000/-
Total:	<u>Rs. 17,20,890/-</u>

Contd...

(34)

Recurring.

(a)	Maintenance	Rs.30,000/-
(b)	Stationery, cards etc.	Rs.25,000/-
(c)	Staff.	
	(1) Machine operator	
	(2) Card Punch Operator	Rs.25,000/-
	(3) Programmer.	
	Total:	<u>Rs.80,000/-</u>

The Vice-Chancellor has requested that the immediate expenditure involved is only about Rs.4.1 lakhs for the 1st Phase of the installation and the Commission could agree to this amount and the annual maintenance grant, so that the 1st Phase can be installed before March, 1974.

(B) Proposal of Mysore University.

A proposal received from the Mysore University for computer facilities was earlier discussed at the joint meeting of the representatives of the department of Electronics, University Grants Commission and Universities. The Commission at its meeting held on 6th December, 1972 (Item.97) considered the general suggestions regarding development of computer facilities for various Universities. It was recommended that Mysore University could consider going in for TDC-12 computer. The detailed proposal received from the university was referred to the department of Electronics. . . . for advice. The details of configuration etc. as recommended by the department are given in Annexure-II.

The Mysore University has also forwarded, the financial implications of obtaining TDC-312 Computer from the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. Hyderabad. The First Phase of this involves a capital expenditure of Rs.4 lakhs, besides recurring expenditure for maintenance etc.

The University has not indicated details of recurring expenditure. Since the configuration etc. of this computer is similar to that proposed for Ranchi University, the recurring expenditure is expected to be of the same order i.e. 30,000 per annum.

The financial implications of the first phase, if accepted would be as follows for both the Universities:-

<u>Non-Recurring</u> <u>Phase-I,</u>	<u>Ranchi</u> <u>University</u>	<u>Mysore</u> <u>University.</u>
	Rs.4,22,529/-	About Rs.4.1 lakhs.
<u>Recurring.</u>	Rs. 80,000/-	Not indicated but would be about Rs.30,000/-p.a.

The proposals of Ranchi and Mysore Universities for obtaining TDC-312 computers as recommended by the department of electronics are placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(SC.I)/DS(S)

Copy of letter D.O. No.F. Phy.PG.26/74 dt. 9.1.1974 from Shri R.S. Mandal, Vice-Chancellor, Ranchi University, Ranchi addressed to Dr. George Jacob, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi. (35)

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Kindly refer to your D.O. letter of November 21, 1973 regarding Computer facilities in the Ranchi University. Subsequently a letter was received from the University Grants Commission (No.F. 18-1/70(Sc.i) dated 18.12.73) advising the Ranchi University to contact M/s.E.C.I.L., Hyderabad and to send a revised proposal in respect of the T.D.C. 312 Computer system which is an integrated circuit version of T.D.C. 12 system.

The revised proposals for the T.D.C.312 systems are now being sent herewith (Appendix). The proposals (configuration etc.) have been prepared in consultation with M/s. E.C.I.L., Hyderabad. The matter was discussed at Ranchi when the firm had sent one of their representatives Mr. K.R.K. Vithal.

From the details of the proposal it would appear that only a sum of Rs. 4.1 lacs (Ex-factory, exclusive of taxes) non-recurring is required for the first phase of the installation. A sum of Rs. 0.5 lacs non-recurring would be needed for air- conditioning etc. of the installation. A sum of Rs. 0.8 lacs would be required as recurring grant for the maintenance (staff and other facilities).

Considering the the importance of having Computer facility at least in one University of Bihar, the above amount can not be said to be large. It does not appear necessary for the proposal to wait for the Fifth Plan period and I would request you to kindly make a non- plan allocation to this University right now so that the first phase can be installed before March 1974.

With your personal experience of the Universities in Bihar it can be anticipated that a sizeable amount of the U.G.C. Fourth Plan allocation will remain un-utilised and out of the above if this modest sum could be diverted as a non- plan allocation it would be a great held to research in the Universities of Bihar. After we receive your sanction, immediate steps would be taken to contact M/s. E.C.I.L., Hyderabad for finalisation of the installation.

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COMPUTER CENTRE FOR RANCHI UNIVERSITY

- A. There is an urgent need for the establishment of a Computer Centre in Ranchi with two-fold objectives in view:-
1. Teaching of Computer Science and Computer Programming.
 2. (i) Undertaking all scientific calculation of the Science departments of the Universities/ Technical Institutions/ Government laboratories. (ii) As a natural corollary to 2(i) above, doing data *processing for Social Science departments in Computer Science, very important by itself, which must be started in Ranchi, there is also the need for making available computer facilities at one centralized place. None of the Universities, would be able to afford a computer out of its own resources because of the high costs and the recurring expenditure on (i) maintenance/ operational staff (ii) ancillaries(auxiliaries).

As foreign exchange now has become scarce the Ministry of Education has allocated for Ranchi an indigenously manufactured TDC-312 Computer system and the proposal has also been cleared by the Department of Electronics, Government of India.

As such, all work for Computer has to be geared/ oriented round the TDC-312 System and in the following pages, the TDC-312 System is described together with the estimates of cost (non-recurring) and costs involved in the maintenance of such a Computer Centre for Ranchi.

The TDC-312 Computer System (Manufactured by Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. Hyderabad).

The TDC-312 is a 12 bit, high speed, third generation Computer using 2's complement arithmetic. The basic core memory is 4096 (4k) words and the memory is optionally expandable to a TDC-312 can handle a variety of Input-Output devices and as many as 31 I/O devices can be connected to the I/O bus of the computer.

The computer features 12 levels of programmed priority Interrupt and Data Interrupt facility for fast data transfer between the computer memory and certain high speed peripheral devices.

What it can do?

The system is being proposed to be installed in two phases, because of the different delivery time.

contd...

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The system with its ultimate capacity would be useful for research, education and training and for statistical analysis and tabulation of examination results etc. The offer is made in two phases as the delivery periods are different and also the procuring of the system as in Phase-I would help to familiarise the users of the computer. The configuration suggested in phase-I can be used for research and training. With the addition of other peripherals and additional memory as in Phase-II, the system can be used for the other applications mentioned above.

Maintenance.

The systems are well supported with extensive software packages. The systems are covered with a guarantee of 6 months from the date of installation during which time all maintenance will be done free of cost by the manufacturers. The maintenance after the guarantee period can be undertaken by the customer either on per call basis or on an annual contract basis. However the manufacturer will provide free training for 2 or 3 persons on both software and hardware aspects.

Floor Area required by installation.

The total approximate area required will be about 2000 sq.ft., and the current requirement will be about 40 sq.ft., for the system in the final phase. It is also required to have air-conditioning. The requirement is for ten capacity.

Phase-I.

Cost Non-Recurring

S.No.	Description	Qty.	Total Price in Rs
1.	TDC-312 Central Processor Unit.	1	1,14,000
2.	4K memory	2	1,23,500
3.	Memory Extension Control	1	4,750
4.	Extended Arithmetic Unit.	1	9,500
5.	ASR-35 teletypewriter HSR, HSP alongwith Controller.	1	1,36,920
6.	ASR-33 teletypewriter- (off-line)	1	15,232
7.	Hardware bootstrap loader	1	2,375
			<hr/>
			4,06,277
Approximate charges towards packing, forwarding, freight and Insurance (at 4%).			<hr/>
			13,252
			<hr/>
			4,22,529
			<hr/>

Phase-II.

S.No.	Description	Qty.	Total Price in Rs.
			4,22,529 (from Phase-I)
8.	Additional 4K Memory	3	1,85,250
9.	Card Reader (400 cpm) along with controller.	1	77,840
10.	Line Printer (300 lpm) along with controller	1	3,08,450
11.	Magnetic Tape Drives	4	2,72,000
12.	Magnetic Tape Controller		95,000
13.	Racks (6)&Power supplies(2) for above.		40,000
			9,78,540
Approximate charges towards packing, forwarding, freight and insurance (at 4%)			39,142
			10,17,682

III Essential to Phase II:

(a) Card Punch (ICL)-100 C.P.M.(4)	1,62,070
(b) Sorter (IBM)	19,721
(c) Printing Card Punch	56,888
Total:	2,38,679

IV. Air conditioning, False, Floor Modification of room etc.(NR) 0.50 lakhs

V. Recurring.

(a) Maintenance	0.30 lakhs
(b) Stationary. Cards etc.	0.25 lakhs
(c) Staff: (a) Machine Operator (scale 250-500)(1)	0.05 lakhs
(b) Card Punch operators (scale 200-350) (2)	0.07 lakhs
(c) Programmer. (Scale 800-1250) (1)	0.13 lakhs

Total 0.80 lakhs

Abstract

Non-Recurring	1	17,28,890
Recurring.	2	80,000

- (a) The cost of Computer may be met out of U.G.J. Non-plan allocation to the Ranchi University.
- (b) The manufacturers of TDC-312 have agreed to take payment on staggered basis i.e. in instalments. So the commitment in the year 1973-74 may be not more than 4-5 lacs.

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- (c) The TDC-312 will be installed at Ranchi but the facilities will be shared by all the Universities of Bihar.
- (d) Similar non-plan allocations for Computer Centre have already been made by the U.G.C. to:
 - (i) University of Jodhpur.
 - (ii) University of Karnatak.
 - (iii) Osmania University.

There is no reason why Ranchi University in Bihar should not get a similar facility and similar grant.

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Copy of letter No.94(5)/72-DE, dated 18th January, 74 addressed to Shri A.G. Deshmukh, Education Officer, University Grants Commission, New delhi received from Shri P.K. Srivastava, Scientific Officer, Government of India, Department of Electronics, Vigyan Bhavan Annexe, New Delhi-110011.

Sub: Computer Centre for University of Mysore.

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Kindly refer to your letter No.F.18-1/70(Sc.1) dated 15th December, 1973.

The following configuration for a TDC-312 computer system which should be suitable for the University environment is suggested at Mysore to enable computer activity to be built up in a phased manner:-

Configuration for Phase-I.

- 8K memory
- Fast Hardware multiply/divide
- Floating Point Hardware
- Card Reader-1
- Line Printer-1
- High speed paper tape reader-1
- Teletypes-2 (for console typewriter).

In a subsequent phase, the system can be expanded.

1. Memory augmentation by 8K or change to TDC-16 present with 16K memory.
 2. A (i) Tape Control Unit-1.
(ii) Tape Transport-2
- OR
- B.(i) Disk Control Unit-1.
(ii) Disk drives -2

Software:

- Batch operating system
- Compiler FORTRAN, BASIC
- Assembler
- Simulator
- Business Packages
- Scientific Sub-routine library.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: February 11, 1974

Item No. 16: To consider fresh proposals regarding implementation of University Leadership Projects in certain departments under College Science Improvement Programme.

held on 28th May, 1973, considered the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on College Science Improvement Programme at its meeting held on 14th April, 1973. The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee.

The Committee interalia recommended that the following universities may be requested to send proposals for taking up University Leadership Projects in subjects mentioned against each and the proposals formulated by these 12 university departments may be examined by the Commission subsequently.

1. Physics Poona, Panjab, Nagpur and Kerala Universities.
2. Chemistry Madras, Gorakhpur, Rajasthan and Andhra Universities.
3. Biological Sciences Patna and Gujarat Universities.
4. Mathematics Bombay and Madras Universities

In pursuance of the above decision of the Commission, concerned university departments were requested to send detailed proposals in this regard. The University of Kerala, however, informed that it was not in a position to take up this programme related to undergraduate teaching in Physics. The proposals received from (a) Madras - (Mathematics) and Bombay (Mathematics) (b) Gujarat (Bio-Sciences) and (c) Madras (Physical Chemistry) require further discussion and revision also. The proposal from Patna University (Bio-Sciences) is awaited. The other six proposals which have been drawn up in accordance with the objectives/guidelines of College Science Improvement Programme - ULP, have been scrutinised and the financial implication involved in the implementation of the University Leadership Projects spread over a period of three years is indicated as below against each:-

(42)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Financial estimates in the proposals</u>	<u>Amount recommended</u>
Physics	Panjab	Rs. 35,22,000	Rs. 10,00,000
	Poona	Rs. 19,65,000	Rs. 7,75,000
	Nagpur	Rs. 10,50,000	Rs. 8,00,000
<u>Chemistry</u>	Gorakhpur	Rs. 21,86,760	Rs. 8,50,000
	Rajasthan	Rs. 11,40,000	Rs. 8,00,000
	Andhra	Rs. 19,24,000	Rs. 8,14,000
<u>Total:</u>			<u>Rs. 50,39,000</u>

The details of the activities and programmes to be undertaken by each of the above six university departments under the College Science Improvement Programme - ULP are given in the Annexure-I.

Information regarding University Leadership Projects approved earlier and currently being implemented is given in Annexure-II. Proposals received from the universities for inclusion of additional colleges under College Science Improvement Programme - selected Colleges Project will be considered by the Standing Committee on the COSIP at its next meeting.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO (Sc. III) / DS (S)

University	Department	Project Co-ordinator	No. of college Departments	Activities/Programmes	Financial requirements	Amount recommended
Punjab	Physics	Prof. H.S. Mans	30	University Department		
		Head of the Department of Physics		1. (a) Staff (Academic)		
				(i) Ground working & Planning	Rs.1,02,000	Rs. 25,000/-
				(ii) Improvement in Course Content teaching & Evaluation Methods.	Rs.5,92,000	Rs.1,00,000/-
				(b) Staff (Administrative).	Rs.1,14,000	Rs. 50,000/-
				2. Establishment of a Resource Centre.	Rs.6,14,000	-----
				3. Refresher Courses/Seminars/Workshops	Rs.3,00,000	Rs.1,50,000/-
				4. Research Participation by teachers.	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.1,00,000/-
				5. Training of Laboratory Personnel from colleges	Rs. 75,000	Rs. 50,000/-
				6. Publication/Production of written material	Rs.1,15,000	Rs. 50,000/-
				7. Bulletin (Quarterly)	Rs. 30,000	-----
				8. Travel	Rs. 50,000	-----
				9. Contingent expenses	Rs.1,00,000	-----
				10. Evaluation	Rs. 30,000	-----
				<u>College Departments:</u>		
				Laboratory & Library Improvement Programme	Rs.12,00,000	Rs.4,00,000/-
				Other Expenses		Rs. 75,000/-
				Total:-	Rs.35,22,000	Rs.10,00,000/-

P.T.O.

(44)

College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Project

University	Department	Project Co-Ordinator	College Department-ments.	Activities/Programmes	Financial requirements	Amount recommended
Coona	Physics	Prof. M.R. Bhiday	32	<u>University Department</u>		
		Head of the Department of Physics		Staff	Rs. 5,10,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000
				Vacation Institutes.	Rs. 3,00,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000
				Research Activities by College Teachers.	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 50,000
				Collection of Teaching aids.	Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000
				Publication of News Bulletin.	Rs. 45,000/-	Rs. 15,000
				<u>Colleges' Requirements:</u>		
				Laboratory Improvement Programme.	Rs. 8,60,000/-	Rs. 3,00,000
				Other expenses		Rs. 60,000
				Total :-	<u>Rs. 19,65,000/-</u>	<u>Rs. 7,75,000</u>

P.T.O.

University Department	Project Co-ordinator	No. of College Departments.	Activities/ Programme.	Financial Requirements	Amount recommended
Nagpur	Physics Prof. C. Mande Head of the Department of Physics.	22	<u>University Department</u>		
			1. Staff (Academic). for writing books, Developing Syllabus, Curriculum & demonstration apparatus etc.	Rs. 3,06,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/-
			2. Summer Institute/ Seminar etc.	Rs. 1,95,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
			3. Teachers' direct participation in college education	Rs. 1,60,000/-	- - - - -
			4. Workshop	Rs. 2,25,000/-	Rs. 75,000/-
			5. Reference Library	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-
			6. Consultation	Rs. 36,000/-	Rs. - - - -
			7. Publication & Stationary	Rs. 1,68,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
			8. Office expenditure	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 25,000/-
			<u>Colleges' requirements.</u>		
			Laboratory & Library Improvements	- - -	Rs. 3,00,000/-
			Other expenses	- - -	Rs. 70,000/-
			Total :-	<u>Rs. 10,50,000/-</u>	<u>Rs. 8,00,000/-</u>

P.T.O.

(46)

University Department	Project Co-ordinator	No. of College Department	Activities/ Programme	Financial requirements	Amount recommended
Dehra Dun	Chemistry	Prof. R.P. Rastogi	33 University Department		
		Head of the Department of Chemistry	<u>requirements</u>	Rs.	Rs.
			Library	60,000	60,000
			Teaching Aids	60,000	50,000
			Equipment	4,50,000	80,000
			Staff (Academic)	1,39,200	1,00,000
			Staff (Administrative)	33,600	30,000
			Staff (Technical)	77,700	55,000
			Seminar	20,000	--
			Research	30,000	20,000
			Contingencies & Stationery	36,000	--
			<u>Colleges Requirements:</u>		
			Laboratory & Library improvement Programme	6,82,500	3,00,000
			Staff	2,42,760	--
			Seminar	1,05,000	--
			Financial Assistance for Research	1,05,000	50,000
			Chemicals and contingency	1,05,000	50,000
			Other expenditure	---	65,000
			Total:	21,86,760	8,50,000

P.T.O.

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University	Department	Project Co-ordinator	No. of College Department	Activities/Programme	Financial Requirement	Amount recommended
Andhra	Chemistry	Prof. L. Ramachandra Rao Head of the Department of Chemistry	55	<u>University Departments</u>		
				Curriculum Development Programme.	Rs. 23,000	Rs. 23,000
				Laboratory Equipment.	Rs. 2,80,400	Rs. 50,000
				Improvement of Library facilities.	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 50,000
				Teacher Exchange Programme.	Rs. 93,000	Rs. 50,000
				Research Participation Programme.	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000
				Staff	Rs. 1,59,600	Rs. 1,00,000
				<u>College Department :</u>		
				Curriculum Development Programme.	Rs. 22,000	Rs. 10,000
				Supply of equipment and /	Rs. 10,75,000	Rs. 3,00,000
		Library books		Short-term	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
				Refresher Courses.	Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 10,000
				Teacher Exchange Programme.	Rs. 57,000	Rs. 57,000
				Research Participation Programme.	Rs. 24,000	Rs. 24,000
				Other expenses	Rs. - - -	Rs. 40,000
Total:					Rs. 19,24,000	Rs. 8,14,000

UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP PROJECT APPROVED

S.No.	Name of the University	Department
1.	Andhra University	Physics
2.	Gujarat University	Mathematics
3.	Madurai University	Mathematics
4.	Panjab University	Mathematics
5.	Poona University	Chemistry
6.	Osmania University	Chemistry
7.	Madurai University	Biological Sciences
8.	Panjab University	Chemistry
9.	Mysore University	Physics
10.	Madras University	Botany
11.	Rajasthan University	Physics
12.	Bangalore University	Mathematics
13.	Mecrut University	Botany
14.	Mecrut University	Mathematics

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:
Dated : February 11, 1974

Item No.17: To consider proposals of the North-Eastern Hill University for creation of some teaching posts in the Departments of Arts & Science and Post-graduate Department of English.

.....

The North-Eastern Hill University has sent the following two proposals:-

(1) Creation of one Professorship in each of the under mentioned 14 Departments:-

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Political Science | (viii) Mathematics. |
| (ii) History | (ix) Physics. |
| (iii) Economics.. | (x) Chemistry. |
| (iv) Education | (xi) Geography. |
| (v) Philosophy. | (xii) Zoology. |
| (vi) Sociology. | (xiii) Botany. |
| (vii) Cultural -
Anthropology | (xiv) Geology. |

(2) Creation of the following posts for the Post-graduate Department of English.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| (i) Professor | One |
| (ii) Readers | Two |
| (iii) Lecturers | Four. |

2. As regards the proposal at (1) above, it has been stated that the Planning Board and Executive Council of the University, approved of in November, 1973, organizing post-graduate studies in the following schools in the University:

1. School of Languages
2. School of Social Sciences.
3. School of Life Sciences.
4. School of Environmental Sciences.
5. School of Physical Sciences.
6. School of Medical Sciences.
7. School of Agricultural Sciences.
3. School of Education.

3. The Planning Board and the Executive Council have also stressed the urgency of appointing Professors in the 14 subjects mentioned in para 1 above so that the Professors could work closely with the convenors of the core committees appointed to study each of the proposed schools in depth.

4. The University feels that these professors should be available soon so that the postgraduate work in the University commences from the next academic year. It has also

contd..

(51)

been stated that there are no State Universities in the four units within the jurisdiction of that University where the students in the 22 affiliated colleges could look for facilities of Post-graduate courses. A copy of the letter dated January, 1974 received from the University in this regard is attached (Annexure-1).

5. Regarding the other proposal at item No.(2) in para one above it has been stated that the Planning Board of the University meeting as the Academic Council approved the starting of the postgraduate classes for English from October, 1973 in collaboration with the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad and sanctioned the following posts:-

(a)	Professor	One
(b)	Readers	Two
(c)	Lecturers	Four.

6. The University has approached the Commission for sanction of the above posts urgently as it has to begin immediate preparation for conducting both the First and Second Post-graduate classes from the next academic year. The University has already appointed two lecturers with the approval of the Director of the Central Institute of English and advertised the remaining posts in anticipation of the Commission's sanction. A copy of the letter dated January, 1974 received from the University in this regard is attached (Annexure-II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(CU)/DS(CU)

(52)

Annexure-I to Item No. 17

Copy of letter No. nil dated January 1974 received from Shri Chandran D.S. Devanosen, Vice-Chancellor, North-Eastern Hill University addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Subject: Proposals for Postgraduate Studies in the North-Eastern Hill University - sanction of posts of professors requested.

The Planning Board of the University at its meeting held on 28th and 29th November 1973 and the Executive Council at its meeting held on 29th November 1973 approved of organizing post graduate studies in the following schools in the University:-

/ & 30th

- i) A School of Languages
- ii) A School of Social Sciences.
- iii) A School of Life Sciences.
- iv) A School of Environmental Sciences
- v) A School of Physical Sciences
- vi) A School of Medical Sciences
- vii) A School of Agricultural Sciences
- viii) A School of Education.

Convenors of core committees to study each of the proposed schools in depth were also appointed and it was left to the Executive Council to decide the priorities regarding the organization of the schools during the next academic year. A copy of the relevant extracts from the minutes of the Executive Council meeting is enclosed. (Appendix)

The Planning Board and the Executive Council, it will be seen from the minutes, has also stressed the urgency of appointing Professors in the following subjects so that they could work closely with the convenors of the Core Committees:

Political Science	Mathematics
History	Physics
Economics	Chemistry
Education	Geography
Philosophy	Zoology
Sociology	Botany
Cultural Anthropology	Geology

It is imperative that these professors should be available soon if there is to be any postgraduate work in the University from the next academic year.

I, therefore, request you to kindly sanction the appointment of professors in the subjects listed above at an early date so that the work of the University may proceed without delay. In this connection I would like to stress the fact that there are no State Universities in the four units within the jurisdiction of this University where the students in the 22 affiliated colleges could look for facilities of Postgraduate courses.

1. Post-graduate Studies.

(a) To organize post-graduate studies in schools rather than in stereo-typed departments with inter-penetrating syllabuses and an inter-disciplinary emphasis;

(b) to set up core committees headed by a convenor to study each proposed school in depth taking into account the needs of the North-Eastern region.

The following schools may be taken up for study & report:-

- i) A School of Languages
Convenor : Dr. Ramesh Mohan
- ii) A School of Social Sciences,
Convenor ; Dr. S.C. Dube.

Subjects involved taking into account, the present enrolment in the affiliated colleges:

Political Science	Philosophy
Economics	Sociology
History	Cultural Anthropology
Education.	

- iii) A School of Live Sciences
Convenor : Dr. M.S. Swaminathan

A beginning may be made with Botany and Zoology.

- iv) A School of Environmental Sciences
Convenor : Dr. M.G. Krishna.

The following subjects including those now being taught at the undergraduate level may be involved:

Geography	Soil Physics
Geology	Soil Chemistry

- v) A School of Physical Sciences
Convenor: Dr. M.S. Ayyangar.

Subjects : Mathematics
Statistics
Physics
Chemistry

- vi) A School of Medical Sciences
Convenor: Dr. B.K. Anand.

- vii) A School of Agricultural Sciences
Convenor: Dr. K. Kanungo of I.A.R.I.

- viii) A School of Education.
Convenor: (A name to be suggested by Dr JP Naik)

contd...

(54)

1. POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

With regard to post graduate studies and the formation of "Schools" the Executive Council made the following recommendations:-

(a) The Vice-Chancellor should call a meeting of the convenors of the core committees so that there may be a common understanding of the role of the schools within the University and an adequate definition of the post-graduate set up in terms of structures, budgetting, clientele, man-power planning and employment opportunities with special reference to the North-Eastern region.

(b) The core committees should then draft reports which should be placed before the Executive Council for their consideration.

(c) The priorities can then be determined in the light of the reports received.

(d) With regard to the proposed School of Education the Executive Council recommended that Shri J.P. Naik and Prof. M.V. Mathur be requested to be joint convenors as no name had been suggested by the Planning Board.

(e) The Executive Council agreed with the decision of the Planning Board that professors in the following disciplines should be appointed as soon as possible.

Political Science	Mathematics
History	Physics
Economics	Chemistry
Education	Geography
Philosophy	Zoology
Sociology	Botany
Cultural Anthropology	Geology.

However, the Executive Council also stressed the importance of the need for a description of the type of professors needed. The following qualities were stressed:

- (a) He/She should be a competent academician.
- (b) He/She should have active sympathy with the inter-disciplinary approach.
- (c) He/She should also have the administrative ability and human understanding needed for building up a unit within a school.

(d) While advertising these posts will be necessary, the Executive Council stressed the importance of taking advantage of statute 21 look for able men and to attract them to the service of the University especially as some incentives will be necessary owing to the isolation of the region. Contractual terms could be offered to outstanding men willing to serve for a period.

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(e) The professors should be appointed soon as it will be good for them to work with the core committees for the different schools from the very beginning. The appointments may be made subject to scrutiny and report by the Finance Committee.

(f) The question of who should head the schools could be decided later but the appointment of professors to work with the core committees, to undertake the planning of the syllabuses and to begin the collection of libraries and equipment is urgent.

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(56)

ANNEXURE-II to Item No.

Copy of letter dated nil received from Dr. Chandran D.S. Devenesen, Vice-Chancellor, North-Eastern Hill University, "Dulcie Lodge" Jaiaw Lumsyatiew, Shillong-2 addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Sub: Post Graduate Department of English- Sanction of posts requested.

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The Planning Board of the University meeting as the Academic Council according to the University Act approved the starting of the post graduate classes for English from October, 1973 in collaboration with the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad. It also sanctioned the following posts:-

- (a) One professor
- (b) Two readers
- (c) Four lecturers.

A copy of the relevant extracts from the minutes of the meeting of the Board held on 28th and 29th Nov., 1973 is enclosed (Appendix).

Sanction is requested for the above posts urgently as the University has to begin immediate preparation for conducting both the First and Second Post-graduate classes from the next Academic year. It may be mentioned that two lecturers have already been appointed with the approval of the Director of the Central Institute of English.

As the matter is urgent the posts have been advertised in anticipation of the Commission's sanction. I request you to convey the sanction as quickly as possible.

P.T.O

Yadav

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Appendix.

(57)

POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

PB 73:04 RESOLVED

(a) to approve the starting of the post-graduate classes in English from October 17, 1973 ;

(b) to authorize the Vice-Chancellor to finalise the syllabuses, ordinances and regulations governing the course ;

(c) to sanction the following posts ;

One Professor
Two Readers and
Four lecturers.

(N.B.) Two lecturers have already been appointed with the approval of Dr. Ramesh Mohan of the Central Institute of English so that only two more lecturers are needed); and

(d) to advertise the posts with the qualifications as shown in Appendix-II. It was also pointed out, however that statute 21 of the Act empowers the Executive Council to invite persons of high academic distinction and professional competence to accept any academic post in the University whether they have applied or not and on special terms if necessary including a contract.

Enclosure

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NORTH -EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY

SHILLONG 793 002

Avt. Appointments No.2

January 22, 1974.

Applications are invited for the unlermentioned posts for the Department of English of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, in the prescribed form obtainable from the University Office on payment of Rs.2/-(Rs.Two only), by crossed Indian Postal Order payable to the North-Eastern Hill University at Shillong, either personally or by sending a self-addressed envelope. Cheques or Money Orders will not be accepted. The applications should be addressed to the Officer on Special Duty, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong 2, Meghalaya, so as to reach him on or before 15th March 1974.

DETAILS OF POSTS AVAILABLE

Category A.	Professor	(One)	In the grade of Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600.
Category B.	Reader	(Two)	In the grade of Rs. 700-50-1250
Category C.	Lecturer	(Two)	In the grade of Rs. 400-40-800-50-950.

QUALIFICATIONS

Category-A. Essential:

1. A Master's Degree in English with at least a II Class.
2. A Doctorate degree or published work of equivalent standard.
3. At least five years' experience of post-graduate teaching and research guidance in a recognised Institution.

Desirable:

Experience of organizing English language programmes.

Category-B. Essential:

1. Master's Degree in English with at least a II Class.
2. A research degree or evidence of research.
3. At least five years' experience of teaching at the college level ; with at least three years experience of post-graduate teaching or 8 years of Honours English teaching in a recognized institution.

Desirable.

Specialized training in the teaching of English.

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Category-C.

Essential :

1. A first class M.A. in English OR
2. A Master's degree in English with at least a II Class with
 - i) a post-graduate diploma in English teaching/ English studies , or
 - ii) at least two years' experience of post-graduate teaching in English ; or
 - iii) eight years of B.A. Hons. teaching in English at the college level.

Desirable.

A research degree or evidence of research.

N.B.:

Statute 21 of the Act empowers the Executive Council of the University to invite persons of high academic distinction and professional competence to accept any academic post in the University and on special terms if necessary including a contract.

NOTE:

1. Persons in service should submit their applications through their employees.
2. Candidates called for interview will have to appear before the Selection Committee at the Office of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong 2, or at any place specified. The rate of travel allowance permitted by Central Universities will apply.
3. All appointments will be subject to a period of probation.
4. These posts are open to all citizens of India who satisfy the required qualifications but some preference may be given to equally well qualified candidates from areas within the jurisdiction of the University.
5. Besides the basic pay, allowances admissible to the officers of corresponding categories of the Govt. of India posted at Shillong shall also be paid.

North-Eastern Hill
University
Shillong 793- 002
Meghalaya.

B.L. Boipai
Officer on Special Duty
(Finance)

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Confidential

60

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated 11th Feb. 1974.

Item No. 19 To consider a request of the Roorkee University to appoint a Project Engineer for the Industrial Units at the University Campus for a period of Three Years.

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The Roorkee University had sent a proposal for the establishment of a few Industrial Units at the University Campus as under:

1. Electric Industrial Unit.
2. Industrial Unit for Electrical Equipments.
3. Metallurgical Engineering Unit for Anodizing process.
4. Chemical Engineering Industrial Unit for Quart. Refractory fibres and Quartz tubes.

The details of requirements are attached as Annexure-I.

The Commission at its meeting held in April, 1972 considered the proposal of the Roorkee University and desired that the proposal may be referred to a Committee.

Accordingly, a Committee was constituted which visited the Roorkee University on 22nd and 23rd September, 1972. A copy of the report of the Committee is attached as Annexure-II.

The following were the main recommendations of the Committee:

1. Scope:

A small Industrial Complex be set up at the Roorkee University by supplementing equipment etc. at the existing pilot production cum training centre in three units namely, Foundry unit, Carpentry unit and Central machines and services unit, depending upon the projects further units may be added in the second phase. Land is available and some modification in the existing building may be necessary and equipment worth about Rs.20.40 lakhs may have to be added. 50% of the capital may be given as grant and the remaining 50% as well as all the working capital may be obtained by the University as loan like an industry.

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Poona University (Contd.)

J.S.M. College, Mlibag, Distt. Kolaba.	Establishment of Text Books.	Second	2,000.00
-do-	Estab. of Non-Resi. Student Centre.	Second	10,000.00
College of Ed., Shivajinagar. Nasik.	S.A.F. Grant for the year 1973-74.	"	1,000.00
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	Award of Scholarship for Post-graduate studies to the students belonging to Hill Areas.		1,900.00
J.S.M. College, Mlibag.	Construction of Student Hostel.	Third.	20,000.00
			<u>Total: 5,44,355.83</u>

54. Punjabi University.

Financial Assistance to teachers for research work.	Second	250.00
Construction of Boys Hostel.	Second	1,00,000.00
Purchase of Library Books.	IIInd	35,000.00

Affiliated Colleges:

S.D. College, Batla.	Student Aid Fund- Grant for 1973-74		2,250.00
Kul College, Motuna. (Distt. Sangrur)	-do-		1,000.00
Mehra Memorial College, Mansa.(Pb.)	-do-		1,750.00
S.D. College, Damala.(Pb.)	Construction of Laboratory Building.		40,000.00
			<u>Total: 1,80,250.00</u>

55. Rabindra Bharati University.

Purchase of Library Books.	Second	20,000.00	
Junior Research Fellowship Scheme.	Final	15,000.00	
			<u>Total: 35,000.00</u>

Contd.

2. Organisation.

The industrial complex should be managed by a 'Management Committee' with the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman and 6 members of which at least 3 shall be from industry. These external members shall be nominated by UGC in consultation with the University. The day to day management will be under a 'Manager' who shall also be ex-officio Secretary to the Management Committee. The Manager should be a person with adequate experience of industry.

Such an organisation will be similar to a company structure in organisational matters, the Industrial Complex will be completely independent of the academic departments of the University. The departments and faculty members can, however, provide consultancy and technical know-how on specific projects as and when required.

3. Project Engineer:

The Committee further recommended that the UGC may sanction a post of a Project Engineer immediately, who in a few months would work out all the necessary details and do the spade work for starting the Industry.

4. Financial Implications(Ist Phase)

A.	Foundry Unit	<u>N.R.</u> <u>Figures in lakhs</u>	<u>Recurring</u> <u>Figures in lakhs.</u>
	Building	0.25	
	Machinery	Rs.2.90	
	Working Capital	Rs. 10.00	
	Staff.		Rs. 2.00 p.a.
B.	<u>Carpentry Unit.</u>		
	Building	Rs.0.25	
	Machinery	Rs.2.50	
	(Staff, working capital, sales expenses and return to be worked out).		
C.	<u>Central Machines and Services Unit.</u>		
	Building	Rs. 0.40	
	Machinery	Rs.15.00	
	(All other aspects have to be worked out).		
D.	<u>Project Engineer.</u>		Rs.0.20
E.	<u>Administration Cost.</u>		Rs.0.30
	UGC share of capital at 50%		Rs.10.65 lakhs
	Project Engineer	Rs.20,000/-	

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At its meeting held in November, 1972 the Commission accepted 'in principle' the recommendations of the Visiting Committee which examined the proposal of the Roorkee University for setting up an industrial Complex and desired that the views of the University in the matter be obtained.

It may be observed that the Committee had inter-alia recommended that the following principles should be followed for financing:

- (a) 50% of the 'capital' funds shall be given as grant'. The other 50% should be given as interest bearing 'loan' and repayable in not more than five years.
- (b) 'Working capital' shall be treated as 'loan' (which shall be obtained by the university as an Industry does.).

The Committee also 'pari-passu' recommended that a Project Engineer should be made available to the University immediately. Total funds inclusive of supporting staff and other expenditure would be approximately Rs.20,000/-, the Committee thought, the sanction for which might be given by U.G.C. on an urgent basis.

In the light of the recommendations of the Committee and the Resolution of the Commission there on an approval was conveyed to the university vide this office letter dt. November, 1972 (copy enclosed) Annexure-III.

The Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University has now requested the Chairman, U.G.C. to allow his university to appoint a Project Engineer for a period of three years on maximum of the scale 1600-1800 i.e. Rs.1800/-+Rs.200/- as personal pay to cover his other benefits like dearness allowance etc. with the promise that if he gets a promotion to a higher scale in his own organisation or the University Grants Commission revise the scale of pay here, his pay will be reconsidered (copy enclosed Annexure-IV).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(T)/DS(SF)

Yadav

Details of Financial Implications.Detail of Staff Requirement for one year.

To organise and properly plan the units the following facilities and staff are required for one year.

Management.Recurring p.a.

1.	Industrial Coordinator	1	1100-1600	Rs. 16,200
2.	Reader	1	700-1250	Rs. 11,700
3.	Lecturer	1	400-950	Rs. 16,200
				Rs. 44,100
			Add 25% for PF etc.	Rs. 11,025
				Rs. 55,125 say
				Rs. 55,000
	Supporting Technical & Ministerial Staff			Rs. 17,600
	35% of above.			
	Stationery & Printing etc.			Rs. 5,000
			Total:	Rs. 77,600

Non-Recurring

Office equipment & furniture. Rs. 15,000

Capital Requirements.

Name of the Unit.	Proposed Product.	Land & buldg. Rs. in lakhs.	Equip-ment Rs. in lakhs.	Working capital for 3 months Rs. in lakhs.	Proposed production capital
Electronic Unit.	1. Semiconductor experimental unit.				
	2. Microwave components & equipment.				50% of instruments components worth 50,000/-
	3. Computing Circuits				
	4. High production Electronic Equipments.	2.15	2.68	2.55	
Electrical Unit	Static protective Relays.	1.50	1.17	1.11.	25% per months.
Quartz and Refractory	Glass wool Quartz fibre of tubes.	-	5.50	1.20	200 Kg of fibre tubes per day
Filter and Anodizing Plant	Refrasil filter from knowool etc. Aluminium Anodizing & Electroplating.	0.65	.46	.22	2400 sq. meter per year.
		4.30	9.81	5.08	
			=Rs. 19.19 lakhs say Rs. 20 lakhs.		

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Report of the Committee appointed by U.G.C. to examine the proposal of the Roorkee University for setting up Industrial Complex.

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The Commission considered the proposal of the Roorkee University for setting up Industrial complex at its meeting held in April, 1972 and desired that the proposal may be referred to a Committee. Accordingly, a Committee was constituted with the following members:

1. Prof. A. Bhattacharya,
Department of Mechanical Engg.,
Jadavpur University,
Calcutta-32.
2. Dr. E.H. Daruwala,
Director,
Deptt. of Chemical Technology,
Bombay University,
Bombay.
3. Sri T.R. Gupta,
I, Ballyganj Park,
Calcutta.
4. Shri N.K. Sangupta,
J-1905, EFDP Colony,
Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.
5. Shri R.K. Tikku,
Director,
Ministry of Industrial Development,
Government of India,
New Delhi.
6. Shri S.P. Gupta,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

Dr. E.H. Daruwala and Shri R.K. Tikku could not attend the meeting.

The Committee visited University of Roorkee on 22nd & 23rd September, 1972. The Committee visited the technical departments and was shown the various facilities available and further informed of the types of Research and Development work in progress. The Committee members also visited the pilot production cum training centre and saw its present state and extent of activities.

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The Committee had detailed discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Jai Krishna, and heads of the Departments on the proposals submitted as also the manner in which an Industrial Complex could be created and run to fulfil the basic objective viz. training the young graduate engineer for enterpreneurship. Discussions were also held with the Vice-Chancellor and faculty members of the Roorkee University at the U.G.C. Office in Delhi on 6th October, 1972.

2. The Committee is of the view that setting up small industrial units virtually as extensions of the present technical faculties, as envisaged by most of the proposals, would not meet the primary objective. Such units could not possibly function on commercial lines. Further, such an arrangement would imply heavier capital investments. It is also not considered desirable to involve faculty members too directly with manufacturing activities in an industrial unit as this might imply dilution of functions of technical faculties.

The Committee is of the firm opinion that the ideal way of training a graduate engineer in enterpreneurship would be to induct him into a system which itself functions on commercial lines. The training course would be designed in such a way that not only is he imparted training in all types of activities that concern an industrial unit but he should be made to perform such functions himself. This is the surest way of imparting knowledge and in creating capabilities, so that when he starts his own venture, he does so with complete confidence.

Bearing this aspect in mind, the Committee advocates that a small Industrial Complex be set up in the University Campus. It should function within a distinct physical perimeter and not be physically linked with any of the existing academic departments. Its management should not be too closely linked with the University administrative machinery. The University would, however, have a distinct say regarding its management and exercise supervision.

This Industrial complex should function as a purely commercial unit and endeavour to make profits out of its activities and be in a position of independence financially within a period of 2 to 3 years. For this to be achieved, the Complex must only take up manufacture of such products which are likely to be commercially viable. The Complex must also be subject to all financial and other disciplines as are applicable to any industrial unit. Only by this method can be potential entrepreneur be made adequately conscious of the realities that he has to face when he sets up his own unit and hence the Committee firmly advocates this approach.

The primary role of the University will thus be to create an environment in which such an Industrial complex can be set up and achieve its objectives. The role of scientists and engineers in the technical faculties of the University will be to assist the graduate engineer in choice of viable projects and also provide the technical know-how related to specific products as far as possible and help him in resolving technical difficulties that may be encountered.

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