

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

AGENDA AND PROCEEDINGS

NO-155

18TH APRIL 1974

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Minutes of the 155th meeting of the University
Grants Commission held on 18th April, 1974.

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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
Dr. Amarjit Singh	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
Shri S.P. Gupta	Deputy Secretary
Dr. M.L. Mehta	Deputy Secretary
Shri R.P. Bhattacharjee	Finance Officer

Shri K.T. Chandy could not attend the meeting.

The Chairman at the outset referred to the sad demise of Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, a most eminent educationist and administrator of our time. He recalled the service rendered to the University Grants Commission as its member and to education generally by the late Dr. Mudaliar, and as a token of their respect to the memory of the departed leader, the members of the Commission stood in silence for a minute.

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 11th March 1974.

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The minutes of the 154th meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 11th March 1974 were confirmed.

Arising out of the minutes (Item No.10), the Commission agreed that the regulation framed under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act be amended so as to provide also for inclusion of recognised "Institutions" of the Universities within the purview of Section 2(f). In this connection, the Commission

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noted that the provision to be made in the regulation would not automatically entitle a "recognised Institution" to be included in the list prepared under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, but each case would be examined and placed before the Commission for consideration before it is included in the proposed list.

Item No.2 to 24: Consideration of item Nos.2 to 24 was postponed to the next meeting.

Item No.25: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

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It was agreed that the next meeting of the Commission may be held on Tuesday, the 7th May 1974.

Item No.26: To receive a note on the revision of scales of pay of University and College Teachers.

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The Commission noted the decision taken by the Government of India regarding the revision of scales of pay of the University and College teachers in the light of the recommendations made by the Commission. The Commission had general discussion regarding the other recommendations made by the Sen Committee and desired that a detailed note may be placed before it at the next meeting.

Item No.27 to 30: Consideration of item Nos.27 to 30 was postponed to the next meeting of the Commission.

Item No.31: To receive a note on the revision of scales of pay of the library staff and non-academic staff in universities.

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The Commission noted the present position with regard to the revision of scales of pay of the library staff in the universities and of the non-academic staff of the Central Universities.

Item No.32: To receive the proceedings of the first meeting of the Standing Committee on Development of Postgraduate Studies in Colleges.

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The Commission agreed that pending consideration of other recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Development of Postgraduate Studies in Colleges, the Universities may be advised that the question of granting fresh affiliation to postgraduate courses in their affiliated

colleges, if any, during 1974-75 may be deferred until such time the Commission has laid down the academic norms for providing facilities for postgraduate courses in the Colleges.

Item No.33: To consider the recommendation of the panels of the scientists and the Science Research Council regarding Research Projects to be supported during V Plan.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Science Research Council and agreed to provide assistance to the research projects indicated in Appendix-I.

Item No.34 to 36: Consideration of item Nos.34 to 36 was postponed to the next meeting of the Commission.

(R.K. Chhabra)
Secretary

(George Jacob)
Chairman

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Project	University	Name of Principal Investigator & Co-Investigator	Title of the project	Duration	Amount recommended
XSICS	1. Aligarh Muslim University.	Prof. Rais Ahmed & Dr. R.S. Yadav	i) Setting up of Moduli of Neutron Monitor. ii) To collect the data of cosmic ray intensity and iii) To set up a cubical neutron telescope at Aligarh.	3 yrs	Rs. 20,000/- for equipment (project is also to be referred to experts)
	2. Calcutta University	Prof. M.De & Dr. S.P. Basu.	Utilisation of optical techniques for studies on heat transfer	2 yrs	Rs. 12,600/- Rs. 9,600/- 1 Research Fellow@Rs.400/-p.m. (Rs.3,000/- Equipment)
	3. -do-	Prof. N.N. Dasgupta	Bio-physical studies on the structure of DNA replication complex.	3 yrs	Rs. 73,800/-
	4. Indore University	Dr. R.G. Arikhindi & Dr. J.S. Athyankar	Study of Dielectric properties of certain complexes and of organic semi-conductors followed by transition metals.	3 yrs.	Rs. 17,500/-
	5. Karnatak University	Prof. N. Umakantha	Polarisation effects on the energy loss of electrons.	2 yrs.	Rs. 22,000/-
	6. Poona University	Dr. K. Sathianadan & Dr. A.D. Tillu	Fabrication of He-Ne-CO ₂ & Ar gas lasers and parameter measurement.	1 yr.	Rs. 20,000/- (including 1 J.R.F @ Rs.300/-p.m.)
	7. Rajasthan University	Prof. B.L. Saraf & Dr. V.S. Shishodia	Study of electron Momentum Distribution & defects in materials using position Annihilation Technique.	3 yrs.	Rs. 20,000/-
	8. Udaipur University	Prof. J. Varma	Mossbauer Effect Measurement of Crystalline Fields.	3 yrs	Rs. 15,000/- (Equipment & for 1 yr. Contingencies)

2	3	4	5	6
9. Utkal University	Prof. B.B. Deo	Problems of Quantum Electrodynamics.	5-7 yrs.	Rs. 10,000/- for one year
10. Sri Venkateswara University	Dr. P. Jayaram Reddy.	Semiconducting films: Transport and optical studies	2 yrs.	Rs. 33,400/-
11. Visva Bharti	Prof. S.N. Biswas	Application of Statistical Mechanics to Non-linear Ecological Models of Interacting species.	3 yrs.	Rs. 24,800/-
12. Allahabad University	Dr. S.P. Mushran	Kinetics and Mechanism of Oxidation of Sugars by some less familiar Oxidant	3 yrs	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- p.a contingencies).
13. Allahabad University	Dr. Arun K. Dey	Metal Chelate Formation Involving Carcinogenic, Anticancer & Antitubercular compounds.	3 yrs	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- p.a contingencies)
14. Banaras Hindu University	Dr. O.P. Malhotra	Studies on Transient Enzyme Substrate Covalent Intermediates	3 yrs	Rs. 46,600/- (2 Junior Research Fellow Equipment: Rs. 10,000/- and Contingencies Rs. 5,000/- p.a)
15. Bombay University	Dr. A. Syamal	Studies on metal complexes of biologically active Polydentate ligands.	3 yrs	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- p.a. contingencies)
16. Calicut University	Dr. C.P. Savariar	Liquid ion exchangers for the Separation of various constituent elements of the Beach sands of Kerala.	3 yrs	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- P.A. contingencies).

2	3	4	5	6
17. Delhi University	Prof. R.P. Singh	The Chemistry of some Metal Chelate compounds.	3 yrs.	Rs. 33,600/- (2 Junior Research Fellows and Rs. 4,000/- P.A. for contingencies)
18. Gorakhpur University	Prof. R.P. Rastogi	Thermodynamics of dissipative structure and other related far from equilibrium phenomena	3-5yrs.	Rs. 68,600/- for 3 years (2 Junior Research Fellows-Equipment Rs. 35,000/- and Rs. 4,000/- contingencies).
19. Himachal Pradesh University	Prof. A.C. Jain	Constitutional and synthetic studies in Organic Natural compounds.	3 yrs.	Rs. 22,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 4,000/- P.A. for Contingencies) * Recommended for implementation of the project "Synthesis of Plant Products".
20. Jndavpur University	Prof. R.V. Gopala Rao	Equilibrium and Non Equilibrium Properties of Liquids and solutions.	2-3 yrs	Rs. 11,200/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- P.A. for Contingencies).
21. Kurukshetra University	Dr. P.P. Gardhi	Light-initiated Reactions; Studies on some Optically active compounds	3 yrs.	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- p.a. for Contingencies)
22. Kurukshetra University	Dr. V. Yatiranjan	Studies in the Chemistry of Lower Oxidation States of	3 yrs	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- p.a. for Contingencies)
23. Madras University	Prof. S. Swaminathan	Molecular Rearrangements	3 yrs.	Rs. 43,800/- (1 Senior Research Fellow & 1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 5,000/- P.A. for contingencies).

	2	3	4	5	6
	24. Nagpur University	Dr. M.N. Ray	Mechanism of thermal decomposition of inorganic salts.	1 yr.	Rs. 2,000/- (Contingencies)
	25. Nagpur University	Dr. K.N. Munshi	Studies in Co-ordination Chemistry of some rare elements	1 yr.	Rs. 2,000/- (Salts of rare elements).
	26. Rajasthan University	Prof. Krishna C. Joshi	Some aspects of the Chemistry of Organo-Fluorine Compounds.	3 yrs	Rs. 13,800/- for 3 years (1 Senior Research Fellow & 1 Junior Research Fellow & Rs. 5,000/- p.a. for contingencies)
	27. Sambalpur University	Prof. S. Pani	Reaction of Transition metal complexes of Hydroxy polybasic acids with Uni and Polydentate ligands.	3 years	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- P.A. for contingencies)
	28. Utkal University	Prof. S.R. Mohanty	Annealing and thermal decomposition behaviour of irradiated solid substances	3 yrs.	Rs. 43,800/- for 3 years (1 Junior Research Fellow & 1 Senior Research Fellow & Rs. 5,000/- p.a. for contingencies. * The Investigator may be asked to submit detailed justification for the purchase of equipment.
	29. Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani.	Dr. K.I. Srivastava	Studies on the 'Preparation and Industrial applications of Molybdenum complexes and its mixed oxido catalysts.'	3 yrs.	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- P.A. for contingencies)
Chemistry	30. Banaras Hindu University	Dr. Maharani Chakravorty	Molecular Biology of Hest Virus relationship.	3 yrs.	Rs. 43,800/- for 3 years: (1 Senior Research Fellow & 1 Junior Research Fellow & Rs. 5,000/- P.A. for contingencies)

	2	3	4	5	6	
	31.	M.S.University of Baroda	Dr.S.K.Srivastava	Regulatory relationship between arginine and nucleic acid metabolism in Plant tumour	3 yrs.	Rs. 33,600/- (2 Junior Research Fellows and Rs. 4,000/- P.A. for contingencies).
	32.	M.S.University of Baroda	Dr. L.J. Parekh	Studies on citrus vesicle callus maintained in vitro with special reference to biosynthesis of citric acid.	3 yrs.	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- for contingencies).
BIO-CHEMISTRY	33.	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	Dr. Paul J. Vithayathil	Studies on the structure and physico-chemical properties of caseins from Cow and Buffalo to obtain basic information to improve milk processing and products.	2 yrs.	Rs. 24,400/- (2 Junior Research Fellows & Rs. 5,000/- P.A. for contingencies)
	34.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Dr.N Appaji Rai & Prof.C.S. Vaidyanathan	Studies on the regulation on the biosynthesis of Methionine and of the Coenzyme nucleotide in plants.	3 yrs.	Rs. 53,600/- (2 Junior Research Fellows 1 Senior Research Fellow and Rs. 8000/- P.A. for contingencies).
	35.	Delhi University	Dr. U.K. Misra	Relationship of dietary protein to lipid metabolism.	3 yrs.	Rs. 36,600/- (2 Junior Research Fellows and Rs. 5,000/- P.A. for contingencies).
BOTANY	36.	Kashmir University	Dr. V. Kaul	Ecological & Productivity studies on some typical wetlands in Kashmir	3 yrs.	Rs. 64,500/-
ZOOLOGY	37.	Delhi University	Dr. V.K. Gupta	Studies on the Taxonomy, zoogeography and evaluation of oriental ichneumonidae (parasitic Hymenoptera).	2½ to 3½ yrs.	Rs. 90,000/-

	2	3	4	5	6
	38. Banaras Hindu University	Prof. J.P.Thapliyal	Reptilian Embryology and Foetal Endocrinology.	3 yrs.	Rs. 54,600/-
GEOLOGY	39. Roorkee University	Dr. B.B.S. Singhal	Geoelectric Modelling of Aquifers.	2 yrs.	Rs. 6,500/-(including one Research Fellow)
METEOROLOGY	40. Andhra University	Prof. V.P.Subramanyam	Studies in Urban Meteorology of Visakhapatnam.	3 yrs.	Rs. 19,500/-

REVISED.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Dated: Meeting:
18th April, 1974
Time : 10.00 A.M.
Place: UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A

- Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of Commission held on 11th March, 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 11th March, 1974.
- Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1973-74 upto 31st March, 1974.
- Item No.5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilization certificates during the period ending 15th March, 1974. p.1-2.
- Item No.6: To receive the minutes of the first meeting of the sub-group appointed to suggest measures for implementation of the recommendations of the Bi-national Conference on Mathematics. p.3.
- Item No.7: To consider the report of the Review Committee appointed by the Commission with regard to the University Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux and Career Advising Units in Colleges. p.4-6.
- Item No.8: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the list of items under the un-assigned grant during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. p.7-20.
- Item No.9: To consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Welfare of Students. p.21-22.
- Item No.10: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the special needs of the college of vocational studies, Delhi University. p. 23-34.
- Item No.11: To consider the recommendations made by the Pre-Institute Orientations meeting of the Directors of Indo British Nuffield Material A-level Summer Science Institutes, accepted for 1974, held at New Delhi on March 20, 1974. p. 35-37.
- Item No.12: To consider a note from Professor B.M.Udgaonkar, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay regarding "University Grants Commission's role in the determination and maintenance of Standards in Universities - Some Thoughts". P. 38-45.

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- Item No.13: To consider the report of the Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission, (Dr. J.N. Kaul) on the discussion with the State Government of Maharashtra and the Vice-Chancellors of Bombay and Poona Universities on their proposal for setting up Institutes of Higher Education and Research. P.46-74.
- Item No.14: To receive a note on the uniform pattern of school and college classes. P.75-81.
- Item No.15: To consider the pattern of assistance to universities for approved development programmes during the fifth plan period. P.82-93.
- Item No.16: To consider a letter of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India forwarding the proposal for the establishment of a Comprehensive College of Education at Lucknow University. P.94-107.
- Item No.17: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education regarding election/nomination of the teachers in the Universities to Parliament and State Legislatures. P.108-109.
- Item No.18: To consider further the question of inclusion of non-teaching employees of the Universities and educational Institutions within the purview of Industrial Legislation. P. 110-120.
- Item No.19: To consider the proposal of the Saugar University for naming the Museum constructed for the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology after late Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur, the founder Vice-Chancellor of the University. P. 121.
- Item No.20: To consider a proposal regarding collaboration between the Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore and the Institute of Development Research, Copenhagen, Denmark. P.122-127.
- Item No.21: To consider the relaxation of the Rules laid down for meeting partial International travel cost of university teachers for attending International Conferences abroad under the scheme of "Unassigned Grants" in the case of the Rajasthan University. P.128-29
- Item No.22: To further consider the proposal of the Delhi University for setting up of School of Education. P. 130-37.
- Item No.23: To consider a request for transfer of the Students Hostel constructed by Shrimati S.V.Arts and Shri R.V.Commerce College, Rajkot with the grant sanctioned by the Commission to Shri M.V. and Shrimati N.V. Science College, Rajkot. P.138-145
- Item No.24: To consider the proposal of the Ford Foundation for assisting the University Grants Commission for its programme. P.146.
- Item No.25: To note the date and place for next meeting of the Commission.
- Any other item.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Dated: Meeting:
Dated: 18th April, 1974
Time: 10.00 A.M.
Place: UGC Office, New Delhi

AGENDA

- Item No. 26: To receive a note on the revision of scales of pay of University and College Teachers. p.147-149
- Item No. 27: To receive the proceedings of the Standing Committee on Development of Undergraduate Colleges. p. 150-158.
- Item No. 28: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to review the progress and requirements of funds for the Water Resources Development Training Centre, Roorkee University. p.159-171.
- Item No. 29: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to examine the proposal of the Panjabi University for starting correspondence courses at the postgraduate level. p 172-184
- Item No. 30: To consider a proposal of Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, for financial assistance for organising an intensive practical training in phonetics and spoken English for correspondence course students. p 185-201

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 18th April, 1974
Time : 10.00 A.M.
Place: UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A

- Item No.31: To receive a note on the revision of scales of pay of the library staff and non-academic staff in universities. p 202
- Item No.32: To receive the proceedings of the first meeting of the Standing Committee on Development of Postgraduate Studies in Colleges. p 203-207
- Item No.33: To consider the recommendation of the panels of the scientists and the Science Research Council regarding Research Projects to be supported during V Plan. p 208-214
- Item No.34: To consider the recommendations made by the ICSSR Review Committee with regard to the recruitment of staff and financial procedure for research projects approved by the council in the universities. p 215-218
- Item No.35: To consider the report of the meeting of the Science Panels held on 18th-20th March, 1974. p 219-224
- Item No.36: To consider the recommendations made by the Panels on Humanities and Social Sciences at their meeting held on 21st/22nd March, 1974. p 225-241

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE 154TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 11TH MARCH 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
Shri K.T. Chandu	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. Das Gupta	Deputy Secretary
Shri S. Viswanath	Deputy Secretary
Shri I.C. Menon	Deputy Secretary
Dr. G.S. Mansukhani	Deputy Secretary
Shri S.P. Gupta	Deputy Secretary
Dr. M.L. Mehta	Deputy Secretary
Shri R.P. Bhattacharjee	Finance Officer

Dr. Amarjit Singh could not attend the meeting.

Item No. 1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 11th February 1974.

The minutes of the 153rd meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 11th February 1974 were confirmed.

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

The Commission approved the action taken on items listed in

Appendix I.*

Item No. 3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 11th February 1974.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 11th February 1974. (Appendix II*)

Item No. 4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1973-74 upto 31st January 1974.

This was noted.

The Chairman informed the Commission that the Planning Group had a meeting on 9 March 1974.

It had been generally agreed that during the Fifth Plan period the UGC would utilise about 2/3rd of the allocation for general development programmes of the universities and colleges and the balance for special programmes to be initiated by the UGC on a selective basis. About 1/3rd of the amount proposed for the universities and colleges could be ear-marked for the general development of colleges. The details regarding the programmes that would be included in each of these sectors could be further worked out and placed before the Commission.

Item No. 5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilization certificates during the period ending 14th February 1974.

This was noted.

It was suggested that the work relating to clearance of outstanding utilisation certificates may be taken up on a priority basis and the Commission be kept informed of the progress made as well as any difficulties experienced in expeditious clearance of the cases.

Item No. 6: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of identification of areas/fields of specialisation for fruitful collaboration between Indian and Soviet Universities under Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme 1974-76.

The Commission desired that the views of the subject panels may be obtained for identifying the areas and institutions for purposes of collaboration under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme, and other similar programmes. The Commission further desired that a note giving the present position in regard to collaborative activities under cultural and other foreign programmes may be placed before the Commission.

Item No. 7: To receive the minutes of the Joint meeting of the UGC Implementation Committee on Examination Reform with the Convenors of the Examination Reform Committees of the 12 selected universities, alongwith the recommendations on quantum of assistance to the 12 selected universities towards their examination reform programme.

The Commission agreed that a beginning may be made to implement the

Programme of Examination reform in the universities identified for the purpose and the progress made may be reviewed at the end of the first year. As regards the universities and the subjects suggested for purposes of question banks, it would be desirable to review the position before entrusting the work to the universities keeping in view the level of syllabi and the competency of the faculty in the department concerned as the material prepared by these departments may be used by other universities also. The Commission also agreed to make available upto Rupees five lakhs to each of the selected universities during the Fifth Plan period towards the implementation of the Examination Reform Programme. In implementing the Programme of Examination Reforms, the efforts already being made in this connection in programmes such as College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Projects may be kept in view and properly coordinated.

Item No. 8: To receive the minutes of the first meeting of the sub-group appointed to suggest measures for implementation of the recommendations of the Bi-national Conference on Mathematics.

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item No. 9: To consider the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee on New Universities and University Centres on the establishment of Technological and Medical Universities in the country held on the 31st January 1974.

The Commission agreed that while there was an urgent need for innovation and experimentation in the fields of technical education and medical education, it could not recommend the setting up of the technological and medical universities with affiliating functions. If, however, there was a compelling academic need for setting up such universities, they should be established as unitary universities (on the pattern of the Roorkee University, I.I.Ts or A.I.I.M.S.) without any affiliating responsibilities. The Commission further felt that instead of setting up such universities it would be desirable to give selected colleges an autonomous status and provide more funds to engineering, technical and medical colleges/faculties within the existing framework of the universities.

Item No. 10: To consider the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Commission on the type of institutions that may be brought under the purview of Section 2[f] of the UGC Act.

The Commission was not in favour of modifying the regulation framed under Section 2[f] of the UGC Act so as to provide for inclusion

of 'Recognised' institutions of the universities. The institutions included under Section 2[f] should generally be both teaching and research institutions rather than purely research institutions.

In this connection the Commission desired that the question of collaboration and association of the universities with the institutions of higher research and IITs may be examined further.

Item No. 11: To consider the report of the Review Committee appointed by the Commission with regard to the University Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux and Career Advising Units in Colleges.

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item No. 12: To consider a letter of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, forwarding the proposal for the establishment of a Comprehensive College of Education at Lucknow University.

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item No 13: To consider the proposal of the Saugar University for naming the Museum constructed for the Department of Ancient Indian History, Cultural and Archaeology after late Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur, the founder Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item No. 14: To consider a proposal regarding collaboration between the Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore and the Institute of Development Research, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item No. 15: 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 8th April 1974 at New Delhi

Item No. 16: To consider a note from Prof. EM Udgaonkar, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay regarding "University Grants Commission's role on the determination and maintenance of standards in Universities - Some Thoughts".

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item No. 17: To consider the present position with regard to the University Grants Commission's assistance for the Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities.

The Commission was of the view that the existing level of recurring expenditure, other than scholarships and fellowships, in case of centres of Advanced Study which would complete 10 years by the end of 1973-74 should be treated as 'committed' expenditure w.e.f. 1st April 1974 and taken over by the universities concerned. It was noted that the work of these Centres of Advanced Study was being evaluated with the help of assessment committees and that further development assistance in Fifth Plan could be determined on the basis of the recommendations to be made by the assessment committees and in consultation with the Standing Committee for the Centres of Advanced Study. Assistance towards scholarships and fellowships, on the existing basis may continue to be paid for the present incumbents for the duration of the awards and the Centres may be advised that fresh awards for 1974-75 may be made only after the reports of the assessment committees have been considered by the Commission and Centres informed of the decision in this regard. It was also suggested that a meeting of the Standing Committee for the Centres of Advanced Study may be held by the end of April 1974.

Item No 18: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the list of items under the un-assigned grant during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

The Commission condoled the sudden demise of Shri B.D. Kawatra, one of the staff members of the Commission, and thereafter the meeting was adjourned.

RK Chhabra
Secretary

George Jacob
Chairman

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated 18th April, 74.

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

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(1) North-Eastern Hill University-Creation of a post of Lecturer in the School of Life Sciences.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 11th February, 1974 (Item No.17) while considering proposals of the North-Eastern Hill University for creation of some teaching posts in the Deptts. of Arts & Science and Post-graduate Department of English, had agreed to the creation of one post of Professor, two posts of Reader and four posts of Lecturer to enable the University to start the postgraduate classes in English with effect from Oct., 1973. The creation of 14 Professorships was also agreed to help the university start preparatory work on the establishment of various schools.

Subsequently, the University sent a proposal for the creation of a post of Lecturer in the usual Pay scale of Rs.400-950 in the School of Life Sciences. Since the creation of a post of Professor in the Department had already been agreed to by the Commission. This proposal of the university has been accepted.

(2) Proposal for creation of the posts of Professors in South Delhi Campus of the Delhi University.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 8th October, 1973 considered the proposal of the Delhi University for the creation of teaching posts in the Second Campus of the University in South Delhi and agreed to the creation of two posts of Readers each for Master's course in History, Political Science, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Mathematics and Commerce to meet the immediate requirements of South Delhi Campus. The Development of the South Delhi Campus was later on further discussed by the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University with the Chairman of the Commission on 13th February, 1974. In view of the fact that since it was the intention of the University to have this campus as an autonomous Unit, the proposal of the university for the creation of the post of a Professor each in the departments of History, Political Science and Mathematics has been accepted on the understanding that the expenditure on these posts will be met out of the maintenance grants during the current year. The question of creating similar post for Philosophy & Sanskrit, could be considered later. With regard to the staff for Business Economics Course the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission has been forwarded to the University for comments.

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- (3) Proposal accepted for development of Jawahar Lal Nehru University.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 9th July, 1973 considered the basis of financing the Jawaharlal Nehru University and desired that the matter relating to development plans of the University may be discussed by the Chairman with the Vice-Chancellor of the University and take such action as may be necessary in respect of urgent needs of the University.

In pursuance of the Commission's decision, the matter was discussed by the Chairman with the Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University. The Commission had accepted the proposals of the University keeping in view its urgent development needs as given in the Annexure.

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- (4) Delhi University Constituent Colleges-Finalisation of the accounts of the grants paid by the University Grants Commission for Hostel Mess Staff.

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75 per cent 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 met by the Commission. Audited accounts of the following college 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.	Delhi School of Social Work.	1971-72	Rs. 6,503/-

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- (5) Assistance for the Fifth Five Year Plan Development Programmes of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.

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The University Grants Commission has invited Development proposals from Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities for the Fifth Five Year Plan in the light of the guidelines laid down by the Commission. In the case of Central Institute of English and Foreign Language, Hyderabad which

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is an Institution deemed to be University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, assistance for the Fourth Plan Programmes is being provided by the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare. On an enquiry made from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare whether assistance for Fifth Five Year Plan development programmes to the above Institution will be provided by the Ministry or the U.G.C., the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have stated that a plan outlay of Rs. One crore for the Fifth Plan programmes of the Institute has been approved and it will continue to be fully financed during the Fifth Plan period by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in respect of its approved Plan and Non-Plan expenditure.

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- (6) Senior Research Fellowship in Science-Sanction of Leave without Fellowship.

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Under the Fellowship rules, leave without fellowship upto a maximum of 3 months may be sanctioned to a fellow during the tenure of fellowship.

Dr. D.N. Tripathi, Senior Research Fellow in Science at the Banaras Hindu University was sanctioned leave without fellowship for six months with effect from 1.8.1973 to 31.1.1974 as a special case to take up a teaching assignment at the University. As his teaching assignment has been extended, his request, fully recommended by the Supervisor, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Principal, Central Hindu College, Banaras Hindu University, for extension of leave without fellowship for another four months has been accepted as a special case.

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- (7) Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities- Extension of Tenure- Dr. B.N. Sinha.

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Junior Research Fellowships are tenable for a period of three years on the recommendation of the Kashi Vidyapeeth, Dr. B.N. Sinha's tenure has been extended by one year beyond the normal tenure of three years with effect from 5.1.1974 to enable him to complete his research work

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(8) Proposals of the Colleges which have been accepted by the Commission.

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S.No.	Name of the College.	Scheme	Approved Cost	U.G.C. Share.
1.	Arts, Science and Commerce College, Satna Distt. Nasik. Distt. Maharashtra.	Library Books & Journals.	12,000/-	9,000/-
2.	Thoubal College, Thoubal. (Assam)	Library Books & Journals.	20,000/-	15,000/-

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(9) Deputation of Dr.(Mrs.) Vina Mazumdar, Deputy Secretary to the Department of Social Welfare, UGC Government of India as Member-Secretary, Committee on the Status of Women in India.

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At the request of the Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of India, the services of Dr.(Mrs.) Vina Mazumdar, Deputy Secretary, U.G.C., were placed at the disposal of the Department on deputation terms for appointment as Member-Secretary of the Committee on the Status of Women in India. She was relieved for the purpose on 1st October, 1973 (FN) and her period of deputation was to expire on 31st March, 1974 (FN) coterminus with the term of the Committee.

Since the term of the Committee has been extended by the Government of India upto 30th September, 1974, at the request of the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, the period of deputation of Dr.(Mrs.) Vina Mazumdar has also been agreed to be extended on the existing terms and conditions upto and including 30th September, 1974.

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(10) Payment of Dearness allowance to the employees of the University Grants Commission.

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The Government of India's Orders contained in the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure) Office Memorandum No.F.1(9)-E.II(BS)73 dt. 5th March, 1974 regarding revision of the rates of dearness allowance to the Central Government Employees with effect from 1st January, 1974 have been made applicable to the Employees of the University Grants Commission also with effect from the same date viz. 1st January, 1974.

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(11) Recognition to UGC Stenographers Association.

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An Association, separate from the existing UGC Staff Association, has been formed to be called the "UGC Stenographers Association", the membership of which has been restricted to the cadres of Private Secretary, Personal Assistant, Stenographer and Junior Stenographer in the Commission. The constitution of the Association is attached as Annexure. After examination vis-a-vis the Government of India orders on the subject, it has been pointed out to the Association that it being essentially a service Association it cannot take upon itself the responsibility of ameliorating the social, educational and economic conditions of its employees. The Association has been given informal recognition subject further to the following conditions :-

- (i) The funds of the Association will consist exclusively of subscriptions from members and grants, if any, made by the UGC and will be used only for furtherance of the objects of the Association ;
- (ii) The Association shall not send any representation or deputation except in connection with matters which are of common interest to members of the Association ;
- (iii) The Association shall not espouse or support the cause of individual employees relating to service matters ;

The Association shall not maintain any political fund or lend itself to the propagation of the views of any political party or politician ;
- (iv) A list of members and office bearers, an up-to-date copy of the rules and audited statement of accounts of the Association shall be furnished to the office annually after the general annual meeting so as to reach the office before 1st of July each year.
- (v) Any amendment of a substantial character in the rules of the Association shall be made only with the previous approval of the UGC and any other amendment of minor importance shall be communicated to the office for information.
- (vi) The previous permission of the UGC shall be taken before the Association seeks affiliation with any other union, service association or federation.

The Association shall cease to be affiliated to a Union, Service Association or Federation, etc. whose recognition is withdrawn by the Commission/ Government or such other competent authority.

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- (vii) The Association shall not start or publish any periodical, magazine or bulletin without the previous approval of the U.G.C.
- (viii) The Association shall not do any act or assist in the doing of any act which if done by a UGC employee would contravene any of the provision of the UGC Employees (Conduct) Regulations 1967, as amended from time to time.
- (ix) Communications addressed by the Association or by any office bearer on its behalf to the UGC shall not contain any disrespectful or improper language.

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- (12) Payment of increased dearness relief to the staff of U.G.C.(Deptt.) Canteen Staff w.e.f. 1st Oct., 73.

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In pursuance of the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat (Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) Office Memorandum No.6/26/73-Welfare dated the 26th October, 1973, a further increase of Rs.10/- p.m. on account of dearness relief has been agreed to by sanctioned to the staff of U.G.C. (Departmental) Canteen with effect from 1st October, 1973, as per Resolution No.7 of the Managing Committee of the Canteen passed at its meeting held on the 18th January, 1974.

The extra expenditure involved will be shared in the ratio of 1:1 between the Canteen and the University Grants Commission

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- 13. Sanction of additional grant of Rs.20,000/- to the Poona University for meeting expenditure towards the publication of Prof. H.D. Sankalia's work.

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Prof. H.D. Sankalia, Director, Deccan College, Post-graduate & Research Institute, Poona sent a proposal for a grant of Rs.20,000/- for meeting a part of the expenditure towards the publication of the revised edition of his book entitled 'Pre-History and Proto-History of India & Pakistan'. The Poona University could not meet the expenditure within the allocation of Rs.1 lakh made to it for publication of research work including doctoral thesis during the IVth Plan period. The total cost of publication was Rs.80,000/- of which an amount of Rs.60,000/- was arranged by Prof. Sankalia. The proposal of Dr. Sankalia was referred to Prof. R.S.Sharma, Head of the Deptt. of History, University of Delhi for advice. On his recommendation, an amount of Rs. 20,000/- has been sanctioned to the Poona University for meeting expenses on the publication of Prof.H.D.Sankalia's work.

Item No.2(a)14. Retirement of Shri M.K.S. Kurup, P.A.

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On the analogy of the Government of India decision based on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission to retire a Government servant on the last day of the month in which the employee concerned attains the age of superannuation instead of afternoon of the actual date of superannuation, Shri M.K.S. Kurup, P.A. has been allowed to retire from the service of the U.G.C. on the afternoon of the 31st March 1974 instead of the afternoon of the 26th March, 1974 when he was due to retire from the service of the U.G.C. on attaining the age of 60 years. Shri Kurup was on extension granted to him by the Commission.

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(15) Grants approved for research proposals received from the Universities on the basis of evaluation by the experts.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 6th August, 1973 vide item No.16 decided that the action in respect of research proposals which have been referred to experts may be taken by the Chairman, University Grants Commission on the basis of recommendation of the experts and the matter may be reported to the Commission.

The grants as indicated against each of the following proposals were approved as per recommendation of the experts who evaluated these proposals.

S.No.	Principal Investigator	Title of the project.	Total cost. Rs.	Duration
1.	Dr. M.R.N. Prasad, Deptt. of Zoology University of Delhi, Delhi.	"Hormonal Regulations of implementation with particular reference to the action of Estrogen & Progesterone on Nucleic Acid and Protein Synthesis in the Uterus & Blastocyst etc."	2,00,000	One year from 1.1.74.
2.	Dr.K.N. Saxena, Deptt. of Zoology Univ. of Delhi Delhi.	"Physiology of Leaf-hoppers-their Behaviour Nutrition".	79,182	Three years from 1.1.74.
3.	Prof. J.S.Datta Munshi, Head of the P.G.Department of Zoology, Bhagalpur University Bhagalpur.	"Studies on the Morphology and Physiology of the Respiratory Organs of Commercially Important fishes of India in Relation to Habitat".	59,844	2 years from 8.1.1974

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- (16) Creation of the post of Reader for the part-time Post-Graduate Course in Management Studies -South Gujarat University.

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On the recommendation of the AICTE, the Commission agreed to the introduction of part-time Post-graduate Management Course at South Gujarat University in February, 1970 and agreed to certain Physical facilities which included one post of Reader. The Ministry of Education subsequently communicated the recommendations of the AICTE for approval of two posts of Readers, including this one sanctioned. The Commission accepted the recommendations to the creation of one more post of Reader. It was also decided that the Commission's assistance for the other posts for 5 years from the date of implementation of the scheme.

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- (17) Sanction of grant to Celebrate 150th Anniversary of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta (Calcutta University).

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The Sanskrit College, Calcutta for celebrating its 150th anniversary during February, 1974 requested the University Grants Commission for a grant of Rs.1.75 lakhs for improvement of its Library facilities on this occasion. This is a very old college but received very little assistance from the Commission under Rs.3 lakhs schemes during the 4th Five Year Plan. Hence a grant of Rs.50,000/- has been sanctioned to the College, as detailed below:-

Purpose	Approved cost.	U.G.C. Share	Remarks.
1. Purchase of Books and Journals.	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-	on 100%
2. Purchase of Photo-Copying Machine.	Rs. 40,000/- Rs. 70,000/-	Rs. 20,000/- Rs. 50,000/-	on 50:50 basis.

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- (18) Allocation of unassigned grant to Universities during 1973-74.

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It was reported to the Commission in November, 1973 vide item - 2(a)(6) that unassigned grant of Rs. 10,35,000 had been allocated finally to 39 universities for the year 1973-74. It is now reported that a further unassigned grant amounting to Rs. 11,32,000/- has been allocated to 38 more universities during the year 1973-74 as per Annexure making a total of Rs. 21,67,000/- to 77 universities.

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Annexure to Item No.2(a)(3)

S.No.	Proposal received	No. & date of letter conveying Commissions acceptance.	Assistance approved by U.G.C.	Grant paid
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>Equipment/Furniture.</u>			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Purchase of Gymnasium equipment for 1972-73 Rs.5906/-) 1973-74 Rs.3000/-)	F.5-34/73(CU.1) dt. 24.1.1974.	8,908.00	8,906.00
2.	Teaching Aid equipment for School of Life Science during 1973-74 .	F.5-33/73(CU.1) Dt. 4.1.1974.	1,50,000.00	1,00,000.00
3.	Teaching aid equipment for School of Languages.	F.5-36/72(CU.1) Dt. 4.1.1974.	15,630.00) (1972-73) 15,000.00) (1973-74)	30,630.00
4.	Setting up of language Laboratory gifted by USSR and assistance from UGC for provision of furniture and airconditioning etc.	F.5-28/73(CU.1) Dt. 31.10.1973	53,338.00	50,000.00
5.	Provision of Office furniture and equipment during 1973-74.	F.5-15/72(CU.1) Dt. 8.11.1973.	3,50,000.00	1,50,000.00
6.	Provision of Class Room Furniture.	F.5-24/71(CU.1) Dt. 10.1.1974.	5,000.00	5,000.00
7.	Additional items of furniture & equipment for converted Guest Rooms in Hostel Block - IV in N.A.F. Campus.	F.5-4/73(CU.1) Dt. 8.1.1974.	4,500.00	-

contd..

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
8.	<u>Hostel Furniture and Equipt.</u> Living Room furniture for 200 students hostel block @ Rs.250/- per student.	F.5-10/73(CU.1) Dt. 3.5.1973.	Rs. 50,000.00	Rs. 48,000.00
9.	Furniture & equipment for Dinning Hall & Lounge.	F.5-10/73(CU.1) Dt. 3.3.1973	20,000.00	15,000.00
10.	Hostel equipment.	F.5-10/73(CE) Dt. 10.1.1974.	5,000.00	5,000.00
11.	Purchase of Library Books during 1973-74. Furniture for Library 73-74. Reprography equipment 1973-74.	F.55-35/70(CU.1) Dt. 18.8.1973	6,00,000.00 1,20,000.00 40,000.00	5,00,000.00
12.	Setting up of a full time Medical Unit at J.N.U Campus. Purchase of equipment medicine etc.	F.5-32/72(CU-1) Dt. 2.3.1974.	40,000.00	-
13.	Purchase of Scientific equipment for school of Life Science. Allocation for 1973-74.	F.5-19/71(CU-1) Dt. 19.10.1973.	5,00,000.00	-
14.	Purchase of Fans for installa- tion in Type-I and Type-II Quarters at N.A.A. Campus.	F.5-31/73(CU.1) Dt. 6.3.1974.	30,000.00	-
15.	Plantation of Trees and laying of grassing in Sector IV of J.N.U. Campus.	F.5-19/73(CU-1) Dt. 19.9.1973.	1,00,000.00	50,000.00
16.	Watch and ward of Plantation during 1973-74.	F. 55-22/70(CU.1) Dt. 28.7.1973.	44,145.00	44,145.00

contd..

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
17.	Maintenance of Diesel Driver Pumping Set for supply of unfiltered water.	F.5-5/73(CJ.1) Dt. 31.1.1974.	53,931/-	53,931/-	
18.	Maintenance of trees and plantation during 1973-74.	F.5-2/73(CU.1) Dt. 30.4.1973 & Dt. 21.12.1973.	}	}	
a)	Maintenance of Nursery & garden for 1972-73 Rs. 35,560/- for 1973-74 Rs. 45,954/-				
b)	Garden Area attached to Lawn & trees on main approach road unto academic Complex 1973-74 Rs. 38,440/-	Rs. 2,13,149.00			Rs. 2,13,149.00
c)	Maintenance of prosopis Plantation on Ridges 1973-74 Rs. 6,855/-				
d)	Maintenance of plantation rockerees. 1972-73 Rs. 42,240/- 1973-74 Rs. 44,100/-				
19.	Conversion/Installation of PABX system at J.N.U. Campus.	F.5-27/71(CU.1) Dt. 15.10.1973	Rs. 1,88,430.00	Rs. 70,000.00	
20.	Purchase of Motor Cycle for Security Officer.	F. 5-27/73(CU.1) Dt. 20.9.1973.	Rs. 6,500.00	Rs. 6,500.00	
	Total commitment grant approved by Chairman.	-	Rs.25,60,558.00	-	

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UGC STENOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION

CONSTITUTION OF THE UGC STENOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION

1. NAME.

The name of the Association shall be the U.G.C. Stenographers Association, New Delhi, hereinafter referred to as the Association.

2. OFFICE.

The Office of the Association shall be located in the UGC Building, New Delhi.

3. AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

The aims and objectives of the Association shall be:

- a. to promote friendly feelings and foster the spirit of solidarity and brotherhood among the members of the Association ;
- b. to ascertain and formulate the views of its members on all matters concerning which it is deemed expedient to communicate its views to the authorities ;
- c. to promote, safeguard and further the interests, rights and privileges of the members in all matters affecting the interests of their service ;
- d. to endeavour to settle amicably and by all constitutional means, disputes arising out of the relationship between members themselves or members and employers ;
- e. to take such steps as may be necessary to ameliorate the social, educational and economic conditions of the members ;;
- f. to endeavour to redress the grievances of the members by all available and peaceful means ;
- g. to secure to the members fair conditions of life and service ; and
- h. to cooperate, federate or affiliate itself with any other organization having kindred aims and objectives.

4. MEMBERSHIP:

The membership of the Association shall be open to Private Secretary/Personal Assistant/Stenographer/Junior Stenographer in the UGC on payment of the prescribed subscription. Executive Committee shall have the power to refuse membership to any person at its discretion.

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5. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

A member shall cease to be a member of the Association :

- a. on death ;
- b. on resignation duly conveyed and accepted ;
- c. on expulsion for conduct not conducive to the aims and objectives of the Association;
- d. on ceasing to be an employee of the UGC ; and
- e. on being in arrears of subscription for three months.

6. CONDUCT OF MEMBERS:

- a. Any member found to be working against the interests of the Association may be suspended from the Association by the Executive Committee and expelled by the Association at a General Body meeting. The concerned member shall be given adequate opportunity to defend his conduct before the General Body prior to any action is taken against him.
- b. If any office bearer or a member of the Executive Committee is found incompetent against the interests of the Association or systematically disobeying the resolution of the Executive Committee, he shall be removed from his office and/or from the membership of the Association by a two-third majority vote of the Executive Committee after being given an adequate opportunity to defend his conduct in the Executive Committee.

7. SUBSCRIPTION.

Each member shall pay an annual subscription of Re.1.

The Executive Committee shall have the Power to collect donations from members of the Association.

8. MANAGEMENT:

The supreme power of the Association shall vest in the General Body, which shall meet at least once a year to consider :

- a. all matters concerning the well-being of the members in general and to lay down the policy programmes in particular;
- b. to adopt the annual report and the audited statement of accounts ;
- c. to elect the office bearers ; and
- d. to transact any other business with the permission of the Chair.

9. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The affairs of the Association, financial and otherwise, shall be conducted by an Executive Committee consisting of the following:

President
Vice-President
Secretary
Joint Secretary
Treasurer
Five Members.

The Office bearers and members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by the General Body and they shall hold office for one year, (1st April to 31st March), unless their term is extended.

The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint sub-committees for the efficient management of the affairs of the Association.

The President shall have the power to invite any member of the association to attend the meeting/s of the Executive Committee.

Any casual vacancy occurring in the Executive Committee may be filled by co-option to the Executive Committee.

10. DUTIES OF OFFICE BEARERS:

A. PRESIDENT.

The President shall ordinarily preside over all the meetings and shall have the casting vote. He shall be the Chief Executive of the Association, and responsible for the efficient administration of all the affairs of the Association. He may incur an expenditure of Rs.20/- at a time.

B. VICE-PRESIDENT.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President may be elected to preside over the meetings and look after the duties of the President.

C. SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall be responsible to the Executive Committee for the proper discharge and execution of the resolutions of the Executive Committee and the General Body.

D. JOINT SECRETARY.

He shall assist the Secretary in discharging the functions assigned to him.

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E. TREASURER:

The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping properly all the accounts of the Association entrusted to or deposited with him. He shall be allowed to keep with him a sum of Rs.20 in cash for any current expenses required by the Association and all the amount in excess shall be deposited in a scheduled bank as approved by the Executive Committee, and jointly operated by the President/Secretary and the Treasurer.

11. MEETINGS:1 -Executive Committee.

- a. The Executive Committee may meet normally once a month.
- b. The presence of at least one-third members of the Executive Committee shall be necessary to form a quorum. No quorum is necessary for an adjourned meeting.
- c. At least three days notice shall be given for an ordinary Executive Committee meeting.
- d. For a special or urgent Executive Committee meeting, two hours' notice may be given.

2. Ordinary General Body Meeting:

Ordinary General Body Meeting may be held at any time for the discussion of the activities of the Association and the problems confronting the members.

3. Special General Body Meeting.

The Secretary may convene a Special General Body Meeting of the Association within seven days of the receipt of a requisition signed by at least one-half of the total members of the Association to transact any business which is specified in the resolution.

4. Notice of Meetings:

Seven days' clear notice must be given for the Annual General Meeting and other General Body Meetings of the Association. In case of any Emergency General Body Meeting, 24 hours' notice may be given.

5. Quorum of General Body Meetings:

The quorum for all General Body Meetings shall not be less than one half of the total membership of the Association.

12. AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION:

The Constitution of the Association may be amended by a majority of two-third members present in a general body meeting. A notice of such a change or modification shall be given to the Secretary in writing one week in advance of the said meeting.

13. Expenses from the General Fund.

General fund shall be spent for the following purposes :

- a. to maintain the office of the Association ;
- b. to provide recreational, social, educational and other benefits for the members ; and
- c. prosecution, defence or any legal proceedings to which the Association is a party when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting any right of the Association as such. This will require the approval of the General Body.

14. ACCOUNTS:

The Accounts of the Association shall be audited every year after 31st March by an Auditor appointed by the Executive Committee.

The financial year of the Association shall be from 1st April to 31st March.

The list of members and account books of the Association shall be open for inspection by any member of the Association.

15. DISSOLUTION:

The Association shall not be dissolved except by a decision arrived at a General Body meeting specially convened for the purpose after fifteen days' clear notice has been given to the members and if three-fourth majority of the members of the Association at the said meeting agree to do so.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

TABLE INDICATING THE ALLOCATION OF UNASSIGNED GRANT MADE TO UNIVERSITIES DURING 1973-74

S.No.	Name of the University	No. of affiliated colleges	No. of teaching staff	No. of PG & Research Students	Proposed allocation of unassigned grant 1973-74.	UGC Unit	Total proposed allocation unassigned grant 1973-74.	Allocation made during 1972-73
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Agra University	79	36	285	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
2.	Allahabad University	6	364	4075	28,000	10,000	38,000	36,000
3.	A.P. Singh University	49	-	-	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
4.	Banaras Hindu University	5	1198	4218	45,000	-	45,000	44,000
5.	Bangalore University	54	256	1501	15,000	15,000	30,000	25,000
6.	Bihar University	55	262	2118	15,000	15,000	31,000	42,000
7.	Bombay University	82	319	2759	20,000	15,000	35,000	24,000
8.	Burdwan University	49	198	1032	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
9.	Calcutta University	214	373	8871	52,000	15,000	67,000	74,000
10.	Calicut University	64	63	206	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
11.	Cochin University	-	37	361	15,000	-	15,000	6,000
12.	Dolbi University	60	538	7042	46,000	-	46,000	47,000
13.	Dibrugarh University	45	71	556	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
14.	Gauhati	111	214	2132	25,000	15,000	40,000	30,000
15.	Gujarat	136	98	1484	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
16.	Guru Nanak	66	37	15	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
17.	Jabalpur	26	55	572	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
18.	Jadavpur	2	462	1034	17,000	10,000	27,000	28,000
19.	Kalyani	3	202	862	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
20.	Kampur	79	-	-	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
21.	Karnatak	102	367	3027	22,000	15,000	37,000	34,000
22.	Lucknow	15	384	4247	29,000	10,000	39,000	46,000
23.	Madga	47	120	71	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
24.	Madurai	94	134	301	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
25.	Madrat	57	20	71	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
26.	Mysore	126	223	2268	17,000	15,000	32,000	30,000
27.	Nagpur	136	256	1288	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
28.	North Bengal	31	80	439	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
29.	Patna	2	742	2212	26,000	10,000	36,000	32,000
30.	Punjabi	43	225	1199	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
31.	Sambalpur	29	36	11	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
32.	SNDP Women's	17	351	650	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
33.	Udaipur	7	441	1102	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
34.	Utkal	51	102	663	15,000	15,000	30,000	25,000
35.	Gujarat Vidyapith	-	85	133	15,000	-	15,000	25,000
36.	Gurukul Kangari	3	42	52	15,000	10,000	25,000	4,000
37.	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	-	273	756	15,000	-	15,000	25,000
38.	Jamia Millia Islamia.	-	57	62	15,000	-	15,000	25,000
							<u>11,32,000</u>	

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 18.4.1974.

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

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- (i) Import of equipment etc. by Universities/colleges from rupee payment countries.

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The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have intimated that in the trade plans concluded by the Govt. of India with socialist countries with which the Govt. have rupee payment arrangements, the following provisions have been made for the import of items for the use of educational/research institutions during 1974:-

		(Rs. in million)
1.	<u>G. D. R.</u>	
i)	Instruments and apparatuses for technical, scientific and educational laboratories and institutions.	1.50
ii)	Anatomic models and instruction plates for medical education as anatomical teaching aids.	0.50
2.	<u>CZECHOSLOVANIA.</u>	
i)	Equipment & instruments, including microscopes for various technical, scientific and educational laboratories.	4.00
3.	<u>HUNGARY.</u>	
i)	Laboratory & testing equipment for ;	
	a) research & educational institutions.	2.00
	b) agricultural research, educational and other institutions & organisations.	2.00
	c) others.	1.00
ii)	Optical & surveying instruments and components.	1.00
4.	<u>POLAND.</u>	
	Scientific instruments & apparatus for educational institutions & research laboratories.	1.00
5.	<u>ROMANIA.</u>	
	Laboratory scientific equipment and apparatus including microscopes (permissible types).	1.00

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated :18.4.1974.

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

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- 1) Statement showing the proposals received from the Colleges and which could not be considered by the Commission due to the reasons noted against each.

S.No.	Name of the College	Name of the proposal.	Basis of rejection
1.	P.R.R.R. & V.S. Govt. Arts and Science College, Vidavalur.	(1) Purchase of chalk boards. (2) Laboratory Equipment and Library books.	Due to low enrolment
2.	P.M.T. College, Madurai.	Teaching accommodation.	Due to paucity of funds as per Commission's decision dated 12/13th April, 1973.
3.	Kulbhaskar Ashram Degree College, Allahabad.	Teachers flats	-do-
4.	Janta Degree College, Ranipur, Azamgarh.	Teachers hostel.	Due to low enrolment.

S.No.	Name of the College./Univ.	Scheme	Estimated Cost.	Remarks.
5.	Burwan Syamsunder College Syamsunder.	Additional Teaching Accommodation.	23,196/-	In pursuance of the Commission's Resl.No. 6(18)(b) dated 12/13.4.1973.
6.	Calicut. Govt. Victoria College, Palghat.	Men's Hostel.	2,75,000/-	-do-
7.	Dibrugarh. C.K.B. College, Teok.	Additional class rooms.	2,63,000/-	-do-

contd...

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>Dibrugarh.</u>					
8.	Nowgong Girls College, Nowgong.	Development Schemes.	5,60,000/-		Inpursuance of the Commission's Resl. No. 6(18)-(b) dt.12/13th April, 1973.
<u>North Bengal.</u>					
9.	Kurseong College Kurseong.	i) Chalkboards ii) Adtl. Teaching Accommodation	- 9,02,177/-	- -do-	
10.	Acharya B.N. Seal College, Cooch Bihar.	Adtl. Teaching Accommodation.	-do-		Paucity of funds
<u>Poona.</u>					
11.	Arts, Science & Commerce College, Satna, Distt. Nasik.	Chalk Boards	2,000/-	-do-	
<u>Shivaji.</u>					
12.	Arts & Commerce College, Jasgaon, Distt. Sangli.	Teaching Accommodation.	-	-	

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- (2) Request of the Mysore University for the establishment of Health Centre at the Post-Graduate Centre, Mangalore.

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Under the scheme of establishment of Health Centres in Colleges, the Commission, on the basis of recommendations of the Committee on Health Centres, decided to assist two selected colleges per university for the establishment of health centre. The names of such colleges are to be selected by the Universities concerned. Accordingly, the Mysore University recommended the establishment of health centre at the Post-graduate Centre, Mangalore with the Commission's assistance.

In accordance with the report of the Committee, the minimum enrolment of a college for the purpose of health centre is between 2000 and 4000. The enrolment of the Post-Graduate Centre, Mangalore during the year 1972-73 was 301. In view of this and the fact that the Commission has not provided health centres at the Post-Graduate Centres set up by the Universities, it has not been found possible to accept the proposal of the Mysore University, referred to above.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 8th April, 1974.

Item No. 3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 11th March, 1974.

PLAN

S. No.	Name of the University	Purpose	No. of instalment released	Grant
1.	<u>Agra University.</u>	Purchase of library books and journals = sanction of grant for.	IIIrd	10,000
		<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
	D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital (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	400
	-do-	-do-	-do-	750
	Sohu Gopinath Girls Degree College, Barcilly (UP).	Students' Aid Fund in the College, Grant for 1973-74.		2,250
	D.S.I. Women's Training College, Dayalbagh.	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period - Special grants for books and journals.	-do-	3,000
	K.R. Postgraduate College, Kathura (U.P.).	Extension of laboratory building.	2nd	35,000
	Vardhaman College, Bijner (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	325
	M.B.B.S. Degree College, Haldwani (U.P.).	Construction of Teachers Hostel	III	10,000

Agra University (contd).

R.E.I. Degree College, Dayalbagh, Agra.	Implementation of the Scheme "Introduction of work experience in the Colleges" Payment of grant-in-aid.	2,500
-do-	-do-	5,000
Babu Shivnath Aggarwal College, Mathura (U.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	1,750
Daudayala Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Firozabad (U.P.).	-do-	750
Babu Shivnath Agrawal College, Mathura (U.P.).	Financial Assistance to Colleges for development of play fields and purchase of accesso- ries for games and sports.	2nd & final 1,500
Agra College, Agra.	Utilization of services of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.	985.75
D.S.B. Government College, Nainital (U.P.).	Development of postgraduate studies in Science subjects in affiliated colleges - Financial assistance by the University Grants Commission during the Fourth Plan period.	2,690
Bai Kunthi Devi Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Agra.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final 3,250
M.B.B.R Degree College, Haldwani (U.P.).	Construction of Additional Teaching Accommodation.	IVth 18,000
Babu Jain College, Faijibabad, Bijnore (U.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	1,750
Govt. Postgraduate College, Pithoragarh.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students Book Bank.	2nd & final 3,250
Institute of Oriental Philosophy, Vrindaban(Mathura).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	1,000
Barcilly College, Barcilly (U.P.).	-do-	5,000
Shri Brij Behari Degree College, Kari Kalan (Mathura).	-do-	750
Total:		1,19,000.75

Aligarh Muslim University.

Grant-in-aid for the development of postgraduate courses in Engineering and Technology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh - Payment of recurring grant.		50,000
Construction of 12 Dupliex Lecturers' Quarters.	Ist	20,000
Aligarh Muslim University - Amenities for students- Construction of Amenities Block (Cafeteria and meeting Room) for (Girls & Boys) in the Faculty of Arts Building.	Ist	50,000
Aligarh Muslim University - Provision of Additional External Services for Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College and Hospital - Construction of Storm Water Drainage.	V	1,00,000
Educational Tours for the final year women students of Girls Polytechnic:		3,000
General Education Reading Material Project.	final	41,000
Renewal of scholarships for honours studies in arabic and persian during 1973-74.		1,200
Renewal of scholarships for honours studies in Arabic & Persian during 1973-73.		1,200
Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
Aligarh Muslim University - Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme House & Department constructions - in the area covered under I-Phase.	IInd	1,48,000

Aligarh Muslim University (contd).

Aligarh Muslim University - 1,52,000
Providing of 80 KW Generating set
& Internal Wiring of Emergency
light and power in the Hospital
attached to Jawaharlal Nehru
Medical College.

Writing of University level 3,000
books/monographs.

Financial assistance to 15,000
Universities for development of
Playfields and purchase of
accessories for games and
sports.

Aligarh Muslim University - With 1,00,000
Sewerage and Sewage disposal
scheme.

Purchase of Scientific Equipment 45,000
for various Science departments
during Fourth Plan period.

Release of grant for publication 5,000
expenses for Faculties of
Agri and Social Sciences
Departments.

Total: 7,35,650

3. Allahabad University.

Purchase of furniture for Museum 45,000
for the department of Ancient
History, Culture and Archeology.

University of Allahabad - All final 162.75
India Summer Institute of
Psychology for college teachers
held during winter 1972 -
sanction of a final instalment
grant - regarding.

Award of National Fellowship - 476.67
Professor D. Sinha.

Research Scheme in Commerce 10,000
entitled 'The Educational Base &
Programme for the Development
of Business Executive in India's
Corporate Sector - Sanction of
grant.

Allahabad University (contd.).

	Financial assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
	-do-	-do-	250
	Writing of University level books/monographs.		3,000
	Grant for the purchase of furniture etc. for various science departments during Fourth Plan period.		15,000
	Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of fellowship and contingency grant.		2,338.71
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	Financial assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	Utilization of services of retired teachers - Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
C.H.P. Degree College, Allahabad(U.P.).	Extension of Biology Laboratory.	IV	1,00,000
Allahabad Degree College, Allahabad.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		4,250
	Total:		1,82,978.13

4. Annamalai University.

Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University - Release of grant for 1973-74.		2,93,221
Purchase of library books and Equipment for Muthiah Polytechnic.	14th	10,000
Grant-in-aid for the development of Scientific Education and Research - Payment of grant for the purchase of Scientific Equipment - Fourth Plan period (Chemistry Department).	7th	10,000
Recurring grant for the introduction of postgraduate courses in Chem. Engg.	5th	9,975.3

Total: 3,23,196.33

5. Andhra University.

Writing of University Level Books/monographs.		2,232.
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of fellowship/honorarium and contingency grant.		1,600
Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	500
-do-	-do-	500
Purchase of Scientific Equipment during Fourth Plan period for Increase intake into Science departments.		3,00,000

Affiliated Colleges:

Sir C.R. Reddy College, Eluru (A.F.).	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final	5,500
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Andhra University (contd.).

A.M.A.L. College, Anakapalle(A.P.).	Financial assistance to Teachers 2nd & for research/learned work in final Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	750
Govt. College of Education, Rajasundry (A.P.).	students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	750
Smt.Santala Saramtalama College, Jagayya- pat (A.P.).	-do-	1,000
St.Thomsan's College, Palaya- 2.	-do-	3,250
V.K.S.V.N College, Chirala(A.P.).	-do-	3,250
Govt. College, Rajamundraj-3.	Grants to college libraries for 2nd & loan of books to students - final Book Bank.	4,750
Mrs.A.V.N. College, Visakha- patnam (A.P.).	Construction of Library Building.	IIIrd 30,000
Andhra Loyola College, (A.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	3,750
A.N.B. College, Godivada(A.P.).	-do-	2,750
D.R. Govt. College, Kakinada (A.P.).	Grants to colleges libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final 3,000
Sri A.S.N.M. Govt. College, Palakol (A.P.).	Purchase of Laboratory equipment and furniture.	Ist 20,000
J.M.J. College for Women, Tonali (Andhra Pradesh).	Construction of Teachers Hostel.	final 25,873
H.T. Reddy Women's College, Gudivada (A.P.).	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.	2nd & final 5,000

Andhra University (contd).

C.S.Devi St. Theresa's College for Women, Eluru (A.P.).	Construction of Tube-Well.	Ist & final	3,000
Sir C.R.R.College, Eluri (A.P.).	Construction of Library building.	IIInd	63,000
D.R.R.& C.V.R. Govt. College, Vijayawada (A.P.).	Purchase of equipment & Library books.	Ist	30,999
V.S.M. College, Ramachandrapuram (A.P.).	Grants to colleges libraries for loan of books to students Book Bank.	2nd & final	3,000

Total: 5,14,454.14

6. A.P. Singh University.

	Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74 - Release of IIInd instalment.	2nd	12,500
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>			
Janta Mahavidyalaya, Rewa.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		750
Maharaja College, Chhattarpur (M.P.).	Assistance for the construc- tion of non-resident students Centre - Under the Scheme of Rs. 3 lakhs.	3rd	30,000
Shahced Kedarnath Mahavidyalaya, Masganj, Rewa(MP).	Assistance for the construction of teaching accommodation - Under the IVth Plan ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs.	2nd	50,000
Government College, Sidhi, Rewa (M.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Tulsi Mahavid- yalaya, Annupur (M.P.).	-do-		750
Govt. Science College, Rewa	Development of postgraduate studies in science subjects in affiliated colleges - Financial assistance by the University Grants Commission during the Fourth Plan period.		3,000

A.P. Singh University (contd.).

Nehru Smarak Mahavidyalaya, Chalkghat (M.P.)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	1,750
Thakur Basant Singh Arts College, Rewa.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	2,750
Govt. College, Tikamgarh (M.P.).	-do-	2,250
Shahed Kedarnath Degree College, Manganj, Rewa.	-do-	1,750
	Total	1,11,500

7. Bangalore University.

Award of scholarship for post-graduate studies in Sanskrit during 1973-74 - Kumari Vijaya H. Kasturi.		1,800
Grant-in-aid towards junior fellowship to the students admitted during 1970-71 to the postgraduate courses in Engineering and Technology at Visvaveraya College of Engineering, Bangalore.		6,903.49
Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74 - Release of IInd instalment.		17,500
Bangalore University - Construction of mah students hostel at New Campus - Payment of grant.	3rd	26,000
Construction of Students Home at the city campus of Bangalore University.	3rd	20,000
Junior Research Fellowship scheme - Allocation of funds for the year 1973-74.	final	50,000
Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology payment of fellowship and contingency grant.		2,600

P.T.O.

Bangalore University (contd).

	Financial assistance to teachers in the Universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.	Ist	1,500
	Equipment Grant under the scheme - Introduction of Postgraduate Courses in Engineering.	4th	30,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>			
Shri Jagadguru Renukacharya College of Science, Bangalore.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya Evening College of Commerce, Bangalore-9.	Construction of Cycle Shed & Library Building.	5th	10,000
D.M.S. College of Laws, Bangalore-10.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,250
Visweswarapura College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Bangalore.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment, furniture & Library books.	2nd	15,000
Al-Ameen Arts, Science & Commerce College, Bangalore.	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	1,700
Pushtrapaya Vidyalaya Teachers College, Jayanagar, Bangalore.	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Vth Plan period- Special grants for equipment and Audiovisual aid.	2nd & final	4,745.50
F.T.N. Teachers College, Kaliyaswaram, Bangalore.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		700

Bangalore University (contd.).

K.T.C. College, of Arts, Commerce and Science, Bangalore.	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	4,250
Christ College, Bangalore.	-do-	2,250

Total: 2,00,959.03

8. Banaras Hindu University.

Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of contingency grant.	1,000
Award of scholarship of the value of Rs. 75/-p.m. to under- graduate students admitted in IInd and IIIrd year of 5 year integrated course in Engineering at the Institute of Technology, BHU - Batch 1972-73.	45,000
Award of scholarship of the value of Rs. 75/-p.m. to the undergraduate students admitted in the 3rd year of 3 year Integrated Course in Engineering - Year 1971-72 batch.	20,000
Award of scholarship of the value of Rs. 75/-p.m. to undergraduate students admitted in the IVth year of 5 year integrated Engg. Course at the Institute of Technology - IV Plan . batch 1970-71.	43,000
Award of scholarships of the value of Rs. 75/- p.m. to undergraduate students admitted in 5 year integrated Engineering Course at the Institute of Technology - IV Plan - Batch 1973-74.	30,000
Award of scholarships of the value of Rs. 75/- p.m. to the undergraduate students admitted in the IVth year of 5 year integrated course in Engineering at the Institute of Technology, BHU - Batch 1971-72.	12,000

Baharas Hindu University (contd).

Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Science - Payment of fellowship honorarium and contingency grant.	2,209.00
Writing of University level books/monographs.	6,012
-do-	3,000
Programme of Special Assistance to selected departments - Department of Metallurgy - Organisation of an International Symposium on Fifty year of Metallurgy - Payment of honorarium to Professor H. Warlimont.	6,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities - Extension in Fellowship tenure - Payment of Fellowship to Shri Muzafir Singh.	996.77
Construction of Teachers' Hostel (outside IV Plan).	3rd 2,00,000
Establishment of Study Centre.	19,500
Writing of university level book/monographs.	976.10
Banaras Hindu University - Introduction of Postgraduate Courses in the Institute of Medical Sciences and Development of the Institute during the Fourth Plan - Additional Staff and Maintenance of Laboratories.	9th 2,10,000
Banaras Hindu University - Boring of a Tube-Well and Providing V.T. or submain pumping set at Chiraigaon, Rural Health Centre of the Department of Preventive and Social Medicine of the Institute of Medical Sciences.	10,000
Writing of University level books/monographs.	3,000

Banaras Hindu University (Contd.).

Writing of university level books/ monographs.		3,336
Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments - Department of Metallurgy construction of the First Floor Building of the Department.		50,000
Construction of 10 class IV Staff quarters.		30,000
Construction of 6 Ministerial staff quarters - Institute of Medical Sciences.	III	15,000
Construction of 6 class IV Staff quarters - Institute of Medical Sciences.	IIIrd	10,000
Construction of 8 Technical Staff quarters - Institute of Medical Sciences.	IIIrd	25,000
Banaras Hindu University - Construction of building for the Workshop of the Institute of Medical Sciences under the scheme of Introduction of Post-graduate Courses in the Institute of Medical Sciences and Development of the Institute during the Fourth Plan.	Vth	60,000
Construction of 22 Ministerial staff quarters (outside IV Plan allocation).	Ist	2,00,000
Construction of Four Supdt. and Assistant Supdt. quarters.	Ist	50,000
Programme of Special Assistance to selected Departments - Department of Zoology, Additions and alteration to the existing laboratories.		50,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences- Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
Payment of Non-recurring & recurring grants under the Development Scheme - Development of Faculty of Education and for setting up of a school of Education.		15,000

Banaras Hindu University (Contd.).

Additions and Alterations in the kitchen Block of Dhanwantri Hostel.	1st	20,000
Construction of two warden quarters for Dhanwantri Hostel and one warden quarter for Kasturba Girls Hostel at Banaras Hindu University.	2nd	50,000
Construction of Hostel for 212 students warden quarters under students Amenities Programme at Banaras Hindu University.	9th	10,000
Grant-in-aid for purchase of equipment for the department of Mechanical Engineering under the scheme 'Development of Postgraduate Courses in Engineering & Technology, Banaras Hindu University during IV Plan.	4th	5,000
Grant-in-aid for Alterations and modifications of buildings and furniture including library hall - IV Plan.	3rd	5,000
Banaras Hindu University - Purchase of Equipment for the Institute of Medical Sciences under the scheme of 'Introduction of Post-graduate Courses in the Institute of Medical Sciences and Development of the Institute during the Fourth Plan.	12th	1,80,000
Banaras Hindu University - Construction of animal house for the Institute of Medical Sciences.	6th	50,000
Consolidation and Development of the department of Silicate Technology - Recurring grant.		50,000
Grant-in-aid for purchase of books and journals for the department of Fine Arts, Institute of Technology Banaras Hindu University.	4th	17,000
Banaras Hindu University - Expenditure involved on the Revision of Scales of Pay of the Laboratory Staff with effect from 1.4.1968.	7th	4,29,000

Banaras Hindu University (contd.).

Banaras Hindu University - Purchase of Equipment for starting of Neuro-Physiological Unit with particular reference to Yoga in the Institute of Medical Sciences. 30,000

Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant. 2nd & final 375

Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences - Payment of contingency grant. 1,000

Affiliated Colleges:

Dayanand Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi. Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - grant for 1973-74. 2,750

Total: 19,72,155.55

9. Berhampur University.

Berhampur University - Construction of 50 seated Girls' Student Hostel - Payment of grant. 5,000

IV Plan Development Schemes - Purchase of a big bus - sanction of grant for. 12,422

Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the University - Grant for 1973-74. 4,254

Construction of Science Block - 4th Plan Development Schemes. 50,000

Financial Assistance to Universities for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports. 16,080

Purchase of equipment for Science departments - 4th Plan development schemes. 50,000

n.t.o.

Berhampur University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges:

Govt. Science College, Phulbani.	Students Welfare programme.	final	2,500
Binjiout Science College, (Orissa).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Vikram Dev College, Jaypore (Orissa).	-do-		1,750
Khallikote College, Berhampur.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project-Grant-in-aid.	3rd	50,000
Science College, Chatrapur (Orissa).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
D.A.V. College, Kerpnut(Orissa).	Students Welfare Programme.	final	2,500
R.D.M. Science College, (Orissa).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		750
Aska Science College, P.O. Aska Dt. Ganjam (Orissa).	Assistance for the purchase of Water Cooler.	2nd & final	550
Chatrapur Science College, Chatrapur (Orissa).	Book Grant for 1970-72.	Final	1,125

Total: 1,98,920

10. Bhagalpur University.

Establishment of Printing Press.			7,000
Financial assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final		250
Release of grant for purchase of equipment for Chemistry department during Fourth Plan period.	Ist & final		78,500

Bhagalpur University (contd).

	Release of recurring grant for teaching staff appointed in various Science departments during Fourth Plan period.		1,50,000
	Writing of University Level Books/ monographs.		2,750
	<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
Santhal Pargana College, Dumka (Bihar).	Students Welfare Programme.	2nd & final	3,000
K.S.S. College, Lakhisarai (Monghyr) Bihar.	Book for (1970-72).	1st & final	1,375
T.B.B. College, Bhagalpur (Bihar).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		4,250
Harwari College, Bhagalpur.	Financial assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	125
Naryanand Sharma College, Bhagalpur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,250
S.P. College, Dumka (S.P.) Bihar.	Purchase of furniture for library.	2nd & final	1,960
S.A.R. College, Darbiga, Bihar.	Construction of Teachers Hostel.	IIIrd	15,000
	Total:		2,06,463

11. Bhopal University.

	Purchase of library books and journals (H) - sanction of grant for.	final	30,000
	Establishment of Study Centre.		4,611
	Holding the first convention of the Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Academy in March, 1974.		2,000

Bhopal University (contd.)

affiliated colleges:

Government Ramidia Arts & Commerce College, Bhopal (M.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	3,250
Government College, Ganj Basoda (M.P.).	Financial Assistance to Teachers for 2nd & Research/learned work in Sciences final and Humanities including Social Sciences and payment of Second instalment of grant.	250
Government College, Sehore (M.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	1,750
Sandhi Medical College, Bhopal.	-do-	2,250
Govt. Postgraduate College, Sehore (M.P.).	Book grant 1970-72 - Cent per cent grant, 2nd & final	1,125
Regional College, of Education, Bhopal, (A.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	1,000
	Total:	46,236

11. Bihar University,

Purchase of equipment for Post- graduate department of Humanities and Social Sciences - release of grant for.	20,000
Salary of additional teaching staff appointed in Humanities and Social Sciences - Departments - IVth Plan Development Schemes - Sanction of grant for.	2,00,000
Construction of Teachers' Hostel (II). Vth	10,000
Construction of Teachers' quarters. Ist	2,00,000
Construction of 4 Professor, 8 Readers and 15 lecturers quarters.	30,000
Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74 - Release of 2nd instalment.	2nd 15,500

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Bihar University (Contd.)

	Purchase of Library Books and Journals for Botany department - Fourth Plan development schemes.	4th	10,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>			
Hari Ram College, Hairua (Bihar).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		750
L.B. College, Muzaffarpur.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences.	1st & final	796.15
Rajendra College, Chapra (Bihar).	Construction of Boys Hostel - Assistance for.	2nd	1,25,000
M.D.D.M. College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	Construction of Residential flats for Teachers on 80:20 sharing basis - Assistance for.	3rd	40,000
N.J.K. College, Bettiah (Bihar).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
S.R.K. Goenta College, Sitamarhi (Bihar).	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final	5,500
S.N.J. Law College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and research in Law - Fourth Plan.		2,000
Mahilla College, Chaibasa (Bihar).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Moti Lal Som Nath College, Bihar).	-do-		2,750
R.D.S. College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	Construction of Residential flats for teachers.	3rd	15,000
Rajendra College, Chapra (Bihar).	-do-	2nd	30,000
M.S. College, Motihari (Bihar).	Construction of Residential flats for Teachers on 80:20 sharing basis - Assistance for.	3rd	35,000
S.M. College, Darbhanga.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.	2nd	60,000

Bihar University (contd.),

L.S. College, Muzaffarpur,	Construction of Teachers Hostel.	3rd	25,000
M.D.D. Mahila College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	Construction of Women's Hostel.	3rd	70,000
		Total:	<hr/> 9,02,046.15 <hr/>

12. Bombay University.

Seminar on Socio-Economic Developments in the Soviet Union 1971-72 held on 12th and 13th January, 1973.			1,231.95
Construction of a Comprehensive students centre at the University Campus at Vidyanagri.	Ist		1,00,000
U.G.C. (Recurring & Non-recurring) grant for Development of Studies relating to East Africa & Soviet Union.			2,000
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - Grant for 1973-74.			15,000
Recurring grant for the department of Chemistry, Physics and Geography during Fourth Plan period.			10,000
Financial Assistance to Teachers in Universities and college for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of first instalment of grant.	Ist		1,000
Utilization of service of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.			993.67
IV Plan Development Schemes - Salary of additional staff for the department of Humanities and Social Sciences.			30,000

Bombay University (Contd).

Affiliated colleges:

Shri Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Seth Gopabandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel-Bombay.	-do-		3,750
Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay-19.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.	Vth	20,000
Ramniranjan Juunjhunwala Arts and Science College, Ghatkopar, Bombay.	Development of postgraduate studies in Science subjects in affiliated colleges - Financial assistance by the University Grants Commission during the Fourth Plan period.		18,000
Sedhana College of Education, Jhu Road, Bombay-54.	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	2nd & final	5,000
Sidharth College of Arts & Science, Bombay.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		5,000
K.J. Romaiya College, of Science, Bombay.	-do-		3,750

Total: 2,16,725.62

13. Burdwan University.

Construction of 16 Units of UICA type class IV quarters.	IVth	10,000
Setting up of Development Panels Creation of Post of the Development Officer.		8,000
Revision of salary scale of college teachers under II/III Five Year Plan scheme - Raja Ramohan Roy College, Radhanagar - Continuance of U.G.C. assistance beyond 31.3.73.		987.35

Burdwan University (contd).

	Purchase of Library books and journals - sanction of grant for.	Final	1,00,000
	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of equipment for Humanities departments under Fourth Five Year Plan period.		15,000
	Introduction of Three Year Course in Asansol Girls, Assansol, Payment of Non-Recurring Grant.		28,614
	Release of grant for the salary of staff appointed in various Science departments during the 4th Five Year Plan period.		2,50,000
	Scheme of Visiting Studentships for the year 1973-74.		3,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>			
Hooghly Women& College, (West Bengal),	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,750
Assansol Girls' College, Assansol (Burdwan).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,750
Kanpur-hat College, Burdwan (W. Bengal).	-do-		4,750
Syamsunder College, Burdwan (W. Bengal).	-do-		2,750
Ramananda College, Bishnapur, Benkura (West Bengal).	-do-		2,750
B.N. Mahavidyalaya, Itachuna (Hooghly).	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-	-do-	250

Burdwan University (contd.).

Katwa College, Katwa (W. Bengal).	Grants to affiliated colleges for purchase of Laboratory equipment.	2nd & final	5,000
Triveni Devi Bhalotia College, P.O. Baniganj (Dist. Burdwan).	Grants to college libraries for loan for books to students - Book Bank,	-do-	5,500
Kalna College, P.O. Kalna (Burdwan).	-do-	-do-	4,750
Regional Engg. College, Kurgapur (W. Bengal).	Travel grant to Prof. M. E. Sinha for attending International Conference held in Denver, U.S.A. from August 16-30, 1973.		3,230.89
Total:			4,49,332.14

14. Calicut University.

Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - Grant for 1973-74.	4,320,90
Unassigned grant 1972-73.	20,000
IV Plan Development Schemes - Salary of staff appointed in Central Library sanction of grant for.	4,000
Fourth Plan Development Schemes - appointment of additional staff for Humanities and Social Sciences Departments - Sanction of grant for.	60,000
Grant-in-aid for the purchase of equipment for Science departments - Fourth Plan Scheme.	83,880
Development of Teacher Education and Research in the University Department of Education.	10,000

Calicut University (contd).

	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of library books for Science departments - Fourth Plan period.		1,47,798
	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of contingency grant.		978,59
	Purchase of Library books and journals (H) for Central Library - Sanction of grant for.	Final	37,500
	Purchase of Library books & Journals (H) - Department of History - Sanction of grant for.	Final	2,029
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>			
Farook College, Farook, Calicut.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Nirmalagiri College, Nirmalagiri (Kerala).	-do-		2,750
St. Joseph's College, Calicut.	-do-		3,250
Govt. Training College, (Kerala).	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	2nd	4,000
St. Ghomas College, Trichur (Kerala).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		4,250
Government Sanskrit College, Pattambi (Kerala).	-do-		3,250
St. Thomas College, Trichur.	College Science Improvement Programme - II Ird Selected Colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.		50,000
Christ College, (Kerala).	Construction of Library Building - Assistance towards.	IVth	25,000

Total: 4,66,756.40

15. Calcutta University.

Purchase of Library Books and Journals for the Faculty of Medicine - Sanction of grant for.	Final	10,000
Basic equipment grant during the Fourth Five Year Plan.	Vth	20,000
Purchase of Equipment for the new department of Applied psychology Fourth Plan development scheme.	IVth	5,000
Development Scheme for the 4th Plan period - Appointment of teaching staff in the various Science departments.		4,00,000
Special Basic grant for books & journals to Education Departments of Universities. Grants to Universities for development at Teachers Education and Research during IV Plan.	2nd	8,000
Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments - Department of Pure Chemistry.		29,600
Purchase of Library Books & Journals (Humanities) - sanction of grant for.	Vith	3,333
Centre of Advanced Study in Radiophysics and Electronics, University of Calcutta - Grants during 1973-74.		10,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences - Payment of fellowship/ honorarium and contingency grant.		1,600
Centre of Advanced Study in Radiophysics and Electronics, University of Calcutta - Grant for National Scholarships during 1973-74.		5,200
Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences - Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
IV Plan Development schemes - Purchase of equipment for the department of Archeology - Grant for.		20,000

Calcutta University (contd.).

Affiliated Colleges:

Sabang Rajnikanta Mahavidyalaya, Dist. Midnapore (West Bengal).	Purchase of Library books and journals for the year 1970-72 - Assistance towards.	2nd & final	1,125
Seth Soorajmull Jalan Girl's College, Calcutta.	Purchase of equipment and furniture for the geography department.	III & final	1,083
Serampore College, Serampore, Hooghly	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		5,000
City College, Calcutta-9.	-do-		4,250
Dinabandhu Degree College, 24-Parganas.	-do-		2,750
Harisohan Ghose College, Calcutta.	-do-		1,000
Seth Dheerajwall Jalan Girl's College, Calcutta.	-do-		1,750
Raja Prary Metan College, Hooghly (West Bengal).	-do-		5,000
Yogoda Sat-Sanga Palpara Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Palpara, Dist. Midnapore (W. Bengal).	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final	3,000
Brahamananda Keshab Chandra College, Calcutta-25.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,250
Mrinalini Datta Mahavidyalaya, Birati, Calcutta.	Purchase of Library Books and Journals.	3rd	2,000
Jogesh Chandra Chaudhury College, Calcutta-31.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,750

Calcutta University (contd.)

Hoghly College of Commerce, Calcutta.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	750
Beramba Chandra College, Calcutta.	-do-	4,250
Sunil Kar College, Calcutta (West Bengal)	-do-	1,750
Hiralal Mazumdar Memorial College for Women, Calcutta.	-do-	750
Nursairaseth College for Women, Calcutta.	-do-	3,750
Union Christian Training College, Berhampore W.B.	-do-	750
Bhawamipur Education Society College, 5, Pala Lajpatrai Sarani, Calcutta.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank. Ist	20,000
Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta.	Utilization of services of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.	1,000
Kailashhar Krishan Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar, North Tripura (W. Bengal).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	2,250
Sabang Rajaniketan Mahavidyalaya, Latunia, W. Bengal.	-do-	1,000
Charuchandra College, Calcutta-29.	-do-	3,750
Sri Chaitanya College, 24, Farganas (West Bengal).	-do-	3,750
Goradas College, Calcutta.	-do-	3,250
V. S. Manavidyalaya, Midnapore (W. Bengal).	-do-	750

Calcutta University(Contd.)

Delta College, Delta, Calcutta.	Students'Aid Fund in the Colleges		1,000
Loreto College, 7, Middleton Row, Calcutta-15.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment, Furniture and Books for Geography Department.	5th & final	3,708
Mahishadal Raj College, (West Bengal).	Students'Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,200
Medical College, Calcutta.	Travel grant to Dr. Satybrata Bose, Prof. of Radiology, Medical College, Calcutta to participate in the Scientific Programme of the 13th International Congress of Radiology held in Madrid 15-20th October, 1973.		1,912.05
Vidyanagar Teacher Training College, Midnapore (W.B.).	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period - Special grants for equipment and audio- Visual aids.	2nd	3,000
Jangipur College, Jangipur, (Dist.Murshidabad).	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students - Book Bank.		20,000
Rani Dhanya Kumari College of Commerce, Jiaganj.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Vidyanagar Teacher Training College, Midnapore.	-do-		1,000
Uluberia College, Uluberia.	-do-		3,250
Krish Nagar Women's College, (W.Bengal).	-do-		1,750
Maulana Azad College, Calcutta-13.	-do-		1,750
Women's College, Tripura.	-do-		1,250
Mahadevananda Mahavidyalaya, (West Bengal).	Construction of Additional Teaching Accommodation.	3rd	1,35,478

Calcutta University (contd.)

Pankura Banawali College, Panakura (W.B.)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Prabhat Kumar College, Midnapore (W.B.)	-do-		1,000
The Bhawanipure Education Society's College, Calcutta-20.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment and furniture and library books and journals.	2nd	50,000
P.K. College, P.O. Coutal(W.B.)	Financial Assistance to teachers in the colleges and universities for undertaking research of learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of first instalment.	1st	250
Berhampur Krishnath College, Berhampur(W.B.)	Financial assistance to teachers in learned /research work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment.	2nd & final	250
St. Parle' C.M. College, Calcutta-3.	-do-	-do-	250
Presidency College, Calcutta.	-do-	-do-	350
Bhatter College, P.O. Dantan, Dist. Midnapore.	-do-	-do-	250
Midnapore College, Midnapore (W.B.)	-do-	-do-	250
Maulana Azad College, Calcutta-13.	-do-	-do-	500
Mata Ajni Devi Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750

Total:

8,32,330.05

16. Delhi University:

Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74.	2nd	22,500
Extension of the services of Mr. D.S. Naidenava - Visiting Lecturer in Bulgarian Language in the Department of Modern European Language under Indo- Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme.		16,250
Department of Japanese Studies.		10,000
Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Grant for hostel mess staff for 1973-74 Miranda House.	3rd	12,000
Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Delhi - Release of 'on account' recurring grants for the year 1973-74.		1,00,000
Delhi University constituent colleges - Mathematics grant for 1973-74. - Payment of.	3rd	1,00,000
Delhi University constituent colleges - Maintenance grant for 1973-74.	3rd	4,76,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of fellowship and contingency grant.		1,687.10
Research project entitled "Hormonal Regulation of implementation with particular reference to the action of estrogen and progesterone on Nucleic acid and protein synthesis in the uterus and blastocyst etc." of Dr. N.R.N. Prasad, Head of the Department of Zoology, University of Delhi, Delhi - U.G.C. assistance for -	2nd	40,000
Centre of Advanced Study in Sociology - Award of National Scholarships during 1973-74 - sanction of an 'on account' grant.		5,800

Delhi University (contd.).

Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, University of Delhi - Release of Non-recurring grant for "Furniture & Fittings" 1973-74.	5,000
Centre of Advanced Study in Sociology - University of Delhi - Construction of II Floor over existing Building.	10,000
Purchase of Library Books (Science Departments) - 4th Plan development scheme.	77,750
Delhi University constituent colleges - 3rd Maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	1,53,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences Payment of fellowship/honorarium and contingency grant.	3,516.13
Centre of Advanced Study in Chemistry, University of Delhi - Release of recurring grants for the year 1973-74.	1,00,000
Miranda House - In stallation of Fire Fighting Extinguishers.	299.25
Extension of U.G.C. Scholarship facilities at the Master's level in Chinese Studies under the area studies programme - Submission of utilisation certificate of fellowship in respect of Shri Rajindra Prasad.	1,080
Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. - Visit of Dr. P.K. Chatto- padhyay of the Department of Anthropology.	7,107
Evening Law Centre I - Release of Grants towards Rent for 1973-74.	7,000
Centre of Advanced Study in Sociology, University of Delhi - Release of recurring grants for the year 1973-74.	20,000

Delhi University (Contd.).

Centre of Advanced Study in Zoology - Award of National Scholarships during 1973-74 - sanction of an 'on account' grant.		7,650
Writing of University Level Books/ Monographs.		8,000
Centre of Advanced Study in Physics - Award of National Scholarships during 1973-74 - Sanction of an 'on account' grant.		7,700
Centre of Advanced Study in Zoology -		8,300
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Educational Research on Inter-Departmental basis - contingency grant in respect of Mrs. Malvika Karlakar.		902.30
Miranda House - Construction of Class IV Staff Quarters.		25,000
Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Grant for Hostel Mess Staff for 1973-74.	3rd	2,600
Fourth Plan Development Schemes in Humanities - Purchase of a Cyclostyling Machine for the Faculty of Law.		9,600
Delhi University Constituent colleges - Maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	3rd	1,50,000
-do-	3rd	2,50,000
-do-	4th	1,35,000

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Delhi University (contd.).

	Development of 7.95 acres plot on Reids Lines for Construction of Non-teaching Staff Quarters.	5th	1,00,000
	Construction of staff quarters (24 class III and 96 for class IV employees) at Reids Lines, Delhi University.		2,50,000
	Miranda House - Construction of teachers hostel.		50,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>			
Lady Irwin College Sikandra Road, New Delhi.	Writing of University Level Books/ monographs.		4,662
Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Furniture for the teacher-cum- tutorial blocks.		4,426.77
-do-	Installation of Tube Lights in the Library (Reading room 1st floor) and Principal's office.		1,323.23
-do-	Installation of Electric Ganga in the college building.		258.87
-do-	Delhi University Constituent Colleges - Grant for hostel mess staff for 1973-74.		7,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi.	Lecturs room in the first extension to the Science Block consequent upon the transfer of subsidiary subjects to the colleges.		4,000
Delhi University Delhi.	Delhi University constituent colleges - Maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	4th	26,000
Ramjas College, Delhi-7.	Delhi University constituent Colleges - maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	5th	2,50,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi.	Students Welfare Programme.	2nd & final	4,189.57

Delhi University (contd.)

Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Providing and fixing wooden racks in the store room.		904.15
Atma Ram Gasten Dharma College, Dhaura Kuan, New Delhi.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment and books and journals for B.Sc.(Hons.) in Physics and Chemistry.		4,686.10
-do-	Construction of Science Block for B.Sc.(Hons.) in Physics and Chemistry.		50,000
Ram Lal Anand College, New Delhi.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,750
Swami Saradanand College, Alipur, Delhi.	Purchase of furniture.		12,920.20
Rao Tula Ram College, New Delhi.	Delhi University constituent colleges - maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	3rd	6,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi.	Grant for fixing grills in the College building.		3,000
Dyal Singh College, (Day), Lodi Road, New Delhi.	Delhi University constituent colleges - Maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	7th	75,000
Delhi College, (Evening College), Delhi.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,750
Hans Raj College, Delhi.	-do-		4,250
Shri Aurobindo Mahavidyalaya, Malvia Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-		1,000
Bharti Mahila College, Jhandewala Road, New Delhi.	Purchase of Library Books for B.A. (Pass) Panjabi and B.Com (Pass) introduced w.e.f. 1973-74.		4,000

Delhi University (contd.).

Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Purchase of water cooler.	4,700.85
Nehru College, Defence Colony, New Delhi.	Purchase of furniture for additional class room.	431
Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Purchase of furniture for the new library block.	9,860.53
Rajdhani College, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi.	Delhi University constituent colleges - 3rd maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	3,00,000
Shivaji College, Karampura, New Delhi.	Construction of College building.	1,75,000
Dyal Singh College, (Boy), Lodi Road, New Delhi.	Purchase of Water cooler.	4,860
Directorate of Adult Education, (Ministry of Education & Social Welfare), Hauz Khas, New Delhi.	Writing of university level books/monographs.	2,000
Shri Aurobindo Mahavidyalaya, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.	Purchase of Library books for the courses introduced w.e.f. 1973-74.	12,000
S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, Delhi.	Delhi University constituent colleges - maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	3rd 4,20,000
Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi.	Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	25,000
Institute of Post Graduate (Evening) Studies, Delhi-7.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	2,250

Delhi University (contd.)

Mata Sundri College for Women, New Delhi.	Grant for the purchase of Library Books for B.A. (Hons) in Political Science and Philosophy.	50,94
Ramdas College, Delhi.	Construction of Science Block for B.Sc. (Hons.) in Physics and Chemistry.	1,00,000
Institute of Home Economics, South Extension, Part-I, New Delhi.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.	21,671.26
Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Purchase of library books for History (Hons.) introduced w.e.f. 1973-74.	2,500
Maulana Azad Medical College, & Associated, New Delhi.	Travel grant for Dr. O.P. Bhardwaj for 13th International Congress of Radiology in Madrid, Spain from 13-20th October, 1973.	3,909
Hastinapur College, Moti Bagh, New Delhi.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges, Grant for 1973-74.	3,750
Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-24.	Construction of College Building.	1,00,000
Daulat Ram College, Delhi-7.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	3,750
B.P. Mukherji College, (For women) New Delhi-27.	-do-	3,250
St. Stephan's College, Delhi.	-do-	2,750
Central Institute of Education, Delhi-7.	-do-	750
Satyawati Co-educational College (Evening), Timarpur, Delhi-7.	Purchase of Library Books for the courses introduced w.e.f. 1973-74.	30,000

Delhi University (Contd.).

Dyal Singh College (Day), Lodi Road, New Delhi.	Construction of College Canteen Building - Payment of grant for.		11,852.17
Atma Ram Dharma College, Dhaura Kuan, New Delhi.	Delhi University constituent colleges - maintenance grant for 1973-74. Payment of.	3rd	1,60,000
Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	2,50,000
Indraprastha College for Women, Alipur Road, Delhi.	-do-	3rd	5,20,000
St. Stephens' College, Delhi.	Financial assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
Hans Raj College, Delhi.	-do-	2nd & final	250
Institute of Home Economics, New Delhi.	-do-	2nd & final	250
Lady Shri Ram College for Women, New Delhi.	Non-recurring grant for maintenance of station wagon.		3,334.29
Bhagat Singh College (Evening), Govindpuri, New Delhi.	Purchase of Library Books and Geography - introduced w.e.f. 1973-74.		4,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi-7.	Transfer of subsidiary subjects to the campus colleges - Extension of Science Block - Payment of grant for.		6,632.59
-do-	Construction of Science Block consequent upon the transfer of teaching of B.Sc. (Hons.) in Physics and Chemistry.		52,000

Delhi University (contd.).

Institute of Home Economics, South Extension, Part-I, New Delhi.	Purchase of Mini Bus.		2,055.25
Lakshmibai College, Ashok Vihar III, Delhi.	Delhi University constituent colleges - maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.	3rd	2,33,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi-7.	-do-		15,000
Gargi College, Lajpat agar, New Delhi.	Grant for the purchase of chars, desks and Black Board.		2,540
Hindu College, Delhi.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Sri Venkateswara College, Dhaura Kuan, New Delhi.	Delhi University constituent colleges - maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment.	3rd	1,04,000
Bhagat Singh College, Kalkaji, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	1,74,000
Total:			53,96,361.55

17. Dibrugarh University

Construction of Gymnasium by the University/College under the assistance from University Grants Commission.	final	25,000
Dibrugarh University - Construction of 313 men students hostel - Payment of grant.	4th	50,000
Junior Research Fellowship scheme - allocation of funds for the year 1973-74.	final	37,500

Dibrugarh University (contd.).

Affiliated Colleges:

Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat.	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges -- Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
D.S.D. College, Assam.	-do-		1,000
Postgraduate Training College, Jorhat (Assam).	Grants to teachers Training colleges during the IV Plan period - Special grants for appointment and audio-visual side.	2nd	3,000
Debraj Boy College, Assam.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	5th & final	4,550
Women's College, Assam.	Construction of Non resident Student's Centre.	2nd	10,000
Dibrugarh R.B. Narasi Commerce College, Dibrugarh.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges -- Grant for 1973-74.		2,250
Gargana College, Jimalugiri (Dist. Dibrugarh.)	-do-		2,250
Madhabdev College, Narayanpur, (Assam).	Grant-in-aid for construction of Girls' Hostel.	1st	15,000
North Lakhinpur College, North Lakhinpur (Assam).	Construction of lecture theater and chalk shed - release of grant.	2nd	50,000
Dibru College, Dibrugarh, (Assam).	Construction of Library Building.	2nd	26,000
North Lakhinpur College, North Lakhinpur, (Assam).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges -- Grant for 1973-74.		2,750

Total:

2,30,300

18. Gauhati University.

Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.	Second & final	1,500
Award of Scholarships for postgraduate studies to the students belonging to the Hill Areas of North Eastern Region of India during 1973-74 - Miss. Shidala Shiella.		2,000
Examination Reform and Research Unit.		25,000
Award of Scholarships for postgraduate studies to the students belonging to the Hill Areas of North Region of India during 1973-74 - Kumari Mumey Boselet Khanpuri.		2,000
Writing of University level books/monographs.		2,983.87
Establishment of Tagore Chair.		12,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
Gauhati College, Gauhati 21.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - grant for 1973-74.	1,000
B.N. College, Dhubri (Assam).	Students Welfare Programme.	final 5,000
M.C. College, Barepeta (Assam).	-do-	final 2,084.32
Abhayapuri College, Abhiyapuri, Goalpara (Assam).	Book grant.	2nd & final 1,125
St. Edmund's College, Shillong (Assam).	Book grant to affiliated Government colleges.	-do- 1,375
Kohima Science College, Kohima.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.	750

Lady Leena Girls' College, Shillong.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,250
S.K. College, Kalikoda (Assam).	-do-		2,250
Rohania College, Falzabari, Assam.	-do-		1,750
Luxding College, Luxding (Assam).	Grants to affiliated colleges for Chalk-boards.	1st & final	432
Arya Vidyapeeth College, (Assam).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,750
Total:			67,250.19

19.

Gorakhpur University.

Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of fellowship/nonorarium and contingency grant. 1,706.45

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

Salary of additional staff appointed in the Central Library - IV Plan Development schemes. 5,000

Affiliated Colleges:

B.R.D. Degree College,
Roorkee (UP). Construction of Residential Flats for Teachers. Ist 25,000

Goverdhandas Mahavidyalaya,
Mirzapur (U.P.). Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74. 1,000

Gorakhpur University (contd.).

Hindu Degree College, Gazipur (U.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Shivapati Degree College, (Basti) U.P.	-do-		1,750
B.R.D. Degree College, Deoria (Deoria) U.P.	Construction of Gymnasium by the University/College under the assistance from University Grants Commission.	2nd	5,000
Nagrik Degree College, Janghai, Jaunpur (U.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
D.S.T. College, U.P.	-do-		3,750
Sakaldhia Degree College, Sakaldia, Varanasi (U.P.).	Construction of Library building and purchase of furniture & fittings.	6th	16,000
M.L.N. Degree College, U.P.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Budha Degree College, Washinagar (Deoria) U.P.	Construction of Teachers hostel.	first	14,000
St. Andrews' College, Gorakhpur.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	375
Satish Chandra College, Ballia (U.P.).	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	2nd & final	4,000
Degree College, Chazipur (U.P.).	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	-do-	250

Gorakhpur University (contd.).

National Degree College, Behalganj, 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	250
			83,081.45
Total:			

20. Gujarat University.

Introduction of Three Year ~~diploma~~ ^{degree} course - Payment of non-recurring grant. 625

Purchase of Scientific Equipment for the Zoology department - Fourth Plan Scheme. 20,000

Financial assistance for boring a tubwell in the University Campus. 5,000

Writing of University level books/monographs. 2,900.65

Affiliated Colleges:

Sheth T.C. Kapadia Arts College, Bedeli (Gujarat). Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74. 750

College of Education, Debhoi, (Dist. Baroda). Grants to teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period grants for books and journals. final 1,250

A.G. Teachers College, Ahmedabad. Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period - Special grants for books and journals. 2nd & final 2,000

Prabhudas Thakkar College, Palai, Ahmedabad. Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to Students - Book Bank. 15,000

Gujarat University (contd.).

Shri C.B. Patel Partibiwala Arts College and Dabhoi Nagarpalika Science College, Dabhoi.	Purchase of Psychology Laboratory Equipment.	final	1,162
Shri B.D. Shah College of Education, Modasa (Gujarat).	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period.	Vth	8,000
Y.S. Arts & Shri K.S. Shah Commerce College, Devgad Baria, Gujarat.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Smt. S.M. Panchal Science College, Talod, Gujarat.	-do-		750
Sir P.T. Science College, Modassa (Gujarat State).	Extension of library building	Final	55,000
Sheth H.P. Arts & Talod S.N. Commerce College, Talod	Grants to colleges libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final	3,085.65
Sabarmati Arts & Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - grant for 1973-74.		1,000
P.T. Arts & Science College, Paldi, Ahmedabad-7.	-do-		1,750
Shree Swaminarayan Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-		1,750
M.B. College of Commerce & Shri G.M.N. Lalji Arts College, Dehgam (Dist. Ahmedabad).	-do-		1,000

Gujarat University (contd.)

Secondary Teachers Training College, Sarkhaj Road, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period - Special grants for equipment and audio visual aids.	IIIrd & final	2,000
Shri Bahojanand Arts & Commerce College, Gujarat.	Purchase of Books.	Final	1,125
Shri B.K. Shah & Shri Krishna G.M. College & Shri H.N. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa.	Construction of a Women's Hostel.	2nd	45,000
Sheth P.T. Arts & Science College, Godhra (Distt. Panchmahals).	Students Welfare Programme.	Final	500
St. Havine's College, Ahmedabad.	Installation of Tube-well in the College Campus.	Ist	12,000
R.R. Lalan College, Bhuj (Gujarat).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,750
Sheth B.R. College, of Science, Ahmedabad-1.	-do-		3,750
Sheth R.P. Arts & Talod S.M. Commerce College, Talod.	-do-		1,750
Bhavan's Arts & Science College, Dakor (Gujarat).	-do-		1,750
The L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.	-do-		1,750

p.t.o.

Gujarat University (contd).

Secondary Teachers Training College, Near Vasana Stand Sarkhoj Road, Ahmedabad-7.	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period - Special grants for books and journals.	2nd & final	2,000
Jesai Chandu Lal Mani Lal Arts & Commerce College, Dist. Ahmedabad.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment for Psychology and Statistics subjects.	final	1,400
Shri Sarvajnik College of Education, Godhra.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	500
-do-	-do-	2nd & final	500
Sir P.T. Science College, Modasa (Gujarat).	Construction of Teachers Hostel.	final	14,400
Total:			<u>2,12,198.30</u>

21. Guru Nanak University.

Guru Nanak University - Construction of girls students Hostel - Fourth Plan scheme.	IIIrd	50,000
IV Plan Development Schemes - Purchase of a Xerox Machine for University Library - Sanction of grant for.		40,000
IV Plan Development schemes - Purchase of equipment for Humanities and Social Sciences departments - sanction of grant for.		8,000
Assistance for the purchase of Water Cooler.	2nd & final	919.50
-do-	first	2,000
		p.t.o.

Guru Nanak University (contd.).

	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - Grant for 1973-74.		15,000
	Unassigned grant for year 1973-74 - Release of IInd instalment.	2nd	15,000
	Establishment of Health Centre.		1,00,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>			
Guru Nanak College, Sukhahainana Sahib - Phagwara.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		750
Guru Nanak Prem Karansar College, (Kapurthala).	-do-		1,000
Hindu College, Kapurthala (Pb.).	-do-		1,000
J.A.V. College, Jullundur (Pb.).	Construction of Women's Hostel.	2nd	45,000
S.P.S.K. Khalsa College, Beowal.	Purchase of Chalk-board.	1st & final	1,000
Sri Guru Angad Dev College, Khadoor Sahib, Amritsar.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
Phagwara College of Women, Phagwara(N.P.):	-do-		1,000
Montgomery Guru Nanak College of Education, Jullundur.	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period - Special grants for books & Journals.	2nd & final	2,000
Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Yamuna Nagar (Haryana).	Construction of library building.	3rd	50,000
Rangarhia College of Education, Patnaspura, Phagwara (Pb.).	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period - Special grants for books and journals.	2nd & final	2,000
	Total:		<u>3,35,669.50</u>

22. Himachal Pradesh University

	Purchase of Library books and journals - sanction of grant for.	final	50,000
	Payment of salaries for 4th and additional staff - Fourth Plan Development schemes.		1,00,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
Goswami Ganesh Datt College, (H.P.).	Construction of Library building.	4th	20,000
-do-	Purchase of Chalk Board.	1st & final	1,256
Government College, Sharmsala (H.P.).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - grant for 1973-74.		3,750
		Total:	1,75,006

23. Haryana Agricultural University.

	Writing of University Level Books/ monographs.		4,483.33
	<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
College of Veterinary Medicine, Hissar	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		1,000
		Total:	5,483.33

24. Indore University.

	Salary of the staff relating to Humanities and Social Science Deptt. approved under the IV Plan development Schemes.		2,000
	Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74 -2nd Release of IInd instalment.		12,500

Indore University (Contd.)

Purchase of Library books and journals 2nd 40,000
Sanction of grant for.

Financial Assistance to Universities 16,000
for development playfields and
purchase of accessories for
games and sports.

Salary of staff appointed in the 50,000
Universities College of Education
under the Fourth Plan Scheme.

Development of Teacher Education 10,000
and Research in Universities.

Affiliated Colleges:

Govt. Degree College, Assistance for the construction of 1st 25,000
(M.P.). Teaching Accommodation.

Shri GS Institute Grant-in-aid for Holding a seminar final 1,005
of Technology & on "Bio-control" systems at the
Science, Indore-3. Institute."

College of Satriy, Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - 750
Indore (M.P.). Grant for 1973-74.

Indore Christian -do- 3,750
College, Indore
(M.P.).

Holkar Science -do- 3,250
College, Indore.

Govt. Girls -do- 3,750
Postgraduate College,
Moti Tabela - Indore.

Islamia Karimala Assistance for the purchase of Library 2nd & 25,000
Degree College, books - Cent per cent grant. final
Indore (M.P.).

Govt. Sanskrit ~~2nd~~ Book grant for 1970-72 - Cent 2nd & 1,125
Degree College, per cent grant. final
Indore (M.P.).

Indore University (contd.).

Indore Christian College, Indore.	Students Welfare Programme.	2nd & final	5,000
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Total:	1,99,130
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25. Indira Kala Sangit Vishvidyalaya. Kairagarh (M.P.).

Purchase of departmental library books and journals (H) - sanction of grant for.	IIIrd	15,000
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Total:	15,000
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26. Jabalpur University.

Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - Grant for 1973-74.		4,000
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Establishment of a printing press - purchase of Printing Machinery and Furniture.		10,000
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Research Project 'Regional Imbalances in the Economy of Madhya Pradesh.		5,000
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Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of contingency grant.		1,000
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Affiliated Colleges:

Govt. Engineering College, Jabalpur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,750
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Govt. College of Education, Jabalpur (M.P.).	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period - Special grants for books and journals.	2nd	2,000
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M.H. College of Home Science for Women, Jabalpur.	Financial assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
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Jabalpur University (contd.).

College of Educational Psychology & Guidance, Jabalpur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges- Grant for 1973-74.		750
Government College, of Education, Jabalpur (M.P.).	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period - Grants for books and journals.	IVth	2,000
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Total:			27,750
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27. Jadavpur University.

Writing of University Level Books/ monographs.			3,000
Grant-in-aid for the purchase of Equipment for the 5 years degree course in Architecture:	3rd		5,000
Grant-in-aid for the purchase of equipment for the degree course in Civil Engineering	4th		15,000
Grant-in-aid for the purchase of equipment for the development of Metallurgical Engineering.	4th		30,000
Equipment Instrumentation and Electronics Engineering	6th		25,000
Equipment - Postgraduate Course in Pharmacy - Outside 4th Plan.	1st		25,000
Jadavpur University - Construction of girls students hostel - Payment of grant - fourth Plan schemes.	third		25,000
			<hr/>
Total:			1,28,000
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28. Jammu University

Affiliated Colleges:

Govt. Degree College, Udhampur (J&K)	Grants to colleges libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	1st	8,000
Govt. College, Poonch (J&K).	Grants to colleges libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final	3,250
			<hr/>
Total:			11,250
			<hr/>

29. Jawahar Lal Nehru University:

International Saminar on Comparative Education February 18-22 & 23, 1974- Organisation at Jawaharlal Nehru University - Sanction regarding.		4,000
Central Universities - Maintenance grant for 1973-74 - Payment of.		5,00,000
Purchase of books and journals for development of library at Jawaharlal Nehru University.	4th	2,00,000
Construction of school building at Jawaharlal Nehru University.	2nd	2,00,000
Mongolian Language Teacher assigned to Jawaharlal Nehru University under Indo-Mongolian Cultural Exchange Programme.		3,600
Laying of grassing and flantation of trees in Section IV of Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus.	2nd	50,000
Renewal of Scholarships for postgraduate studies to the students belonging to the Hill of North Eastern Region of India during 1973-74 - Shri Lalsongamala.		1,900
Setting up of a full-time Medical Unit at Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus.	1st	40,000
Purchase of Mess equipment for establishment of a hostel mess for the students of Jawaharlal Nehru University at New Camous.	1st	25,000
Purchase of fans for installation in type I and II quarters at N.A.A. Campus temporary.	1st	30,000
Construction of compound wall with security fancing on top for Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus.	1st	15,000
Writing of University level books/ monographs.		5,000
Construction of 72 quarters for Faculty staff in Sector I of Jawahar Lal Nehru University Campus.	6th	2,00,000
Taking over on rent the Complex of the National Academy of Administration Building for use by Jawaharlal Ndhru Univ.		17,00,000
Construction of computer centre on the IIIrd Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus.		6,00,000

Jawaharlal Nehru University (contd.)

Development of site for academic Complex and sector IV of residential complex is Jawaharlal Nehru University.	5th	2,50,000
Purchase of furniture for Dinning Hall and Lounge of the students Hostel for 400 students.	final	3,167.35
Purchase of furniture for living rooms of the students hostel for 400 students.	5th	20,000
Investigation regarding water-tightness of the Lake area of Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus.		16,000
Additions and alterations to the buildings of National Academy of Administration Complex for use by Jawaharlal Nehru University.	3rd	50,000
	Total:	39,13,667.35

30. Jiwaji University.

	Payment of recurring grant for additional staff appointed in various science departments during Fourth Plan.		70,000
	Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74 - 2nd Release of 2nd instalment.		12,500
	<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>		
Maharani Laxmi Bai Arts & Commerce College, Gwalior.	Assistance for the purchase of library 1st books - Under the IVth Plan ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs.		75,000
Maharaja Mansingh College, Gwalior.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		750
Ambah P.G. College, Ambah (Morena) M.P.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of 2nd instalment of grant.	2nd & final	250
	Total:		1,58,500

31. University of Jodhpur.

	Publication of Research work including doctoral theses.		5,000
	Award of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit during 1973-74 - Shri Shubh Karan Sharma.		1,800
	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and research in Law- Fourth Plan period.		10,000

Jodhpur University (contd.)

Grant-in-aid for the development of Scientific Education and Research - Purchase of Scientific Equipment under departmental grants - 4th Plan development schemes. 1,20,000

Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74 - Release of 2nd instalment. 2nd 13,500

Grant-in-aid for the development of Scientific Education and research Construction of Chemistry department building block II, Phase I - 4th Plan development schemes. 1,00,000

Grant-in-aid for the development of Scientific Education and research - construction of Science block No. II (Botany & Zoology) - 4th Plan development schemes. 3,50,000

Financial Assistance to Teachers for research work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of Second instalment of grant. 2nd & final 1,000

Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - Grant for 1973-74. 15,000

affiliated colleges :

Lachoo Namoral College of Science, Jodhpur. Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74. 1,000

Total 6,17,300

32. Kalyani University.

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

Total: 500

33. Kanpur University.

Unassigned grant for 1973-74 - Release of 1st instalment of 'on account' grant. 1st 15,000

Kanpur University (contd.).

Affiliated Colleges:

Ferose Gandhi College, Rai Bareilly (U.P.)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
Christ Church College, Kanpur.	Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences/ - Payment of contingency grant.		999.85
C.S. Mehru Degree College, Hardoi.	Construction of Class rooms.	4th	11,000
Dayanand College of Law, Kanpur.	Construction of Library building.	10th & final	7,843
Christ Church College, Kanpur.	Purchase of Chalk boards.	I & final	1,000
Jawala Devi Vidyamandir Degree College, Kanpur.	Purchase of Chalk boards.	-do-	1,500
Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru College, U.P.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,250
P.P.N. College, Kanpur.	Development of Post-graduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences.		750
Dayanand Girls' College, Kanpur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		2,750
Christ Church College, Kanpur.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.	Fourth	30,000
Jawala Devi Vidyamandir Degree College, Kanpur.	Purchase of equipment, furniture and books.	first	13,000
Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		750
Bhundelkhand College, Jhansi.		-do-	5,000
V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur (U.P.).	Construction of library building.	IIIrd	40,000
Dayanand Girls' College, Kanpur.	Grants to affiliated colleges for Laboratory Equipment.	2nd & final	4,000

Kanpur University (contd).

Gandhi Maha- vidyalaya, Orai.	Grants to colleges libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.		3,250
Juhati Devi Girls Degree College, Kanpur.	Students Welfare Programme.	2nd & final	3,545.50
A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidya- laya, Kanpur.	Development of Postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences.		23,000
Total:			<u>1,70,388.15</u>

34. Karnataka University:

	Unassigned grant for 1973-74 - Release of 1st instalment of 'on account' grant.	Ist	17,000
	Construction of students' Home and Seminar Hall in the University Campus.	rnd	60,000
	Utilization of services of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.		1,000
	Karnatak University - Regional Summer Institute in Library Sciences held during summer 1973 - sanction of II instalment grant - regarding.	2nd	5,000
	Schemes of Visiting Studentships for the 1973-74.		3,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges:</u>			
S.S. Arts College & T.P. Science Institute, Karnatak.	Grants to colleges for Chalk Boards.	1st & final	2,898
P.L. Law College, Karnataka.	Construction of Lecture Theatre and Library building.	5th & final	36,475.75
S.B. College of Sciences, Gulbarga.	College Science Improvement Programmes - Selected Colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.	5th	25,000
Rani Parvati Devi Collage, Belgaum.	Construction of Lecture Theatre & Class rooms.	1vth & final	15,146

Karnatak University (contd.).

Government College, Karnataka.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,250
B.L.D.T. Associations' Arts & Science College, Karnataka.	-do-		2,750
Kotturswamy College of Education, Mysore.	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period grants for books and journals.	3rd	3,000
J.N.S. Sakri Law College, Hubli (Mysore).	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and research in Law - Fourth Five Year Plan.		1,500
K.L. Society's College of Commerce, Belgaum.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		3,750
J.N.S. Arts & Science College, Gokak (Karnataka).	-do-		2,250
T.N.P. Bhandari Arts College, Karnataka.	-do-		750
Kokteswara College, Karnataka State.	-do-		1,750
Daraveshwar Arts College, Karnataka.	-do-		2,250
Smt. Verrmsa Sangatiri Women Karnataka.	-do-		1,600
Total:			<u>1,88,369.75</u>

35. Kashmir University.

Holding of symposia, Discussion Groups, Easy Competition & Exhibition etc. in connection with 25th Anniversary of India's Independence. 325

Kashmir University (contd.).

Affiliated Colleges:

A.S. College, Srinagar.	Utilization of services of retired teachers- payment of contingency grant.		819.27
Islamia College of Students' Aid Fund in the colleges- Science & Commerce, for 1973-74. Kashmir.			2,750

Total: 3,894.27

36. University of Kerala.

Purchase of library books and journals - Sanction of grant for.	IInd	20,000
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Affiliated Colleges:

University College, Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Trivandrum.	Grant for 1973-74.		4,250
Mar Athanavins College of Engineering, Kerala.	-do-		1,000
Mahantma Gandhi College, Kerala.	-do-		3,750
T.D. Medical College, Kerala.	-do-	2,750	1,750
B.N. College, Sivagiri, Verkala.	Assistance for setting up of career Advising Units in Colleges.		1,427
St. Teresa's College, Kerala.	Construction of Teacher's Flats - Assistance towards.	III & final	50,000
St. Thomas College, Palai.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		4,250
Alphonsa College, Palai, Kerala.	Construction of additional class room - assistance towards.	IInd	20,000
Morning Star Home Science College, Kerala.	Construction Women's Hostel - Assistance for -	2nd	60,000

Kerala University (contd.).

Mar Ivanios College, Bethany Hills, Trivandrum-15.	Financial Assistance to Colleges for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	2nd & final	1,500
Fatima Mata National College, Kerala.	Purchase of semi-micro Analysis Equipment - Assistance towards.	Ist & final	4,006.56
All Saints College, Trivandrum.	Construction of library building - Assistance towards.	2nd	25,000
Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum.	Postgraduate department of Chemistry - Grant-in-aid for the purchase of Semi-micro analysis Equipment.	2nd	500
Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum.	Writing of University level books/ monographs.		3,000
St. Thomas Training College, Palai, Kerala.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1973-74.		750
St. Stephen's College, Uzahvoor, Kerala.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students - Book Bank.	2nd & final	1,450.29
Sree Narayana College, Quilon.	Development of postgraduate studies in Science subjects in affiliated colleges - Financial assistance by the U.G.C. - Financial assistance by the U.G.C. - Fourth Plan period - Physics.		25,000
St. Tereasa's College, Ernakulam, Cochin.	Financial Assistance to colleges for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	2nd & final	1,500
		Total:	2,29,133.85

37. Kurukshetra University.

Salaries to 4th Plan additional staff.		20,000
Construction of building for Computer Centre.	Ist	1,50,000
Salary of additional staff - IV Plan Development schemes (H).		10,000
		p.t.o.

Kurukshetra University (contd.).

Kurukshetra University - Construction of Boys students hostel outside fourth plan allocation - payment of grant.	2nd	1,00,000
Construction of two additional wards in the existing health centre.		13,250
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - Grant for 1973-74.		4,888
Development of Teacher Education and Research in Universities.		25,000
Construction of Gynasium.	2nd	90,000
Kurukshetra University - Construction of New Men's Hostel Completion Cost finalisation - Payment of Grants.	8th & final	730
<u>Affiliated Colleges :</u>		
University College, Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - of Education, Grant for 1973-74. Kurukshetra.		750
University College, Grants to teachers Training College, Kurukshetra during Fourth Plan period - special (Haryana). grants for books and journals.	2nd & final	2,000
	Total:	<hr/> 4,16,610 <hr/>

b.t.o.

of the University. University.	Subject	No. of Instalment.	Amount. Rs.
	Purchase of Scientific Equipment Fourth Plan Development scheme.		30,000/-
	Junior Research Fellowship in Science .		1,875.97
	Construction of Water Storage Tank.		50,000.00
	Construction of teachers Hostel. Vith		44,000.00
	Construction of 100-P.G. Students Hostel. Second		50,000.00
	Purchase of equipment for Commerce Department. *		2,000.00
	Construction of Tagore Library Extn. -		1,00,000.00
	Senior Research Fellowship in Humani ties & Social Sciences. -		2,145.13
	Construction of Physics, Geology & statistics department building. -		75,000.00
	Construction of Zoology Department building. Fourth		25,000.00
	Construction of Chemistry Deptt. Second		25,000.00
<u>Colleges.</u>			
a Vidvalya ge, Lucknow.	Construction of Science Laboratory. IInd		24,000.00
ee Girls ge, Lucknow.	S.A.F. Grant for the year 1973-74 -		1,000.00
.D. College, ow.	-do- -		750.00
College, ow.	College Science Improvement Programme. III		50,000.00
.G. College ow.	S.A.F. for the year 1973-74 -		750.00
Total:			4,81,521.13

Madras University.

Summer Institute in Commerce	IIInd	2,000.00
Seminar on Sacred Tamil Literature and Social approach.	-	1,985.13
Centres of Advanced study in Physics	-	1,42,100.00
-do-		1,11,000.00
Senior Research Fellowship in Science	-	1,657.14
-do-		1,785.71
Writing of University Level Books.		1,991.06
Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work.	Second	250.00
<u>Affl. College.</u>		
K.K. Govt. Arts college for Women, Nemmakal.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	first. 50,000.00
Islamiyah College, Vaniabadi (Tamil Nadu)	Const. of Additional teaching accommodation.	Second 40,000.00
S.M. College of Education, Madras.	Grants to teachers training college during Fourth Plan Period.	Second 3,000.00
Govt. Training College, Memarapalayam.	-do-	Second 3,000.00
Govt. Training College for Women, Coimbatore.	Grants to Teachers Training College during IVth Plan period.	Second 3,000.00
P.S.G. Arts College, Coimbatore-14.	Financial Assistance to teachers.	- 250.00
A.A.G.A. College, Musiri.	Construction of Student Hostel.	Second 40,000.00
D.K.K. G.A. College for Men, Saina (Tamil Nadu)	S.A.F. for the year 1973-74	- 1,000.00
Madras Law College, Madras.	-do-	4,250.00
Guru Nanak College, Madras-22.	Grants to colleges for loan for Books to students.	- 15,000.00

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Madras University (contd.)

S.S.T. College for Women, Salem-4.	Grants to Teachers Training college during IVth Plan.	Second	2,000.00
Sir Theagarava College, Madras.	S.A.F. for the year 1973-74.	-	2,250.00
A.A.G.A. Arts College, Nammakkal.	-do-	-	3,250.00
Govt. Arts College, Villuouram.	-do-	-	2,250.00
Madras Christian College Pambas.	Book grant to affiliated college.	Second	1,624.00
S.K. College, Tiruchirapalli.	Construction of Residential Flats.	4th	5,000.00
M.G. Arts College, Vellore.	Construction of Men Hostels.	First	40,000.00
S.S.T. College for Women, Salem.	S.A.F. for the year 1973-74.	-	750.00
Boston Training College, Royapettah.	Grants to Teachers Training College during IVth Plan.	Second	3,000.00
Govt. Engg. College, Salem.	Students Aid Fund -1973-74 .	-	1,000.00
			4,83,393.04

Madurai University.

Summer Institute for College Teachers.	Final	7,271.39
Construction of Student Hostels.	IVth	75,000.00
Const. of Building for Correspon- dence courses.	-	5,000.00
Scheme of Visiting Studentship 73-74	-	3,000.00
Const. of Biological Sc. Department.	III	20,000.00
Purchase of Library books.	III	80,000.00

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Madurai Univ. (Contd.)

International Symposium on Bio- membranes held from 11-14 Dec., 73.	-	2, 182.43
Grants to Teachers Training College during IVth Plan period.	II	3,000.00
<u>Affl. Colleges.</u>		
Algappa College Student Aid Fund- 1973-74 of Physical Edu., Karaikudi.	-	750.00
Algappa College, Karaikudi-3.	-do-	3,750.00
P.V.T. College, Melanelithanallur.	-do-	1,000.00
P.M.T. College, Construction of Teaching Malaneelithankar.accommodation.	Ist.	25,000.00
-do- Construction of Tube Well.	Ist.	10,000.00
St. Xavier College of Education, Grants to teachers Training Palavamhottai. College during IVth Plan.	IIInd	1,000.00
Madura College, College Science Improvement Madurai. Programme selected colleges .	Vth	20,000.00
Sourashtra College, S.A.F. for the yea 1973-74 Madurai.	-	1,750.00
S.T. Hindu College, Nagarcoil.	-do-	4,250.00
St. Mary's College. Tuticorin.	-do-	3,250.00
S.T.T. College for Women, Madurai.	-do-	750.00
S.D.K. Women College, Kuzhithurai.	-do-	1,000.00
Arul Anadar College, Karumathur.	-do-	1,000.00
S.T. College for Women, Const. of Additional Palayamkottai. Teaching accommodation.	IIInd	35,000.00
S.P.T. College for Women, Const. of Laboratory Courtallan. Building.		10,000.00

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Madurai Univ. (Contd.)

S.P. College for Women, Durai. Construction of Teachers Hostels.	IVth	5,000.00
S.D.K. Women's College, Kuzulthurai. Book grant to affiliated college.	IInd	1,375.00
S.N.S.N. College, Virudhunagar. Const. of Addl. Teaching Accommodation.	III	30,000 .00
S.V. College for Women, Virudhunagar. Construction of Women's Hostel.	IVth	25,000.00
S.T. College for Women, Tuticorin-2. Grants to teacher training colleges	II	3,000 .00
Total:		3,78,328.85

Magadh University.

Construction of Building for Health Centre.	II	10,000.00
Scheme of Visiting Studentships for the year 1973-74.	-	3,000.00

Affl. Colleges.

S.K. College, Umraon. Construction of Teaching Accommodation.	IVth	45,000.00
S.P. Jain College, asaram. Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students.	IInd	7,500.00
S.V. Patel Mahavidyalaya, hubli. (Bihar) Purchase of Laboratory Equipment	Vith	10,000.00
S.S. College, Chanabad. (Gaya) Student Aid Fund for the 1973-74 year.	-	5,000.00
Shaharaja College, Munrah. (Bihar) -do-	-	5,000.00
S.P. Jain College, asaram. Grants to college libraries for loan books to students.	IInd	5,000.00
S.N. College, Patna. Construction of Teaching Accommodation.	IInd	40,000.00
Total:		1,31,000.00

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2. Marathwada University.

Writing of University level books	-	3,000.00
Construction of Gymnasium by the University.	IInd	25,000.00
Establishment of Health Centre.	-	18,000.00
Unassigned grant for the year 73-74.	IInd	15,000.00
Purchase of Library Books.	IIIrd	60,000.00
Construction of Profs. Readers and Lecturer's Quarters.	8th	35,000.00
Construction of P.G. Women's Hostels.	IIIrd	60,000.00
Programme of exchange visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K.	-	7,196.00
Establishment of Student Aid Fund in the Universities for the year 1973-74.	-	5,000.00
Purchase of Library books & journals.	Final	15,000.00

Affl. College,

Peoples College, Manded.	Development of P.G. Studies in the Humanities & Social Sciences.	-	15,000.00
Mogeshwari Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai. Distt. Bhir.	Construction of Science Laboratories & Class Rooms.	III	1,00,000.00
P.E.S.M. College of Science, Aurangabad.	Grants to College for Laboratory equipment.	III	3,750.00
Rajarshi Sahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur.	Students Aid fund in the Colleges Grant for 1973-74.	-	1,750.00
Govt. College of Education, Manded.	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period.	III	1,700.92
M.E.S. M.U. Mahavidyalaya Udgir.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment and Library Books.	III	10,000.00
Nutan Mahavidyalaya, Sailu.	-do-	III	1,05,000.00
S.M.B. Mahavidyalaya, Latur.	Construction of Science Laboratory.	III	1,00,000.00

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Yashwantrao Chavan Univ. (Contd.)

Govt. College of Education, Parbahani.	Grants to Teachers Training College during IVth Plan.	IInd	2,000.00
S.C.S. College, of Arts, Sc., & Commerce, Kahdar Nanded.	Student Aid Fund- 1973-74	-	2,750.00
Govt. College of Education, Ambajogai.	Student Aid Fund- 1973-74	-	750.00
P.E.S.M. College of Arts, Aurangabad.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students-Book Bank.	IInd	4,750.00
Total:			<u>5,90,646.92</u>

Mithila University. (Colleges)

G.N. College, Darbhanga.	Travel grant Dr. A.K. Mishra. Lecturer in Botany.	-	2,972.00
Darshan Saha College, Kaitihar.	Students Welfare Programme.	Final	500.00
B.B. College, Dalsingsarai.	Student Aid Fund- 1973-74	-	2,750.00
G.N. College, Madhubani.	-do-	-	2,750.00
			<u>8,972</u>

N.S. Univ. of Baroda.

Centres of Advanced Study in Education			6,000.00
Implementation of N.S.S in University.		-	2,000.00
Junior Research Fellowship Scheme.		Final	87,500.00
Writing of University level books.		-	7,688.00
Programme of Special assistance in Selected Departments.		-	75,000.00
Publication of Geelwad Oriental Series.		-	10,000.00
Purchase of Scientific Equipment in Science		-	45,000.00
Re-establishment of Students Aid Fund in the Universities.			15,000.00
Total:			<u>2,48,188.00</u>

contd..

4. Meerut University.

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	Junior Research Fellowship Scheme	Final	37,500.00
	Allocation of funds for 1973-74.		
	Purchase of Library books and Journals	II	25,000.00
	Introduction of Correspondence Courses of B.A. Degree.	-	10,000.00
<u>Affl. Colleges.</u>			
Meerut College, Meerut.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sc., & Humanities.	-	250.00
-do-	-do-		250.00
-do-	Senior Research Fellowship in Science.	-	1,000.00
-do-	-do-		2,112.90
S.S.V. College, Hapur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research and learned work.	-	250.00
-do-	Construction of Teaching accommodation	Ist.	1,00,000.00
B.S.M. Degree College, Roorkee.	Construction of Library Building.	IVth	10,000.00
K.L.M. Mahavidyalaya, Meerut.	Construction of Library Block.	IVth	5,000.00
I.D.P.D. Degree College, Bulandshahr.	Construction of Non-Resident Student Centre.	Final	5,000.00
K.V. Degree College, Machhra. (UP)	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.	Final	5,000.00
M.B. Degree College, Dadri.	Construction of Library Building.	III	25,000.00
J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur.	Construction of Teaching Accommodations.	Final	8,960.00
V.M.L. P.G. College for Women, Ghaziabad.	Construction of Non-Resident student Students Centre.	-	8,000.00
A.N. J.M. Degree College, Hardwar.	Student Aid Fund- 1973-74.	-	1,000.00
M.L. & J.N.K. Girls College, Saharanpur.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.	Final	1,300.00
D.D. College, Dibal. (UP)	Purchase of Library books.	Final	1,125.00

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Beerut Univ. (Contd.)

D.W.T. College, Behradun.	Grants to Teachers Training College during IVth Plan.	Final	1,000.00
L. & J.N.K. Girls College, Sharanpur.	Student Aid Fund in Colleges.	-	1,750.00
D.A.V. College, Buzaffamagar.	Construction of N.R.S.C., Cycle shed & Class rooms.	Final	11,569.00
S.S.M. College, Boorkee.	Construction of Teachers Hostel.	-	10,000.00
D.J. College, Baraut.	Construction of Residential Flats for teachers.	IIInd	20,000.00
G.(PG) College, Beerut.	Construction of Library building	IVth	50,000.00
K.P. College, Behradun.	Construction of Cycle Shed.	Final	10,500.00
D.A.V. College, Bulandishahr.	Construction of Teachers Hostel.	Final	11,500.00
D.J. College, Baraut.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research work.		500.00
K.M. Mahavidyalaya, Beerut.	Construction of Library Block.	Vith	10,000.00
M. College, Modinagar.	Construction of Lab. Building.	-	15,000.00
S.S.V. College, Banpur.	Financial Assistance to teachers for research work.		250.00
Total:			3,88,816.80

Mysore University.

Purchase of furniture to the Home Science Department.	Ist	20,000.00
Purchase of equipment of Postgraduate department of Home Science.	Vth	5,000.00
Starting postgraduate department of Home Science.	-	4,000.00
Construction of Gymnasium by the Univ.	Vth	10,000.00
Grant for the Development of the Deptt. of Teacher Education.	-	11,000.00

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Mysore University (Contd.)

Construction of P.G.Students Hostel.	IInd.	1,00,000.00
Purchase of Library Books & Journals.	IIIrd.	50,000.00
Utilisation of Services of retired teachers.	-	958.08
Grants for field work and dialect survey in Kannada.	-	1,000.00
Purchase of Equipment for the Department of Psychology.	-	23,281.46
Construction of Students Home in the Univ.	II	20,000.00
Purchase of semi-micro Analysis Equipment	Ist	4,188.17

Affl. Colleges.

College of Fine Arts Mansagangatori.	Construction of Lectures Theatres.	IInd	20,000.00
Sahyadri College, Shimoga.	Construction of Science Block.	III.	60,000.00
S.D.M. College, Ujiri.	Construction of Class Rooms.	Ist	50,000.00
J.N.M. College, Belgaum.	Writing of Univ. level books.		6,526.00
K.M. College, Manibal.	13th Annual Conference of the Indian Association for advancement of Medical Education.		1,000.00
Vijaya College, Mulki.	Student Aid Fund for 1973-74.		2,250.00
S.J.M. College of Arts, Sc. & Commerce, Chitradurg.		-do-	2,750.00
Malnad College of Engineering, Hassan.		-do-	1,000.00
P.J.N.M. Arts & Commerce College, Birur.		-do-	1,000.00
S.P.P. College, Udipi.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.	III	15,200.00
Government College, Tumkur.	S.A.F. for the year 1973-74.	-	5,000.00

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Mysore University. (Contd.)

National College of Education, Chimoga.	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during IVth Plan.	IInd	2,000.00
St. Philomana's College, Mysore-7.	Financial assistance to colleges for development of play fields.	IInd	1,500.00
St. Agnes College, Mangalore.	Construction of Non-resident students Centres.	Ist	20,000.00
M.M.D. Mahavidyalaya, of Arts & Commerce, Bonia.	Development of Post-graduate studies in Humanities.	Total	4,38,475.00

Nagpur University.

	Celebration of IVth Centenary of Ram Charit Manas during 1973-74.	-	3,500.00
	Construction of Gymnasium by the Univ.	II	40,000.00
	Financial assistance to Univ. for development of play fields.	-	15,000.00
	Establishment of Student Aid Fund in the University.		10,414.00
	Purchase of Lib. Books & Journals.	Final	11,000.00
	Financial assistance to teachers.		375.00
	d-o-		
	Purchase of Books & Journals in Univ.	-	2,000.00
	Senior Research Fellowship in Science.	-	784.91
	Purchase of Books & Journals.	-	10,000.00
	Senior Research Fellowship in Science.	-	1,064.52

Affl. Colleges.

T.K.E.S. Arts & Commerce College, Arvi.	Student Aid Fund for 1973-74.		1,750.00
Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Nagpur.	Student Aid Fund for 1973-74.		750.00
G.P.B. T. College, Amravati.	Special Grant for Books & Journals.		10,000.00
D.V.S.P. and N.B. Commerce College, Digras.	Student Aid Fund for 1973-74.		1,750.00

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Nagpur Univ.(Contd.)

F.N. Mahavidyalaya, Pusad.	S.A.F. for 1973-74.		2,250.00
G.S. College of Commerce, & Eco., Amravati.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	Ist	20,000.00
D.B.S. College, Gondia.	Construction of Library, Laboratory & Class rooms.	II	50,000.00
Samrath Mahavidyalaya, Lukhani.	Construction of Library Building.	IVth	45,000.00
S.N.M. College of Arts & Commerce, Tumsar.	Construction of Library Building.	III	30,000.00
S.S.Sc. & Arts College, Chikhli.	Construction of Library Building.	III	60,000.00
Total:			<u>3,15,638.43</u>

3. North Bengal Univ. (Affl. Colleges):

J. Govt. Engineering College, Jalpaiguri.	Student Aid Fund for 1973-74.		1,750.00
Chanchal College, Chanchal.	-do-		750.00
Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri.	-do-		2,750.00
Anandada College of Commerce, Jalpaiguri.	Student Aid Fund in College.		4,750.00
Total:			<u>10,000.00</u>

North East Hill University(Affl. College)

St. Anthony's College, Shillong.	Construction of Science Laboratory	IV	50,000.00
Total:			<u>50,000</u>

Osmania University.

Writing of University level books.	-	1,158.80
Travel Grant to Dr. A.B.N. Rao.		3,638.05
Construction of Geology Building.	Final	957.09

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Osr, nia Univ.(Contd.)

Grant in Aid for the Development of Higher Scientific Education.	Final	1,033.70
Centres of Advanced Study in Astronomy.	-	3,500.00
Financial Assistance to Dr. V.Hari Babu.	-	8,075.00
Purchase of Library Books.	IInd	3 0,000.00
Development of Higher Education and Research during III F.Y.P.	-	35,000.00
Writing of Univ. level books.	-	2,000.00
Research Material Cell.	Final	718.48
Organisation of Regional Workshop on Test Construction & Evaluation and Demonstration of Teaching Aids.		11,329.00
Regional Summer Institute in Political Science for College teachers.	Final	7,993.37
Estab.of Tagore Chair at the University.		4,000.00
Research Scheme in Commerce.		7,300.00
Establishment of Computer Centre.	First	25, 000.00
-do-	IInd	1,80 ,000.00
Construction of Genetics Building.	-	36,455.00
Publication of Research Works.	-	56 ,084.00
Centre of Exploration Geophysics, Const. of Staff Quarters.	III	25, 000.00
Construction of Women's Hostels.	III	5,000. 00
-do-	IVth	10, 000.00

Affl.Colleges.

Arts & Sc., College, Mahboob Nagar.	Purchase of Chalk Boards.	Ist	955.00
V.V. College, Hyderabad.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.	II	5,000.00
S.V. College, Palem.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.	II	5,000.00
Jrdu Arts(Eve.) College, Himayatanagar.	Student Aid. Fudn. 1973-74.	III	500.00

contd.

Osmania Univ.(Contd.)

M.A.L.D. Arts & Science, College, Garwal. Purchase of Library Books.	-	30,000.00
New Science College, Narayanguda. College Science Improvement Programme.	Ivth	40,000.00
V.V. College, Hyderabad. Student Aid Fund for 1973-74.		2,750.00
New Science College (Eve.) Hyderabad.	-do-	2,750.00
Govt. college of Nursing, Hyderabad.	-do-	750.00
S.A. College of Edu., Grants to Teachers Training Sarojini Devi Road, colleges. Secunderabad.	II	2,000.00
-do- Student Aid Fund in Colleges.		750.00
	Total:	5,44,690.50

Patna University.

Construction of Building for Biology.	II	50,000.00
Programme of Special assistance to selected Departments.	-	18,900.00
Purchase of Equipments for Humanities and Social Sciences.	-	35,000.00
Summer Institute in Gytogenetics for college teachers.	II	10,000.00
Construction of Teachers' Club.	-	10,000.00
<u>Affl. College,</u>		
Patna College, Grants to college Library Books. Patna.		30,000.00
Magadh Mahila College, Financial Assistance to teachers for Patna. research/learned work.		1,000.00
	Total:	1,54,900.00

contd.

Punjab University.

Writing of Univ. Level books.		3,000.00
Construction of Galary for Additional staff.		15,000.00
Salary of additional staff.	-	5,000.00
-do-	-	5,000.00
Development of Postgraduate course in Engineering & Technology.	Ist	75,000.00
Visits of Younger Scientist between India and U.K.		8,361.00
Community Development Cooperation and Panchayati Raj.	-	2,000.00
Construction of Women's Hostel.	II	50,000.00
Construction of Building for Business Management.	II	20,000.00
Writing University level books.	-	1,023.01
Research Fellowship in Technology		1,200.00

Affl. Colleges.

Mehar Mahajan D.A.V. college for Women, Chandigarh.	Student Aid Fund-1973-74	-	2,750.00
Braj Mandal College, Hotal.	-do-	-	1,750.00
F.C. College for Women, Hissar.	-do-	-	2,250.00
Guru Nanak Engg. College. Ludhiana.	-do-	-	2,250.00
D.A.V. College for Girls, Ambala .	-do-		1,000.00
Home Science College, Chandigarh.	-do-		750.00
Kamla Memorial College, Narwana.	-do-		1,750.00
Khalsa College for Women, Amritsar.	-do-		1,000.00
Govt. College, Varnaul.	Grants to colleges Libraries for loan of books to students.	II	3,000.00

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Panjab Univ. Conts.

M.M. College, Fatehabad.	Students Aid Fund 1973-74.	-	1,750.00
S.D. College, Palwal.	-do-	-	2,250.00
B.P.S. College of Education, Khanpur Kalan.	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during IVth Plan.		10,000.00
K.L.P. College, Rewari.	Student Aid Fund-1973-74		3,750.00
Arya College, Panipat.	-do-		2,250.00
Govt. College, Bahadur Garh.	-do-		1,000.00
Dasmesh Khalsa College, Muktsar.	-do-		750.00
S.D. College, Panipat.	-do-		2,750.00
D.S. College of Education for Women, Ferozpur City.	-do-		1,000.00
Guru Nanak Girls College, Santpura.	-do-		1,000.00
Home Science College, Chandigarh.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	II	1,00,000.00
D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur.	Financial assistance to teachers/ for research work.	-	250.00
M.C. College of Edu., Ludhiana.	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges.	Vth	19,000.00
S.G.A.D. College, Taran-Taran.	Student Aid Fund for 1973-74.		1,000.00
Govt. College for Women, Chandigarh.	-do-		3,750.00
G.N.K. College, Yamunanagar.	Construction of Library Building.	II	50,000.00
S.P. College of Edu., Rewar.	Student Welfare Programme.	Final	1,955.00
Panjab Engg. College, Chandigarh.	Financial Asstt. to teachers.		250.00

contd...

Panjab Univ. (Contd.)

College of Agriculture, S.A.F. for 1973-74 Prabhani (Maharashtra)	-	2,250.00
K.M. College of Edu., Bhiwani. Grants to Teachers Training Colleges.	II	5,000.00
-do-	-do-	2,000.00
D.A.V. College of Education, Abohar.	-do-	2,000.00
I.B. College, Construction of Lib. Building. Panipat.	With	10,000.00
L.P.C. College, Student Aid Fund for 1973-74 Dhudika.		1,000.00
G.N. College for Girls, Muktsar.	-do-	1,000.00
G.L. College of Edu., Rohtak.	-do-	1,000.00
Govt. College, Hissar.	-do-	3,250.00
I.B. College, Purchase of Laboratory Equipment. Panipat.	II	1,300.00
Khalsa College for Construction of Lib. Building. Women, Shiri Khuri.	III	40,000.00
Khalsa College for Women, S.A.F. 1973-74. Ludhiana.	-	3,750.00
D.A.V. College, Malwa.	-do-	1,750.00
H.W.M. College, Gohana.	-do-	1,750.00
Govt. College, Narnaul.	-do-	2,750.00
G.H.G. N. College Grants to teachers training of Education, colleges during IVth Plan. for Women, Sidhwan Khuri.	II	5,000.00
Total:		4,88,589.01

contd...

53. Punjabi University.

Esttab. of Guru Govind Singh Chair.	-	32,000.00
Payment of salary to Staff.	IVth	65,000.00
<u>Colleges.</u>		
Govt. College, Student Aid Fund for 1973-74. Ropar.	-	2,750.00
D.A.V. College, Bhatinda.	-do-	2,250.00
Govt. College, Malerkotla.	-do-	3,750.00
S.D. College, Barnala.	Construction of Laboratory Building. 3rd	20,000.00
		<u>Total: 1,25,750.00</u>

54. Panjab Agriculture University.

Visit of Bulgarian Prof. Dr. Prokponov.	-	85.80
<u>Colleges.</u>		
S.P. Mahavidyalaya, Mukarian.	Student Aid Fund- 1973-74	1,750.00
College of Agri. Ludhiana.	-do-	3,250.00
College of Home Science. Ludhiana.	-do-	1,000.00
		<u>Total: 6,085.80</u>

55. Poona University.

Higher Education & Research Work.	-	1,00,000.00
Grant for Research in Universities.	II	35,000.00
Const. of Extension of Ladies Hostel.	IVth	15,000.00
All India Summer Instt. in Philosophy.	II	20,000.00
Financial asstt. to teachers for research work.	-	250.00
Summer Institute in Electronics & Radar.	-	30,000.00

contd...

Poona University. (Conts.)

Construction of Building for Poona Univ.	-	15,000.00
Unassigned grant for 1973-74.	II	16,000.00

Colleges.

A.E.S. College of Education, Ahmednagar.	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period.	II	3,000.00
M.J. College of Arts and Science, Jalgaon.	Library Building.	IVth	15,000.00
S.S.V.P.S. Science College, Dhulia.		II	15,000.00
B.M.N. College, Bhiwanli.	Arts, Sc.m & Commerce,	III	9,271.00
Karjat College, Karjat.	Purchase of Chalkboard.	Ist	1,800.00
B.Y.K. College of Commerce, Nasik.	S.A.F. for 1973-74.	-	2,250.00
Karjat College, Karjat.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment	II	2,500.00
V.J. College of Arts and Science, Jalgaon.	S.A.F. 1973-74	-	5,000.00
B.M. College of Commerce, Poona.	Construction of Library Building.	IVth	2,18,232.00
Pratap College, Amalner.	Construction of Boy's Hostel.	IVth	50,000.00
K.J. College, Jalgaon.	Construction of Teachers Hostel.	Ist	30,000.00
Pratap College, Amalner	Const. of Residential Flats.	IVth	20,000.00
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	College Science Improvement.	Vth	50,000.00
K.J. College of Arts & Commerce, Konargann.	Student Aid Fund 1973-74.	-	1,000.00

Total: 4,64,353.00

56. Rabindra Bharati University.

Grants for the support of research in Universities.	III	5,000.00
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57. Rajasthan University.

	Total:	5,000.00
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Symposium on 'Solid State Material held at National Physical Laboratory.	-	176.70
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Appointment of additional staff in Humanities.		1,00,000.00
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Senior Research fellowship in Science	-	2,161.29
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Award of studentship of the value of Rs.150/- p.m. to the P.G. students of Applied Geology Course.	-	4,925.00
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Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Humanities.	-	29.12
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Writing of University level books.	-	3,000.00
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Colleges.

M.D. College, Sriganganagar.	Construction of Laboratory Building.	Vth	12,372.00
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Govt. College, Dausa.	Student Aid Fund for 1973-74.		2,250.00
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M.L.V. Govt. College, Chilwara.	Construction of Lab. Building.	IVth	25,000.00
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Govt. College, Beren.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment.	IInd	5,000.00
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Bangpur College, Dilwana.	Student Aid Fund for 1973-74	-	1,750.00
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S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sriganganagar.	Construction of Principal's Residence, Staff Quarters & Laboratory Furniture.	IVth	15,000.00
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M.S.J. College, Bharatpur.	Purchase of Library Books.	IInd	13,000.00
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S.N.K.P. Govt. Naeemkathana.	Purchase of Chalk Boards.	Ist	3,000.00
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Govt. College. Chitorgarh.	Book Grant for the year 1969-70	IInd	183.59
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Govt. College, Bundi.	Construction of Library Building.	III	10,000.00
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Rajasthan Univ. (Contd.)

Govt. College, Barmer.	Student Welfare Programme	Final	2,500.00
S.R.L.S. Govt. Degree College, Kaladera.	Student Aid Fund 1973-74	-	1,750.00
S.S.G. College, Suragarh.	-do-	-	750.00
Govt. College, Dausa.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work.	-	250.00
Govt. College, Dhitorgarh.	-do-	-	250.00
Govt. College, Nagaur.	-do-	-	250.00
Govt. College, Ajmer.	-do-	-	250.00
S.P. Medical College, Bikaner.	-do-	-	500.00
Govt. College, Nasirabad.	-do-	-	250.00
G.V.S. Mahavidyalaya, Sangaria.	Student Aid Fund 1973-74	-	750.00
S.N.K.P. Govt. College, Neemkathana.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students.	II	3,250.00
Nehru Memorial College, Hanumangarh.	Construction of Lab. Building.	Vith	6,891.00
M.S.G. College, Bharatpur.	Construction of Non-Resident student Centre Building.	IIInd	10,000.00
Govt. College, Rajgarh.	Student Aid Fund- 1973-74	-	1,750.00
Govt. College, Sambhar Lake	-do-	-	1,000.00
Govt. College, Jalore.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment	II	4,974.15
R.V.V.S.P.S. College, Ajmer.	Student Aid Fund-	-	1,750.00
S.S.J.S. Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur.	Library Books Grants.	II	3,177.26
Total:			2,28,140.11

58. Ranchi University.

Senior Research Fellowship in Science & Humanities.	-	1,000.00
Writing of University level books.	-	4,588.80
<u>Colleges.</u>		
Marwari College, Construction of Additional Ranchi. Teaching accommodation.	Vith	20,000.00
Nirmala College. Purchase of Lab. Equipment. Hinoo, Ranchi.	II	2,500.00
G.L.A, College, Student Aid Fund Daltonganj.	final	500.00
Giridih College, -do- Giridih.	-do-	2,250.00
R.S.Mull More College, -do- Govindpur.	-do-	1,000.00
B.S. Mahaviyalaya, -do- Lohardaga.	-do-	2,250.00
R.S.M.M. College, Student Welfare Programme. Govindpur.	-do-	2,500.00
Bihar Instt. of Student Aid Fund- 1973.74. Technology, Sindry.	-do-	2,750.00
Ranchi Women's College Ranchi. Construction of Science Block.	II	1,00,000.00
Jameshpur Workers College, Student Welfare Programme. Sakchi.	II	5,000.00
	Total:	1,44,338.00

59. Ravishankar University.

Financial assistance to Universities for development of play fields & purchase of accessories for games & sports.		15,395.00
Construction of Science Block.	-	2,00,000.00
<u>Colleges.</u>		
Govt. College of Grants to Teachers Training Education, College during IVth Plan. Bilaspur.	II	2,000.00

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Ravishankar Univ. (Conts.)

J.L.N.D. College (Arts & Commerce) Sakti.	Student Aid Fund- 1973-74	-	750.00
Municipal College of Arts & Commerce, Kharasia.	-do-	-	750.00
Mahasamund Mahavidyalaya, Mahasamund.	-do-	-	1,000.00
G.D.S.V. College, Raipur.	-do-	-	750.00
G.G.P.G. College, Raipur.	-do-	-	2,750.00
S.N.G.D. College, Munzali.	Financial assistance to colleges for development of playfields.	-	12,733.00
Digvijai Mahavidyalaya, Rajanandgaon.	Grants for libraries for loan of books to students.	II	713.67
Govt. College of Science, Raipur.	Purchase of Lab. Equipment.	II	1,619.71
Total:			<u>2,38,461.38</u>

Roorkee University.

Unassigned Grant for the year 1973-74	II	10,000.00
Construction of Readers Quarters.	Ist	1,50,000.00
Junior Research Fellowship scheme.	Final	25,000.00
Scheme of Visiting Studentships .		3,000.00
Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74	II	2,500.00
Total:		<u>1,90,500.00</u>

Sambalpur University.

Construction of Teachers' Hostel	Vth	50,000.00
Programme of exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India & U.K.	-	8,834.00
Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74	II	12,500.00
Establishment of Health Centre.	-	7,000.00

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Samablpur University(Contd.)

Grant for the development of Scientific education & research.	IVth	7,000.00
Construction of Building for Physics Department.	Vth	2,000.00
Grant for the development of Scientific Education and Research.	IVth	17,000.00
- do -	Vth	2,000.00
Development of P.G. Study in Science.	final	1,000.00
Establishment of Student Aid Fund.	-	720.00

Colleges.

Regional Engg. College, Rourkela.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	-	250.00
- do -	- do -	-	250.00
Jawaharlal College, Patnagarh.	Purchase of Chalk Boards.	Ist	2,000.00
R.B. College, Rourkela.	Student Aid Fund 1973-74.	-	1,750.00
Kuchinda College, Kuchinda.	- do -	-	750.00
Total:			<u>1,13,054.00</u>

2. Sardar Patel University.

Holding of Symposia, Discussion Groups, Essay Competition & Exhibition etc.	-	3,615.35
Construction of Staff Quarters.	II	10,000.00
Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74	II	12,500.00
Construction of Lecture Hall.	-	15,000.00
Development of Botanical Garden.	-	3,000.00

Colleges.

T.V.P.Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Construction of Laboratory Equipment.	II	1,250.00
T.B.J.V, Mahavidyalaya, V.Vidyanagar.	S.A.F. for 1973-74.	-	3,250.00

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B.P. Univ. (Contd.)

H.M. P. Instt. of English Grants to Teachers Training College. final 1,500.00
V. Vidyanagar.

Total: 47,115.65

03. Saugar University.

Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities. - 2,177.00
Salary of 4th Plan additional staff. - 3,00,000.00
Senior Research fellowship in Science. - 1,629.03
-do- - 1,677.42
Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74 II 15,000.00
Senior Research Fellowship in Science. - 1,483.87
Programme of Special assistance to selected department -Deptt. of Anthropology . - 5,000.00

Colleges.

S.S. Mahavidyalaya, Student Aid Fund- 1973-74. - 1,750.00
Burhanpur.
Govt. Degree College, -do- - 2,250.00
Damoh.
S.G.J.O. Women's College, -do- - 1,000.00
Burahampur.
Govt. Degree College, -do- - 1,000.00
Bina.
Govt. College, -do- - 1,000.00
Purania.
J.H. Govt. Degree College, -do- - 2,750.00
Betul.
T.N.S. Mahavidyalaya, -do- - 750.00
Gotegaun.
Narmada Mahavidyalaya, -do- - 1,000.00
Ga-darwara.
G.J.D. College Assistance for the purchase of Laboratory Equipment. II 4,998.67
Khandwa.

Total: 3,43,465.99

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Gujarat University.

Junior Research Fellowship Scheme.	Final	12,500.00
Construction of Library Building.	-	14,137.11
Summer Institute in Biology.	II	5,000.00
<u>Colleges.</u>		
S.D.M.G.T. College, Rajkot. Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period.	II	3,000.00
S.K.V.P.S. College. & M.T.K.P. Arts College, Mahuva. Construction of Library Building.	Ist	60,000.00
S.U.S.M.Arts & H.G.M. Law College, Machvi. Expenses of Library Facilities.	final	10,237.00
I.E. College, Morvi. Student Aid Fund 1973-74	-	2,250.00
Samdas Arts College, Bhavnagar. -do-	-	3,250.00
M.V. Arts & Sc., College, Rajkot. Construction of Women's Hostel.	Ist.	1,00,000.00
Total:		<u>2,10,374.11</u>

S.N.D.T. Women's University.

Extension to Women Students Hostel.	IVth	7,591.00.
Grants to Teachers Training Colleges.	-	68,000.00
Appointment of Additional Staff.	-	10,000.00
-do-	-	30,000.00
Grant towards the addition & alteration to the Central Library at Bombay.	-	8,000.00
Grants to Teachers Training Colleges.	-	75,000.00
<u>Colleges.</u>		
S.N.C.G.M. College, Bhavnagar. Financial assistance to colleges for play fields.	II	1,500.00
Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Raopura. Baroda. Student Aid Fund.	-	3,250.00
Total:		<u>2,03,341.00</u>

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55. Shivaji University.

Grant for the purchase of Science Equipment	Final	19,946.00
Grants for the support of research in Univs.	III	10,000.00
Visiting Studentships for the year 1973-74.	II	1,246.00
Construction of Men Students Hostel.	IVth	15,000.00
Purchase of Books & Journals.	-	2,500.00
Salaries of the additional staff appointed for Science Departments.	-	20,000.00
Purchase of equipment under Health Centre.		1, 16,139.00
Botanical Garden for the Deptt. of Botany.	Final	1,000.00

Colleges.

S.M.T. College of Education, Kolhapur.	Grants to teachers training college during IVth Plan.	II	1,500.00
C.S. College, Satara.	Student Welfare Programme.	II	6,000.00
Willingdon College, Sangli.	Grants for college library books.	II	1,372.00
Sholapur College, Sholapur.	-do-	Ist	12,000.00
Rajaram College, Kolhapur.	College Science Improvement Programme.	III	40,000.00
Arts & Commerce College, Astha. Distt. Sangli.	Book grant to Affl. Colleges.	II	1,125.00
Science College, Karad.	Student Aid Fund-1973-74	-	1,750.00
Devchand Collège, Arjunagar.	Development of Post-graduate	-	4,000.00
S.K.P.S. Mahavidyalaya, Malvan.	Student Aid Fund 1973-74.	-	1,000.00
Willingdon College, Sangali.	Financial assistance to college teachers for the playfields.	II	1,372.00
A.J.A. Mahavidyalaya, Gargoti.	Teachers Train College during fourth Plan.	Ist	151.00

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Shivaji University(Contd.)

Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	Student Aid Fund 1973-74	-	5,000.00
Rajaram College, Kolhapur.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students.	II	499.43
Total:			<u>2,61,600.43</u>

36. South Gujarat University.

Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74		II	12,500.00
Construction of Library Building IVth Plan.		-	50,000.00
Purchase of Library books & Journals.		Xth	25,000.00

Colleges.

S.K.P. College, Surat.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students.	II	3,000.00
Total:			<u>90,500.00</u>

37. Sri Venkateswara University.

Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities .		-	572.30
Unassigned Grant for the year 1973-74.		II	12,500.00
Scheme of Visiting Studentships 1973-74		-	3,000.00
Financial assistance to teachers for research and learned work.		II	250.00
Publication of Research works including doctoral theses.		-	3,000.00

Colleges:

B.T. College, Madanapalle.	Grants to colleges for Laboratory Equipments.	-	5,000.00
The Adoni Arts & Science College, Adoni.	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	Ist	25,000.00
T.R.R. Govt. College, Kandukar.	Student Aid Fund for 1973-74.	-	2,250.00
Govt. Arts & Science College, Chittoor.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science & Humanities.	II	250.00

contd...

Sri Venkateswara Univ. (Contd.)

Government College, Chittoor.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work.	II	250.00
-do-	-do-	II	250.00
T.R.R.Govt. Arts & Science College, Kandukur.	Purchase of Sc. Equipment.	II	14,000.00
K.V.Reddy Govt. College for Women, Kurnool.	Student Aid Fund -1973-74.	-	2,250.00
The Adoni Arts & Sc. College, Adoni. (AP)	Financial assistance to colleges for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games.	II	1,404.53
Total:			69,976.83

Udaipur University:

Udaipur Univ. Udaipur.	Unassigned grant for the year 1973-74.		12,500.00
Govt. College, Dungarpur.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including social Sciences-payment of first instalment of grant.	I	250.00
Vidya Bhawan Govindram Sek-Baria Teachers College, Udaipur (Raj.).	Grants to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan period-Special grants for books and journals.	II & Final.	2,915.76
Lokmanya Tilak Teachers' Training College, Dabok (Udaipur).	Grants to Teachers Training College during the IVth Plan period - grants for books and journals.	II	10,000.00
Total:			25,665.76

Utkal University:

Utkal University, Shubaneswar.	Purchase of departmental library books & journals (H)-sanction of grant.	VII	30,000.00
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Utkal University (Contd).

Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.	Utkal University-All India Summer Institute in Psychology held during Summer 1973-sanction of II instalment of an 'on account' grant regarding.	II	12,000
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.	Second Annual Conference of Orissa Mathematical Society-January 20 to 21st January, 1974.		2,000
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.	Junior Research Fellowship Scheme-Allocation of funds for the year 1973-74.	Final	50,000
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.	Writing of university level books/monographs.		2,000

Colleges :

Niwapora College, Niwapara (Orissa).	Construction of worker's Hostel.	Final	22,303
Women's College, Balasore (Orissa).	Book Grant for 1970-72	Final	1,125
Salipur College, Salipur.	Construction of Non-Resident students centre.	Final	5,000
Bhadrak College, Bhadrak (Orissa).	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences-Payment of Second instalment of grant.	Second & final.	250
Angul College, P.O. Angul (Orissa)	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students-Book Bank.	Second & Final.	3,250
Gopabandhu Chaudhry College, Rama Chandrapur (Cuttuck).	Students Welfare Programme.	Final	1,000
Nayagarh College, Nayagarh Puri (Orissa).	Student 's Aid Fund in the Colleges-Grant for 1973-74.		1,750

Total: 1,30,678

70. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya :

Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.	Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities-Payment of additional contingent grant.		740.00
-do-	Junior Research Fellowship Scheme-Allocation of funds for the year 1973-74.	Final	15,000.00
-do-	Unassigned grant for 1973-74 Release of 1st instalment of 'on account' grant.	Ist	7,500.00
		Total:	23,240.00

71. Vikram University :

Vikram University, Ujjain. (M.P.)	Writing of University level Books/Monographs.		2,000.00
-do-	Construction of library		5,452.61
-do-	Establishment of Printing Press.	Final	5,304.44
-do-	Establishment of Study Centre.		10,616.25
-do-	Construction of Gymnasium by the University under the assistance from University Grants Commission .		25,000.00

Colleges :

Government Degree College, Nawsinch Garh (M.P.)	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges-Grant for 1973-74		750.00
Govt. K.P. College, Dewas (M.P.)	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences-Payment of Second instalment of grant.	Second & Final.	250.00
Govt. College, Mandasaur (M.P.)	Assistance for the construction of Teaching Accommodation & Laboratories under the IVth Plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs.	Ist	60,000.00

Colleges: (Contd).

Jawaharlal Nehru Government College, Marawa (M.P.)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges-Grant for 1973-74	1,	1,000.00
Madhav College, Ujjain (M.P.)	-do-		3,750.00
Madhav Visyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain.	-do-		1,750.00
Government College, Bhiwani.	-do-		1,750.00
Government College, Nandour (M.P.)	-do-		2,250.00
73. <u>Visva Bharati:</u>		Total:	<u>1,19,873.30</u>
Vishva Bharati, Santiniketan.	Fourth Plan Development Schemes-Introduction of library certificate course and some addition staff-grant for.		20,000.00
-do-	Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy-Visva Bharati, Release of Grants for 1973-74		1,05,166.00
-do-		Vth	60,906.68
-do-	Security arrangement in the Visva Bharati Campus.	2nd	21,929.92
-d o-	Security measures for Utara-yana and Nandan and providing G.I. Chsim Link Fencing at Santiniketan and Sriniketan.	2nd	1,09,000.00
		Total:	<u>3,17,002.60</u>
<u>Institutions Deemed to be Universities:</u>			
1. Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.	Award of Junior Fellowships to students admitted to M.Sc. (Tech.) in Computer Science Instrumentation-Fourth Plan Development Scheme.		32,525.00

Institutions Deemed to be Universities:(Contd).

	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.	Writing of University level Books/Monographs.		2,645.00
			Total:	<u>35,170.00</u>
2.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.	Award of University Grants Commission Fellowships of Rs. 300/- per month to outstanding participants of the Summer Institutes in English 1972 & 1973 for further training at the Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.	II & Final.	<u>18,435.45</u>
			Total:	<u>18,435.45</u>
3.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.	Gujarat Vidyapith-Construction of two Wardens' Houses fourth Plan allocation-completion cost.	IV & Final	1,000.00
	-do-	Golden Jubilee Grant-construction of Roads in the Gujarat Vidyapith Campus.	Final	10,000.00
	-do-	Development of Scientific Educations and Research Approval of grants for the Fourth Plan period for Basic Science Education.		20,000.00
	-do-	Golden Jubilee grant-U.G. cable for lights in the Gujarat Vidyapith Campus.	Final	8,500.00
	-do-	Financial assistance to Universities for the Employment of Trained coaches.	I	5,000.00
	-do-	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period-Special Grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	II	8,000.00

Institutions Deemed to be Universities (Contd.)

Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.	Grants to Universities for the development of Teacher Education and Research.		30,000.00
-do-	IV Plan Development Scheme- Payment of grant for purchase of craft equipment and Diction- ary Project.		29,000.00
-do-	Financial Assistance to Uni- versities for development of play-fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	II & Final	3,250.00
-do-	Payment of salaries of addi- tional staff in Humanities and Social Science Depart- ment during the IV Plan- sanction of grant for.		1,00,000.00
-do-	Golden Jubilee grant-const- ruction of Administrative Block-Regarding.	Final	21,500.00
		Total:	<u>2,36,250.00</u>
Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.	Purchase of Books & J,urnals for Central Library during Fourth Plan period.		25,000.00
		Total:	<u>25,000.00</u>
5. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Construction of support- ing staff quarters.	III	50,000.00
-do-	Payment of grants for central Facilities-working expenses and supporting staff.		6,93,000.00
-do-	Construction of Amenities Hall for Lower Staff.		10,000.00

Institutions Deemed to be Universities (Contd.)

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Centre of Advanced Study in Bio-Chemistry-Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-release of 'on account' recurring grants for 1973-74.		1,09,000.00
-d o-	-do-		60,000.00
-do-	Augmentation of Telephone Facilities.		1,00,000.00
-do-	Scheme for Augmentation of the Water Supply distribution and sewage disposal.		1,00,000.00
-do-	Payment of recurring grant-for staff and maintenance-Science departments-Fourth Plan development schemes.		2,80,000.00
-do-	Grant-in-aid for the construction of Aeronautical Engineering building during 4th plan.	V	50,000.00
-do-	Centre for Advanced study in Bio-Chemistry, Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore-Release of 'on account' Non-recurring grants for the year 1973-74.		15,000.00 15
-do-	Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences-payment of contingency grant.		1,000.00
-do-	Construction of Health Centre.		30,000.00
-d o-	Utilization of services of retired teachers-payment of contingency grant.		998.97

Total:

14,98,998.97

Institutions Deemed to be Universities (Contd).

6. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	Writing of university level books/monographs-		3,000.00
-do-	Purchase of Library Books & Journals (H)-sanction of grant for.	Final	1,000.00
-do-	Payment of recurring grant for the department of Applied Geology in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.		20,000.00
-do-	Payment of recurring grant for the department of Geophysics in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad-IV ph n.		40,000.00
		Total:	64,000.00
7. Jammia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	Purchase of library books & journals-sanction of grant for.	Final	10,000.00
-do-	Annual Conference North India Economic Association 1973-74.		2,000.00
		Total:	12,000.00
8. Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.	Golden Jubilee grant-construction of N.O.C. Building		40,000.00
-do-	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences-payment of fellowship and contingency grant.		1,677.42
-do-	Junior Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities and Technology-Extension-		861.29
-do-	Payment of grant for providing amenities students-Water Supply Scheme.		50,000.00
		Total:	92,538.71

Institutions deemed to be Universities (Contd).

9. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.	Studies & Publication of the report of the research project- Research Project on Rural change in Maharashtra.	3,000.00
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-do-	Unassigned Grant for the year 1973-74	8,788.88
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Total: 11,788.88

Total Plan : 2,89,76,913.93

NON-PLAN :

NON-PLAN

1. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	Central Universities-Provisional Dearness Allowance and Additional Provisional Dearness Allowance-payment of.	5,35,500.00
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-do-	Central Universities-'on account' payment to Central Universities non-academic employees against arrears due on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.	4,97,300.00
		Total: <u>10,32,800.00</u>

2. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	-do-	5,45,000.00
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-do-	Central Universities-Provisional Dearness Allowance and Additional Provisional Dearness Allowance-payment of.	5,95,000.00
		Total: <u>11,40,000.00</u>

3. University of Delhi, Delhi.	-do-	2,04,000.00
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-do-	Central Universities-Maintenance grant for 1973-74 Payment of.	9,11,250.00
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	University of Delhi, Delhi.	Central Universities-'on account' payment to Central Universities non-academic employees against arrears due on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.	2,58,200.00
			<hr/>
		Total:	13,73,450.00
4.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.	-do-	<hr/> 48,700.00
	-do-	Central Universities-Pro- visional Dearness Allowance and Additional Provisional Dearness Allowance-Payment of grant for the centre of Russian Studies.	6,700.00
	-do-	Central Universities-Pro- visional Dearness Allowance and Additional Provisional Dearness Allowance-payment of grant for the School of International Studies.	13,100.00
	-do-	Central Universities-Pro- visional Dearness Allowance and Additional Provisional Dearness Allowance-payment of .	700.00
	-do-	Central Universities-Main- tenance Grant for 1973-74 for the School of Inter- national Studies-Payment of.	VI 1,90,000.00
		Total:	<hr/> 2,59,200.00
5.	Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.	Central Universities-'on account' payment to Central Universities non-academic employees against arrears due on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.	1,10,000.00
	-d o-	Central Universities-Pro- visional Dearness Allowance & Additional Provisional Dearness Allowance-Payment of .	1,53,100.00
		Total:	<hr/> 2,63,100.00
		Total Non-Plan	40,68,550.00
		Grand Total (Plan+Non-Plan) :	<hr/> <u>3,30,45,463.93</u>

ANNEXURE TO ITEM NO.5REVISEDOutstanding Utilisation Certificates.

Year	Position as on 30.6.71		Position as on 4.3.74		Position as on 31.3.1974	
	No. of Items	Amt. in lakhs of Rs.	No. of Items	Amt. in lakhs of Rs.	No. of items	Amt. in lakhs of Rs.
1953-54 1957-58	219	82.79	26	19.42	24	15.87
1958-59	344	138.25	180	39.56	178	36.60
1959-60	680	199.76	402	78.59	397	77.03
1960-61	967	258.99	626	141.39	623	140.23
1961-62	1291	353.20	854	213.07	846	210.20
1962-63	1798	301.21	1282	141.89	1277	135.33
1963-64	2343	404.45	1661	255.69	1648	255.02
1964-65	3783	605.45	2934	448.59	2912	446.65
1965-66	4752	660.32	3340	342.32	3300	340.22
1966-67	4426	703.61	3019	296.80	2998	295.16
1967-68	5764	1107.57	3789	312.96	3764	308.43
1968-69	8509	1545.98	5793	785.53	5736	779.35
	<u>34876</u>	<u>6361.53</u>	<u>23906</u>	<u>3075.81</u>	<u>23703</u>	<u>3040.09</u>

Items cleared during the period from 4.3.74
to 31.3.74

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Amount cleared

Rs. 35.72 lakhs

The Commission at its meeting held on 11.3.74 desired that this work should be taken up on a priority basis and the Commission be kept informed of the progress made as well as any difficulties experienced in expeditious clearance of cases. In this connection it may be stated that upto 29.3.1974, statements containing outstanding items of grants paid by the Commission during the period from 1953-54 to 1968-69 in respect of 8414 items have been sent to the concerned sections for issue of utilization certificates ~~as per statement at P/A.~~ Similar statements in respect of about 4000 items have been prepared and are ready in U.C. Section for distribution to the Divisions concerned (at present the shifting of Divisions and transfer of work & files is being carried on). After the shifting is complete the statements will be sent to the divisions for issue of utilization certificates. It is expected that with the reorganisation of work in the office, the Divisional Heads will be able to take personal interest in this work with the result that there will be more progress in issue of utilization certificates.

In case any difficulties are experienced in issuing utilization certificates by a Divisional Head for want of documents or particulars the matter will be taken up demiofficially in the highest level, as already decided.

Confidential

University Grants Commission

(3)

Meeting:

Dated: 12.2.1974

Item No. 6 To receive the minutes of the first meeting of the Sub-group appointed to suggest measures for implementation of the recommendations of the Bi-national Conference on Mathematics.

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A meeting of the Sub-group appointed to suggest measures for the implementation of the recommendations of the Bi-national Conference on Mathematics was held on 12.2.1974. The Sub-group recommended that as a first step towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Bi-national Conference on Mathematics Education, small Regional Conferences be organised at the following places:-

1. Southern Region: Madurai University-under the Directorship of Professor M. Venkataraman.
2. Western Region: Poona University-under the Directorship of Professor V.S. Hazurbazar.
3. Eastern Region: Jadavpur University-under the Directorship of Professor D.K. Sinha.
4. Northern Region: Delhi University -under the Directorship of Professor U.N. Singh.
5. Central Region: I.I.T., Kanpur - under the Directorship of Professor J.N. Kapur.

The Sub-group further recommended that the Regional Conferences may be of 3 days' duration and may have 25-30 participants each. The Commission will be required to meet the expenditure on T.A., D.A. etc. of the participants in these regional conferences.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(FE) / IS(I)

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CONFIDENTIAL

(9)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: *18th April*
~~22nd April~~, 1974

Item No. *7*. To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission with regard to the University Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux and Career Advising Units in Colleges.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 5th May, 1971 (Item No.70) agreed to provide assistance up to the end of 4th Plan to the Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux in the Universities and Career Advising Units in the Colleges. 41 Bureaux were approved in the universities and 75 Career Advising Units were approved in the colleges. Subsequently the Commission at its meeting held on 5th July, 1972 (Item No.114) decided that only those colleges which have trained teachers may be assisted under the scheme of Career Advising Units. At present 34 Career Advising Units and 15 Universities Bureaux are being assisted by the Commission under the scheme.

The Commission considered the question of extending the period of assistance to the universities/colleges under the scheme at its meeting held on 12th and 13th April, 1973 (Item No.6(53) and decided that the scheme be reviewed. The Committee appointed for the purpose held a meeting on 2nd February, 1974 and the minutes of the meeting are given in the Annexure. The main recommendations of the Committee are as under:

1. The Commission may evaluate the work of some university bureaux in association with the D.G.E.&T.
2. A lump sum adhoc grant of Rs.500/- may be given to Career Advising Units in colleges already approved by the Commission for purchase of books and journals relating to Careers.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.S.(S.A.)

(CHUGH)

Minutes of the meeting of the Review Committee
on University Employment Information and Guidance
Bureaux in universities and Career Advising Units
in college held on the 2nd February, 1974.

A meeting of the Review Committee was held on the 2nd February, 1974 at 2.30 PM in the Commission's office. The following were present:-

1. Professor Satish Chandra (Vice-Chairman, UGC).
2. Dr. Shanti Narayan (Dean of Colleges, Delhi University).
3. Shri V.P. Anand (D.G.E. & T.).
4. Dr. G.S. Mansukhani, (Deputy Secretary, UGC).
5. Shri K.N. Bhatnagar (Education Officer, UGC).

Dr. Rafiq Ahmed and Professor C.D.S. Devanesan regretted their inability to attend the meeting.

Dr. G.S. Mansukhani gave a background of the scheme of Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux in the Universities and Career Advising Units in the colleges. The Vice-Chairman posed some of the problems which needed to be faced, namely the placement of people actually trained and the need of liaison between the bureaux and the employment agencies, the lack of interaction between the Bureaux staff and the academic community and the need of projection of manpower requirements in different fields. Professor Shanti Narayan was doubtful of the value of the bureaux and emphasised the need of evaluation of the scheme in order to locate the weaknesses and the remedies for its removal. Shri Anand gave some idea of the surveys undertaken by his department specially in Ludhiana, Gorakhpur and Bangalore. He, however, affirmed that there were some good bureaux at Nagpur, Banaras Hindu University and Bangalore. The evaluation reports of the bureaux prepared by the DGE&T would be made available to the Commission. Thereafter the Committee considered the items:

- Item No.1: The Committee noted the information regarding Bureaux and Career Advising Units and the reports received from them.
- Item No.2: As the scheme was likely to be modified after the review, it was agreed that the DGE&T may continue to finance the bureaux as in the past for the year 1974-75.

(6)

Item No.3: It was decided that the Commission may evaluate the work of some University bureaux in association with the nominees of the DCE&T. In this connection the bureaux at Bangalore, Nagpur, Banaras Hindu University, Poona, Bombay and Chandigarh may be visited at an early date. The Committee felt that the best season for visiting the bureaux will be March/April, 1974.


Item No.4: In view of the uncertainty regarding the exact amount available under the 5th Plan, it was decided to defer the proposal for establishing Career Advising Units in colleges having less than 1500 students.

Item No.5: It was agreed that a lump sum ad hoc grant of Rs.500 may be given to the Career Advising Units already approved by the Commission for purchase of books and journals relating to Careers. The grant may be given as soon as the funds under the 5th Plan are available.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meetings: 

Dated : 13th April, 1974.

Place : U.G.C. Office

Item No. To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to review the list of items under the unassigned grant during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 8th October, 1973 (Item No. 6) considered the item-wise distribution of expenditure under the scheme of unassigned grant allocated to the universities/institutions deemed to be universities, annually during the Fourth Plan Period and felt that it may be necessary to review the list of items included presently (Annexure I) under the unassigned grant particularly since final support to some of the items is being provided under the specific schemes subsequently taken up by the Commission. The Commission also felt that exchange of teachers and travel grant for younger teachers for participating in the National Conferences etc. should be encouraged and it may be desirable to indicate the extent upto which the universities may utilise the unassigned grant for different purposes, particularly International travel. With a view to analysing the whole problem and to prepare guidelines on this subject in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following:-

1. Dr. George Jacob,
Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
2. Prof. Satish Chandra,
Vice-Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
3. Sri S.C. Rajkhowa,
Vice-Chancellor,
Gauhati University,
Gauhati.
4. Prof. B.C. Mehrotra,
Head of the Deptt. of Chemistry,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur.
5. Prof. M. Varadarajan,
Vice-Chancellor,
Madurai University,
Madurai.

- (3)
6. Sri R.P. Nath,
Vice-Chancellor,
Marathwada University,
Aurangabad.
 7. Prof. M. Santappa,
Director,
Central Leather Research Institute,
Madras.
 8. Prof. K.A. Nizami,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.

The Committee met on 14th January, 1974. A copy of the minutes is attached (Annexure I).

The main recommendations of the Committee are as under: -

- a) The Universities may be permitted to meet 50 per cent of the cost on maintenance and registration expenses abroad for teachers attending/participating in the International travel. (It was felt that many good teachers could not participate in such Conferences abroad due to the fact that they could not get maintenance and registration expenses from any source). This will be subject to the condition that the remaining 50 per cent of the maintenance and registration cost would be met by the University or the State Government.
- b) The Universities which could not utilise the total unassigned grant and were able to save amount in a particular year may be considered favourably for allocation of higher unassigned grant for the subsequent year and such higher allocation could be sanctioned by adjustment against the spillover with them. It was agreed that only 50 per cent of the spillover in a particular year could be considered for utilisation during the subsequent year over and above the normal allocation of unassigned grant to a University.
- c) The Universities/Institutions may be asked to spend upto 60 per cent of their unassigned grant on items 1 & 2 in the Annexure. The Universities may also be persuaded to give equal emphasis on Item 1 and 2 so that teachers get more opportunities for visiting Centres/places within the country. The Universities may be permitted in special cases to spend with prior approval of Commission upto 10 per cent over and above 60 per cent of the unassigned grant for items 1 and 2 covering assistance to teachers for attending International Conferences and National Centres/Research organisations.

e) The criteria of allocation of unassigned grant during the Fifth Five Year Plan agreed to by the Committee may be as under:-

- (i) The amount may be determined on the basis of Rs.25/- per faculty member, Rs.10/- per University research scholar and Rs.5/- per post-graduate student of the University subject to a minimum of Rs.15,000/- and maximum of Rs.80,000/-. The figures of the faculty members, research and postgraduate students are to be taken as on 15th of August of the previous year.
- (ii) For U.G.C. Unit Rs.10,000/- to a University having less than 50 affiliated colleges and Rs.15,000/- to a university having 50 or more affiliated colleges.

f) The Universities may be allocated additional funds for purposes of assisting college teachers to travel inside the country. The amount to be fixed for this purpose may be determined later on receipt of information regarding the total number of colleges teachers/Post-graduate students/Under-graduate students in colleges affiliated to different universities.

g) During the Fifth Plan discussions, the State Governments may be asked to formulate to consider placing of such certain lump-sum amount as unassigned grant to the universities for matching share for the schemes to be covered under unassigned grant.

The financial implications involved in the above recommendations of the Committee for Unassigned grant during the Vth Plan have been worked out as under:-

An average growth of 8% in the enrolment of postgraduate students/research scholars/teachers has been taken as the basis of calculation. According to these estimates an amount of Rs.1,29,55,000/- will be required during the 5th Plan for the implementation of the scheme of Unassigned grant. The details worked out for each university and for each year are given in Annexure-III. The allocation made to the universities including / deemed as Universities, during the IVth Five Year Plan was Rs. 1,02,15,000/-

/ institution

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O(CE)/J. S. (I)

BASIS OF UGC ASSISTANCE UNDER UNASSIGNED GRANT FOR
1973-74.

(110)

<u>ITEM OF EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>UGC CONTRIBUTION</u>
1. Travel grant to teachers in Universities for attending International Conferences abroad.	50% of the travel expenses only (First class rail fair in India and International air fare by economy class) <u>provided the other 50% is met by the University from its own sources.</u> No grant is admissible for maintenance abroad or for incidental expenses. Teachers participating in such Conferences, seminars, etc., should travel by Air India on the sectors where it operates. . Even on sectors where it does not operate, the air passage should be booked through Air India.
2. a. Travel grant to teachers/ Scholars/Technicians for visiting centres of research or to attend academic conferences/ seminars within India.	T.A. & D.A. according to University rules.
b. Travel grant to research scholars in connection with their work at other research centres.	Same as above.
3. Exchange of teachers.	Visits of teachers/experts/scientists from within the country. The following guidelines may be followed:- a. Free accommodation and boarding to be provided by the host university from its own funds. b. Travelling expenses of the Visiting teachers/experts may be met out of the unassigned grant according to the rates prescribed by the host Institutions including air fare where necessary with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. c. The visiting teacher/expert may be paid an honorarium upto Rs. 50/- per lecture/seminar subject to a maximum of Rs.500/- for an assignment of not less than two weeks duration (to be met out of the unassigned grant).



4. U.G.C. Unit

Cent per cent subject to ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- (for University having less than 50 affiliated colleges) and Rs. 15,000/- for University having 50 or more affiliated colleges. The expenses for engaging the service of Engineers/Chartered Accountants in connection with their visits to college affiliated to the University for certification of grants paid by the Commission may be met out of the UGC funds

5. Extension work by University teachers.

Cent per cent.

6. Computer assistance buying the time of the Computer.

Cent per cent assistance for buying the computer time for research work only for teachers and scholars who do not receive contingent grant from any source.

7. Preparation and development of teaching material and aids.

Cent per cent.

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Minutes of the U.G.C. Committee on unassigned grant
held on 14th January, 1974 in the Office of the Commission

The Committee set up by the Commission to advise on allocation of unassigned grant to the Universities during the Fifth Five Year Plan, met in the office of the Commission on 14th January, 1974 at 11 A.M. The following were present:-

1. Dr. George Jacob,
Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
2. Prof. S. Chandra,
Vice-Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
3. Prof. R.C. Mehrotra,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur.
4. Dr. R.D. Deshpande,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
5. Shri S.N. Lal,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

Shri R.P. Nath, Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Dr. M. Varadarajan, Vice-Chancellor, Madurai University, Madurai, Prof. M. Santappa, Director, Central Leather Research Institute, Madras and Prof. K.A. Nizami, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Shri S.C. Rajkhowa, Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University could not attend the meeting.

The Committee noted that some of the Universities had been spending major portion of the unassigned grant on assistance towards the travel of their teachers for attending International Conferences (50 per cent of their air fare being met out of this amount). Actually only other items (Appendix-1) were inadequately supported. The Commission was of the view that while deciding the allocation of unassigned grant during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the criteria to be adopted may be slightly amended.

2. It was observed that (i) the criteria recommended by the University Grants Commission for unassigned grant were different for the year 1972-73 (ii) Some universities were severely handicapped due to smaller amount of unassigned grant

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compared with the amount allocated to them earlier (iii) The Universities spent very little amount on teachers travelling within the country for Conferences, seminars etc. (iv) The amount earlier allocated for the purchase of computer time was too small in relation to the present requirements of the universities. Keeping this in view it would be necessary to revise the list of items covered under the unassigned grant.

3. The Committee recommended that the universities may be permitted to meet 50 per cent of the cost on maintenance and registration expenses abroad for teachers attending/participating in the International travel. (It was felt that many good teachers could not participate in such Conferences abroad due to the fact that they could not get maintenance and registration expenses from any source). This will be subject to the condition that the remaining 50 per cent of the maintenance and registration cost would be met by the University or the State Government.

4. The Committee also decided that the universities which could not utilise the total unassigned grant and were able to save amount in a particular year, may be considered favourably for allocation of higher unassigned grant for the subsequent year and such higher allocation could be sanctioned by adjustment against the spillover with them. It was agreed that only 50 per cent of the spillover in a particular year could be considered for utilization during the subsequent year over and above the normal allocation of unassigned grant to a University.

5. It was also agreed that Item 1 and 2 (a) of Annexure I may be grouped together and item 2(b) may be renumbered as Item 3. Thus, total items will now be 8. It was agreed that the Item No. 3 will be for U.C.C. Unit and allocation for this will be a separate grant. This would be made clear to the Universities while conveying the allocation of unassigned grant.

6. It was agreed that the universities/Institutions may be asked to spend upto 60 per cent of their unassigned grant on Item 1 & 2. The Universities may also be persuaded to give equal emphasis on Item 1 & 2 that teachers get more opportunities for visiting Centres/Places within the country. The Universities may be permitted in special cases to spend with prior approval of Commission upto 10 per cent over and above 60 per cent of the unassigned grant for items 1 & 2 covering assistance to teachers for attending International Conferences and National Centres/Research organisations.

7. The criteria of allocation of unassigned grant during the Fifth Five Year Plan agreed to by the Committee are as under:-

- a) The amount may be determined on the basis of Rs. 25/- per faculty member, Rs. 10/- per University

research Scholar and Rs. 5/- per Postgraduate Student of the University subject to a minimum of Rs.15,000/- and maximum of Rs. 80,000/-. The figures of the faculty members, research and Postgraduate students are to be taken as on 15th August of the previous year.

- b) For UGC Unit Rs. 10,000/- to a University having less than 50 affiliated colleges and Rs. 15,000/- to a university having 50 or more affiliated colleges.

The Committee further desired that for the purposes of assisting college teachers to travel inside the country, the Universities may be allocated additional funds. The amount to be fixed for this purpose, will be decided later on receipt of information regarding the total No. of Colleges teachers/ Postgraduate students/Under-graduate students in colleges affiliated to different universities. The Committee decided that this information may be collected in the Office of the Commission and matter may be further examined. The Committee also desired that during the Fifth Plan discussions with the State Governments, may be asked to consider favourably placing of certain lump-sum amount as unassigned grant to the universities for matching share to the schemes covered under the Commission's scheme of unassigned grant.

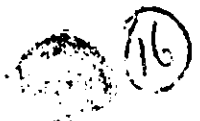
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BASIS OF UGC ASSISTANCE UNDER UNASSIGNED GRANT FOR
FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

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<u>Item of Expenditure</u>	<u>U. G. C. Contribution</u>
1. Travel grant to teachers in Universities for attending International Conferences abroad.	50% of the travel expenses only (first class rail fare in India & International air fare by economy class) provided the other 50 per cent is met by the University from its own sources. No grant is admissible for maintenance abroad or for incidental expenses. Teachers participating in such conferences, seminars etc. should travel by Air India on the sectors where it operates. Even on sectors where it does not operate, the air passage should be booked through Air India.
2. Travel grant to teachers/ Scholars/Technicians for visiting centres of research or to attend academic conferences seminars within India.	T.A. & D.A. according to University rules.
3. Travel grant to research scholars in connection with their work at other research centres.	-do-
4. Exchange of teachers.	Visits of teachers/experts scientists from within the country. The following guidelines may be followed :- a) Free accommodation and boarding to be provided by the host university from its own funds. b) Travelling expenses of the visiting teachers/experts may be met out of the unassigned grant according to the rates prescribed by the host Institutions including air fare where necessary with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. c) The visiting teacher/experts may be paid an honorarium upto Rs.50/- per lecture/seminar subject to a maximum of Rs.500/- for an assignment of not less than two weeks duration.



(to be met out of the Unassigned grant).

5. Extension work by University teachers.

Cent per cent.

6. Computer assistance buying the time of the computer.

Cent per cent assistance for buying the computer time for research work only for teachers and scholars who do not receive contingent grant from any source

7. Preparation and development of teaching material and aids.

Cent per cent.

8. U.G.C. Unit.

Cent per cent subject to ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- (for University having less than 50 affiliated colleges) and Rs. 15,000/- for University having 50 or more affiliated colleges. The expenses for engaging the services of Engineers/Chartered Accountants in connection with their visits to colleges affiliated to the University for certification of grants paid by the Commission may be met out of funds for U.G.C. Unit.

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(17)

ANNEXURE TO ITEM -8.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON UNASSIGNED GRANT DURING THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

Name of the University.	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		Total for Fifth Five Year Plan		
	U. G. C. Unit.	Allocation.	U. G. C. Unit.	Allocation.	U. G. C. Unit.	Allocation.	U. G. C. Unit.	Allocation.	U. G. C. Unit.	Allocation.	U. G. C. Unit.	Allocation.	
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra.	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
Aligarh	-	36,000	-	39,000	-	42,000	-	45,000	-	49,000	-	-	11,000
Allahabad	10,000	32,000	10,000	34,000	10,000	37,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	43,000	50,000	50,000	1,27,000
Andhra	15,000	27,000	15,000	29,000	15,000	31,000	15,000	33,000	15,000	36,000	75,000	75,000	1,56,000
Annamalai	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	16,000	10,000	17,000	50,000	50,000	78,000
L. P. Singh	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
I. I. T.	-	55,000	-	59,000	-	64,000	-	69,000	-	74,000	-	-	3,21,000
Bangalore	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	15,000	18,000	75,000	75,000	80,000
Berhampur	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	50,000	75,000
Bagalpur	10,000	17,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	21,000	10,000	22,000	10,000	24,000	50,000	50,000	1,02,000
Bhopal	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	50,000	75,000
Bihar	15,000	21,000	15,000	23,000	15,000	25,000	15,000	27,000	15,000	29,000	75,000	75,000	1,25,000
Bombay	15,000	23,000	15,000	25,000	15,000	27,000	15,000	29,000	15,000	31,000	75,000	75,000	1,35,000
Bardwan.	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	15,000	17,000	75,000	75,000	78,000
Calcutta	15,000	55,000	15,000	59,000	15,000	64,000	15,000	69,000	15,000	74,000	75,000	75,000	3,21,000
Calicut	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Cochin	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	50,000	75,000

contd.

	2.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Bolhi	-	66,000	-	71,000	-	77,000	-	80,000	-	80,000	-	3,74,000
Bombay	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
Ganhati	15,000	17,000	15,000	18,000	15,000	21,000	15,000	22,000	15,000	24,000	75,000	1,02,000
Gondakhpur	15,000	25,000	15,000	24,000	15,000	26,000	15,000	23,000	15,000	30,000	75,000	1,31,000
G. J. J. J.	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
Guru Nanak	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
H. P. Simla	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
H. Sangeet	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
Indore	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
Jabalpur	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
Jadavpur	10,000	20,000	10,000	22,000	10,000	24,000	10,000	26,000	10,000	28,000	50,000	1,20,000
Jammu	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
J. L. Nehru	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	75,000
Jiwaji	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
Jodhpur	10,000	18,000	10,000	19,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	21,000	10,000	23,000	50,000	1,01,000
Kalyani	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
Kanpur	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
Karnatak	15,000	25,000	15,000	26,000	15,000	27,000	15,000	28,000	15,000	30,000	75,000	1,50,000
Kashmir	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
Kerala	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
Kurukshetra.	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	17,000	50,000	77,000
Lucknow	10,000	43,000	10,000	46,000	10,000	50,000	10,000	54,000	10,000	58,000	50,000	2,51,000
Madras.	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
Nadurai	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
Magadh	15,000	17,000	15,000	19,000	15,000	21,000	15,000	22,000	15,000	24,000	75,000	1,02,000

contd...

	2.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
S. Baroda	10,000	29,000	10,000	31,000	10,000	34,000	10,000	37,000	10,000	40,000	50,000	1,71,000
Sarathwada	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	75,000	76,000
Seerut	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
Mysore	15,000	19,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	22,000	15,000	24,000	15,000	26,000	75,000	1,11,000
Nagpur	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	15,000	17,000	15,000	18,000	75,000	81,000
N. Bengal	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
Osmania	15,000	36,000	15,000	39,000	15,000	42,000	15,000	45,000	15,000	48,000	75,000	2,11,000
Panjab	15,000	31,000	15,000	33,000	15,000	36,000	15,000	39,000	15,000	42,000	75,000	1,81,000
Patna	10,000	30,000	10,000	32,000	10,000	35,000	10,000	38,000	10,000	41,000	50,000	1,76,000
Poona	15,000	21,000	15,000	22,000	15,000	24,000	15,000	26,000	15,000	28,000	75,000	1,21,000
Punjabi	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
R. Bharati	10,000	25,000	10,000	28,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	32,000	10,000	35,000	50,000	1,50,000
Rajasthan	15,000	23,000	15,000	25,000	15,000	27,000	15,000	29,000	15,000	31,000	75,000	1,55,000
Ranchi	15,000	20,000	15,000	22,000	15,000	24,000	15,000	26,000	15,000	28,000	75,000	1,20,000
Ravishankar	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
Roorkee	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	16,000	10,000	17,000	50,000	78,000
Sambalpur	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
S. Patel	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
Saugar.	15,000	17,000	15,000	18,000	15,000	21,000	15,000	22,000	15,000	25,000	75,000	1,02,000
Saurashtra	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
Shivaji	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	15,000	17,000	15,000	18,000	15,000	19,000	75,000	85,000
S. N. D. T.	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
S. Gujarat	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
S. V. Univ.	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	16,000	10,000	17,000	10,000	18,000	50,000	81,000
Udaipur	10,000	17,000	10,000	18,000	10,000	21,000	10,000	22,000	10,000	24,000	50,000	1,02,000
Utkal	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000
V. Sanskrit	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	75,000

	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
...an	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
...arati	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	75,000
...T.S.	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
...dyapith	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
...Kangri	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
...S.	-	15000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	16,000	-	17,000	-	78,000
...Dhanbad	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
...Millia	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
...dyapith	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
...S.S.	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
...Bomoy.												

and Total: 9,05,000. 15,43,000. 9,05,000. 15,01,000. 9,05,000. 13,80,000. 9,05,000. 17,52,000. 9,05,000. 13,34,000-45,25,000

84,10,000/

 1,29,35,000/

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(21)

Meeting :
Dated : 18.4.1974.

Item No 3 To consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Welfare of Students.

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The Standing Committee appointed by the Commission on Welfare of Students met on the 12th February, 1974. The minutes of the meeting are given in the Annexure. The committee made the following recommendations in connection with welfare of students during the 5th Plan period.

1. Canteens: facilities for canteens may be provided in universities and big colleges. These canteens may be linked up with the schemes of students home/N.R.S. Centres as a composite unit. The assistance should be provided not only for building but also for furniture and equipment on a sharing basis of 2/3rd $\frac{1}{4}$. The universities and colleges which already have canteens may be assisted for their improvement on the same sharing basis.

2. Book Banks: The assistance under the scheme of Book Bank may be continued. The minimum enrolment for a college to qualify for a Book Bank would be 500 students excluding PUC/Intermediate. It was agreed that the Commission may suggest to the colleges that at least 40% of the grant should be made available for purchase of text books.

3. Health Centres: It was agreed that the scheme may be continued in the 5th Plan. However, the scheme may be reviewed with the assistance of an Expert Committee in order to find out if any modifications are necessary. Fresh proposals may be processed after the report of the Expert Committee has been considered.

4. Study Centres: The scheme of the Study Centres may be continued in the 5th Plan. However, the scheme may be reviewed and thereafter decision taken regarding the expansion of the scheme.

5. Student Aid Fund: This scheme may be continued in the 5th Plan. It was agreed that the limit of assistance may be raised from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.25,000/- p.a. per university per year. With regard to S.A.F. for colleges it was suggested that there should be a basic contribution from the UGC according to enrolment plus another contribution as an 'incentive' equal to the amount collected by the college, upto a ceiling of Rs.5,000/- per college per year.

contd....

22

6. The Committee was not in favour of continuing the following schemes : 1. Improvement of existing hostel facilities in universities, 2. Water coolers and 3. Visiting Studentships.

7. The Committee noted that the scheme of Employment information cum-Advisory Bureaux was being reviewed. The requirements of university for employment of trained coaches would have to be accommodated by the university in their 5th Plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.S. (SA)

Answer to Glen No 9

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The meeting of the Standing Committee on Welfare of Students was held in the Commission's Office on 12.2.1974 at 10.30 A.M. The following were present:

1. Dr. George Jacob,
Chairman
University Grants Commission
2. Prof. Satish Chandra
Vice-Chairman
University Grants Commission
3. Shri L. Bullayya
Vice-Chancellor,
Andhra University
4. Shri N.Narotham Reddy,
Vice-Chancellor
Osmania University
5. Professor Moonis Raza
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi.
6. Professor D.M. Mishra
Sagar University
Sagar.
7. Dr. D.M. Pestonjee
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi
8. Prof. V.B. Singh
Vice-Chancellor
Lucknow University
9. Prof. A.S. Kukla
Delhi University
Delhi
10. Shri R.K. Chhabra
Secretary
University Grants Commission
11. Dr. G.S. Mansukhani
Deputy Secretary
University Grants Commission

Shri M.Mohammad Ghani, Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University and Prof. P.J.Madan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, M.S. University of Baroda could not attend the meeting.

contd...

The Committee had before it a note prepared by the office indicating the different schemes undertaken during the IVth Plan for Students Welfare. These were reviewed. The Committee felt that keeping in view the limited funds that may be available in 5th Plan the Commission may concentrate on a few schemes which may benefit a large number of students and also to meet their urgent basic needs. Keeping this in view the Committee recommended that the assistance may be given to universities and colleges for the following schemes during 5th Plan.

1. Canteens.

It was imperative that facilities for Canteens may be provided in the universities and big colleges, which would not only provide for snacks etc., but also cheap whole sum meal. These canteens may be linked with the scheme of students' Homes/N.R.S. Centres assisted by the Commission during IVth Plan as a Composite Unit. The assistance should not only be provided for buildings but also for furniture and equipment. The assistance may be on a sharing basis of $\frac{2}{3}$: $\frac{1}{3}$. However where Canteens have already been provided in the universities/colleges assistance may be given for their improvement on the same sharing basis.

2. Book Bank.

It was agreed that the scheme of "Book Bank" be continued and provision should be made for supply of multiple copies of text books and books recommended for different University courses. The minimum enrolment for a college to qualify for the Book Bank be 500 students excluding PUC/ Intermediate enrolment. The Committee was of the view that the Commission may consider suggesting to the colleges that at least 40% of the library grant provided by the Commission should be available for the purchase of text and prescribed books.

3. Health Centres.

The Committee noted that this scheme would be continued in the 5th Plan. However, it was of the view that the working of this scheme be reviewed with the assistance of an Expert Committee, in order to find out if any modification are necessary and that fresh proposals may be considered thereafter.

4. Study Centres.

The present scheme for the Centres already selected or in operation may continue in 5th Plan, as already decided by the Commission. The working of these be reviewed and in the light of this decision taken to expand the scheme.

5. Students Aid Fund.

This may continue in the 5th Plan. In view of the large enrolment and collections made by the universities, it was agreed that the limit of assistance to universities be raised

from Rs. 15,000 per annum to Rs.25,000/- per annum per University. The rules for this should be reviewed so as to provide flexibility to meet the needs of individual universities. With regard to Students Ail Fund for colleges, it was agreed that there should be a basic contribution from the U.G.C. according to enrolment as at present plus another contribution as 'incentive' equal to the amount collected by the college upto a total ceiling of Rs.5,000/- per college per year.

6. The Committee was not in favour of continuing the following schemes:-

- (1) Improvement of existing hostel facilities in universities.
- (2) Water Coolers.
- (3) Visiting Studentships.

7. The Committee noted that the schemes for Employment information-cum-Advisory Bureaux was being reviewed separately and the requirements of the universities for Employment of trained coaches would have to be accommodated by the universities in their 5th Plan allocation.

8. With regard to the National Sports Organisation the Committee agreed that the position be reviewed, after the allocation that may be available to the Commission for this from Government of India was known.

.....

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

23

Meeting:

Dated : 13th April, 1974.

Item No.10: To consider the report of the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the special needs of the College of Vocational Studies, Delhi University.

1. The College of Vocational Studies, Delhi University submitted a proposal to the University Grants Commission for assistance for its special needs. The matter was considered by the Commission and it was desired that a Committee may be appointed to examine such needs of the College. Accordingly, a committee consisting of the following was constituted:

1. Professor M.V. Mathur,
Director,
National Staff College for Educational Planners,
and Administrators,
New Delhi.
2. Dr. K.S. Basu,
Director,
Kamraj Bajaj Institute,
Bombay University,
Bombay.
3. Miss M.Y. Sule,
Principal,
Women's Polytechnic,
Delhi.
4. Dr. M.L. Mehta,
Deputy Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

2. The Committee visited the College on 19th January, 1974. A copy of the report made by the committee is attached (Annexure).

3. The Committee has made the following major general observations:

1. The present building of the college is totally inadequate to accommodate 740 students and it is imperative that the college should construct its own building at the earliest possible opportunity.

(24)

2. Students

2. This is a college with a 'difference' and has some special requirements. The college should not be treated like any other constituent/affiliated college of Delhi University. The University/UGC should provide sufficient flexibility to the institution as may be required in the interest of the new academic programme it has launched.
3. Students who go in for practical training, their performance should be evaluated and a uniform procedure for evolution of the training facilities be clearly laid down.
4. The college should prepare its financial requirements much in advance preferably spread over the next five years. For this purpose an advisory committee of experts in addition to the Governing Body may be constituted.
5. With regard to non-traditional subjects like Tourism, Book Publishing, etc., advance courses of honours level may be formulated in course of time depending upon the progress achieved by the college at this stage. Admission to these courses must be based on aptitude and written test subject to the minimum eligibility rules. Steps be also taken to increase the vocational content of the non traditional courses.
6. The college should make arrangements for practical training throughout the year and not only in vacation periods, as it is at this stage.

The committee also suggests that some bulk grants may be given to the college for enabling the staff of the college to visit institution and other centres of vocational training in this connection and also for participation in conferences in this regard. The Committee suggests a provision of Rs. 500/- for this purpose.

4. The Committee has recommended that the proposals made by the college may be accepted. These proposals relate to the provision for equipment, audio-visual aids, micro-bus, mini demonstration printing press, library grants for vocational subjects, appointment of instructors, type and shorthand Δ in teachers in the vocational subjects etc. The recommendations of the Committee are summarised on Page _____ of the report.

5. If the recommendations made by the committee are accepted this would require an additional expenditure of Non-Recurring Rs. 2.80 lakhs, Recurring Rs. 0.80 lakhs per annum

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.S. (CU)/A.S. (CU)

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the special needs of the College of Vocational Studies, Delhi University.

1. The College of Vocational Studies, Delhi University submitted a proposal to the University Grants Commission for assistance for its special needs. The matter was considered by the Commission and it was desired that a Committee may be appointed to examine such needs of the College. Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the following was constituted:

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Bombay University,
Bombay.
3. Miss M.Y. Sule,
Principal,
Women's Polytechnic,
Delhi.
4. Dr. M.L. Mehta,
Deputy Secretary,
University Grants Commission

2. The Committee visited the College on 19th January, 1974. Miss Sule could not attend the meeting. Dr. Amrik Singh, Director, South Delhi Campus also attended the meeting. The Committee held discussions with the Principal, Staff members of the College. The Committee also met the students. The Committee went round the building of the College and also visited its library.

3. A. Background

The College of Vocational Studies a maintained Institution of Delhi University was established in August, 1972. It was earlier located in the building of Satyawati College at Timarpur and was shifted to its present building at 7, Doctor's Lane in November, 1972. The College has introduced a new academic programme which envisages an endeavour to diversify higher education so as to provide a student not only knowledge but also some skill as a part of the undergraduate education. It is an attempt to make higher education more meaningful, diversified and job oriented.

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Aims and Objectives

4. Through this experiment, Delhi University seeks to break new ground by bridging the gap with static university education and the changing social environment. The aim is to make graduates more employable. To begin with, it has not been considered desirable by the college to make drastic changes in the present pattern of the B.A./B.Sc. pass course. The scheme is to be developed in three phases. In the first phase one or two non-traditional subjects like Tourism or Book Publishing will be taught along with general studies. Under the second phase, the content of the vocational subjects will be substantially increased and will be brought to a specialised level. In the third phase, certain skill based subjects like Theatre Arts, Graphic Arts, Automobile Engineering, Television Script Writing, Refrigeration and Cold Storage, Textile and Clothing etc. will be introduced. The study of these skills will earn a certificate or a diploma for the students. The College, at present, offers six vocational courses which are taught along with other subjects as integral part of the undergraduate studies. The vocational subjects are Tourism, Book publishing, Insurance, Retailing and Trade, Store-keeping and Stores Accounting and Office Management and Secretaryship. Students have to offer one of the vocational subjects as an elective option with the general and broad pattern of the B.A. (pass) of the university of Delhi.

5. The student enrolment is 723 (373 in the first year and 345 in the second year). The break up of the students studying in the different vocational courses is as under:-

Tourism - 80	Store-keeping and Store Accounting	40
Book-Publishing - 40	Office Management and Secretaryship	120
Insurance - 60		
Retailing and Trade - 60	Nearly 25% of the students are girls students.	

6. The percentage of Marks in the higher secondary examinations of the students is given below:

1973 (first year)

60% and above 12, 50% and above 118, 45% and above 276 and below 45% is 32 (number 373)

1973-74 (second year)

60% and above 4, 50% and above 55, 45% and above 290 and below 45% 43 (number 345)

In the first year there are 13 students belonging to the scheduled caste and in the second year the number of such students is six.

7. There are 36 staff members including two part-time teachers. The subject-wise break-up of the teachers is given below:

English	-	9	Tourism	-	1 (on contract)
Hindi	-	7	Book-		
Commerce	-	6	Publishing	-	1 (on contract)
Economics	-	5	Insurance	-	1 (on contract)
History	-	2	Bengali	-	1 part-time
Pol.Sc.	-	1	Punjabi	-	1 part-time

8. The library of the College has 4,290 books in its stock and has a sitting capacity of 60.

The college is presently housed in a residential building in which there are 5 large rooms each accommodating 50 students and 8 small rooms each accommodating 25-30 students. There are 5 servants quarters, each with a capacity of about 6-8 seats, presently being utilized as girls common room, sports room, library and students union room. The court-yard of the building is being used as a small play-ground for games like Basket Ball and Volley Ball.

9. During the course of discussions, the Director, South Campus, Delhi University, Principal of the College, Staff members and students inter-alia made the following observations:

1. The aim of the college is to diversify higher education in such a way as to provide a student not only with knowledge but also with some skill which makes the students more useful to the society.
2. The present educational system needs to be supplanted by something more practical and meaningful. Vocational education as a special form of education, could be better understood if we accept that one of the important features of education is its relation to the development in a variety of areas like agriculture, industry and commerce.
3. Student must learn in the class-rooms and also acquire Practical experience by working with professionals and professional agencies. There should be close inter-relationship between education and training.
4. Vocational education should be related to the manpower needs and regional requirements.
5. The curriculum, training and planning of these courses has to be undertaken with the cooperation of the professionals and training agencies so that students are exposed to the real needs of industry and trade.

✓ number

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6. The type of vocational education which has been introduced in this college is financially more expensive. But ultimately it may prove to be cheaper once the experiment is successful. This can only be achieved if the courses of study are planned and related to the man-power needs.
7. For vocational subjects the college has received cooperation from a large number of leading agencies connected with different vocations. The college has received a number of scholarships of Rs. 50 each for students offering the book publishing course and the tourism course.
8. The college has been able to associate eminent experts in different fields to lecture to the students of the college.
9. This is a college with a different from the traditional institutions. It has some special requirements and therefore some special funds will have to be provided for running the courses.
10. The college is presently housed in a rented building and there is an acute shortage of space. The college is in a residential area and students cannot be asked to stay beyond certain hours. For the next academic year there would be great difficulty in making arrangements to meet the requirements of the third year class. There is an urgent need to provide temporary partition and halls at the ground floor and create two rooms with sufficient space. At present there is no workshop and no class rooms where lessons in short-hand and type-writing can be arranged. There is a lack of facility for practical training. Library needs more books on vocational subjects.
11. The college has two major functions to perform-to look after the general subjects and the development of work-oriented and vocational subjects. This entails not only teaching and training but also designing and organising the study and practical training programme of such courses. There is no scientific basis of relating admission with the manpower needs. The college does not have the necessary functional independence. The college must have a distinct character of its own and the courses should be more diversified. The non-traditional element in the academic curriculum must be increased and it should grow into a centre of work-oriented/occupational education.

The committee wishes to make the following general observations:-

- C. i) The present building of the college is totally inadequate to accommodate 740 students and it is imperative that the college should construct its own building at the earliest possible opportunity.
- ii) This is a college with a 'difference' and has some special requirements. The college should not be treated like any other constituent/affiliated college of Delhi University. The University/UGC should provide sufficient flexibility to the institution as may be required in the interest of the new academic programme it has launched.
- iii) The degree to be awarded to a student by the Delhi University for this course will be a B.A. degree. The Committee suggests that the degree to be awarded to a student must have a mention of the vocational subjects studied by the student.
- iv) The admission to various vocational subjects should be related as far as possible to man-power requirements and should not be treated as a 'mass phenomenon' more so at an experimental stage.
- v) The performance of students who go in for practical training should be evaluated and a uniform procedure for evaluation of the training facilities be clearly laid down.
- vi) The college should prepare its financial requirements much in advance preferably spread over the next five years. For this purpose an advisory committee of experts in addition to the Governing Body may be constituted.
- vii) With regard to non-traditional subjects like Tourism, Book Publishing etc. the Committee feels that advance courses of honours level may be formulated in course of time depending upon the progress achieved by the college at this stage. Admission to these courses must be based on aptitude and written tests subject to the minimum eligibility rules. Steps be also taken to increase the Vocational content of the non-traditional courses.
- viii) The committee feels that the college should make arrangements for practical training through out the year and not only in vocation periods, as it is at this stage.

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The committee also suggests that some bulk grant may be given to the college for enabling the staff of the college to visit institutions and other centres of Vocational training in the country and also for participation in conferences in this regard. The committee suggests a provision of Rs. 5,000/- for this purpose.

B. Proposals

The proposals made by the college are indicated below:

- (A) Equipment and Training Aids
- (B) Staff for Vocational subjects
 - i) Teaching
 - ii) Non-teaching
- (C) Physical Facilities (Miscellaneous)

(A) Equipment and Training Aids:

I) Non-Recurring

- a) Equipment like typewriters, typewriting tables and chairs and filing systems Rs. 1,15,000/-
- b) Tape recorder, projector and screen Rs. 10,000/-
- c) Mini demonstration printing press Rs. 15,000/-
- d) Library grants for vocational subjects Rs. 60,000/-
- e) Mini bus Rs. 60,000/-

II. Recurring:

- a) Maintenance of mini bus Rs. 3,000/-
- b) Lab. equipment and contingencies like repair of type-writers etc. Rs. 1,500/- p.a.
- c) 3 Instructors in Shorthand and Typewriting. Rs. Rs 7,500/- p.a.
- d) Mechanic for type machines Rs. 2,700/- p.a.
- e) 1 workshop supervisor Rs. 7,500/- p.a.
- f) 1 Machine Man Rs. 3,500/- p.a.
- g) 1 Compositor Rs. 3,000/- p.a.

h) 1 Electrician	Rs.	2,700/-
i) 1 Driver	Rs.	3,600/- p.a.

(B) Recommendations of the Committee

a) Equipment like typewriters, typewriting tables and chairs and filing systems:

The college runs a course in Office Management. There are about 220 students in the first and second year who have offered this subject. One of the papers is type-writing. The committee recommends the purchase of 40 type-writers, typing tables and filing system etc. The committee noted that the college has already received a grant of Rs. 90,000/- for the purpose.

b) Tape recorder, projector and screen:

The college proposes to purchase two tape recorders a projector and a screen. This will be utilized not only as a general audio-visual aid, but also as one of the accessories for teaching the course in Tourism. The Committee supports the proposals of the college and suggest that a grant of Rs. 10,000/- may be made for this purpose.

c) Mini Demonstration printing press:

It was stated that for students who take book publishing as one of the vocational subjects, it is essential that a small workshop with a printing unit for giving demonstration lectures be set-up. The proposed printing press will be a small unit which will train the students in various aspects of printing and book production and also giving the college the means of producing its own reading material for the specialised courses that it is running.

The committee recommends that the college be given assistance upto Rs. 15,000/- for setting up a mini printing press subject to the condition that it would be an operational unit and subsidiary of the university press. The commercial aspects of the press should also be kept in view and it should produce its own reading material for the specialised courses that the college is running.

d) Mini Bus:

It was stated that one of the important features of the college curriculum is that the students are constantly involved in the practical work and have to go to various industrial, business, professional sectors to obtain on the job experience. Students also go on excursions & field work. Besides, there is a large number of girls students in the College. The Committee is convinced about the need for the purchase of a mini bus by the college as the same would be required for the purpose of practical training to the students.

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This is more essential because of a large number of girl students who have to go to far off places for training at odd hours. The norms for the maintenance of the vehicles may be the same as are being forwarded by the University Grants Commission for colleges having mini buses in Delhi University.

e) Library grants for vocational subjects:

There are six work oriented subjects. The college library has to be fully stocked not only with reference books but also with text books. In certain subjects, the books are rather expensive. The proposal of the college for a grant of Rs. 60,000/- is spread over a period of three years. The Committee recommends that assistance to the tune of Rs. 60,000/- may be provided to the college for the purchase of books for the vocational subjects. The committee also suggests that the certain flexibility be allowed for the purchase of books for each vocational subjects within the overall allocation.

Recurring expenditure:

1. The Committee recommends that provision for repair of lab. equipment and contingency etc. may also be provided. This would be @ Rs. 1500/- p.a.
2. Steno-typing & Typeshort-hand instructors:- The college proposes to appoint three instructors in short-hand and typewriting. The committee is of the view that there should be no category of any other class of teachers namely instructors. The committee suggests that the college could either go in for part-time teachers for giving instructions in type-writing and short-hand or appoint two full time lecturers in short-hand typing. Such teachers must fulfill the qualifications as laid down for a lecturer in other subjects. The proposal of the college for appointing one fulltime mechanic for type machines may not be accepted. The committee suggests that the college should have a contract with company on monthly or yearly basis for the purpose.

B) Staff for Vocational Subjects

Teaching:

For the teaching and training in vocational subjects, it was stated that there has to be a minimum core staff. In certain subjects particularly like Tourism, Book Publishing and Insurance, it is difficult to get qualified persons. Sometimes retired personnel with necessary experience and qualifications are available and can be appointed. It was also stated that in many cases they are above 65 years of age. The college has proposed that in certain work oriented subjects the college may be allowed

to make contractual appointments in the initial stages even beyond the age of 65 years. The emoluments could be upto Rs. 1000/- p.m. It was also mentioned that this is very important because the entire academic programme could be put to jeopardy if we are unable to use the services of highly trained and experienced people. The Committee is of the view that ordinarily the teachers beyond the age of 65 years should not be appointed but in special circumstances for vocational courses somebody who is already working and there is no possibility of getting his replacement, he may be continued only on contractual basis. This arrangement could not be extended beyond April, 1976.

ii) Non-Teaching:

The college proposes to appoint one full time person in the lecturer's grade whose main duty will be to arrange training programmes, provide vocational guidance, evaluate market requirements and keep liaison with the industry and trade and various professional agencies. The committee is not in favour of this proposal. Instead the committee suggests that the teachers of vocational subjects be asked to perform the duties mentioned above and should be stated in their appointment letters.

Additional Steno-tyoist:

The proposal for appointment of a steno-typist for the purpose of looking after the secretarial work in respect of the vocational subjects such as book-publishing, tourism, office management etc. may be accepted. The committee noted that a good deal of useful material which appears in the form of press reports, seminar papers, lectures etc. dealing with important aspects of the vocational subjects are to be cyclostyled.

The Committee suggests the appointment of the following Press staff:-

- 1. Workshop Supervisor
- 2. Machine Man
- 3. Compositor.

Physical facilities

It has already been stated that the College is presently housed in a rented building. The space available, at present, is even inadequate to meet the present needs of the College. The third year classes will start from the next year when the problem of space will become more acute. It is necessary to provide additional accommodation to the college for its teaching programmes. The committee suggests that funds may be provided to the college for temporary partitions and alterations at the ground floor to enable the college to construct two rooms with

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with removable and detachable wooden partition for short-hand and type-workshop. When the college shifts to its own building these partitions could be put to use over there. For keeping the type writers in safe custody the college may also be allowed to purchase six steel almirahs.

The committee understand that the University Grants Commission has already agreed to provide assistance to the college for the purchase of plot of land. The Committee feels that as the college is not likely to shift to its new building for another one or two years, it may be desirable for the college to request the owners of the building to construct a few rooms on the second floor of the present building. In case this is done by the owner, the rent of the building will increase. The committee hopes that it would be possible for the Commission to provide grant for meeting the additional expenses on the rent for the additional space in the building.

Financial Implications:

The financial Implications of the recommendations of the committee are as under:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Grant recommended</u> Rs.
1.	Equipment and Furniture	1,15,000
2.	Tape Recorder, Projector	10,000
3.	Mini Demonstration	15,000
4.	Printing Press	
4.	Library grant for Vocational subjects	60,000
5.	Mini Bus	60,000
6.	Misc. (Travel grant)	5,000
7.	Additions and alterations	10,000
8.	Steel Almiras	5,000
	Total:	<u>2,80,000</u>

ii) Recurring:

Maintenance of Mini Bus	3,000 p.a.
Lab. Equipment and contingencies	1,500/- p.a.
2 instructors in short-hand	15,000 p.a.
1 workshop supervisor	7,500 p.a.
one machine man	3,900
one compositor	3,900
Adml. Steno-typist	<u>4,000 p.a.</u>

The Committee puts on record its thanks to Director South Campus, Principal, Staff and students of the college, for facilitating the work of the Committee.

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1. Prof. M.V. Mathur,
2. Dr. K.S. Basu.
3. Miss. M.Y. Sule,
4. Mrs. M.L. Mehta.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 18.4.1974.

Item No.11: To consider the recommendations made by the pre-institute orientation meeting of the Directors of Indo-British Nuffield Material. A level summer science institutes, accepted for 1974, held at New Delhi on March 20, 1974.

A pre-institute meeting of the Directors of Indo-British Nuffield Material A-level summer science institutes, accepted for 1974, was held on March 20, 1974, at New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of Professor H.J. Arnikar, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Poona University. A copy of the proceedings of the meeting is enclosed Annexure.

The main observations and recommendations made at the meeting are as under:-

1. The organisation of the Indo-British Nuffield Material Summer Science Institutes may be continued in the present form for the next five years.
2. An implementation and Evaluation Cell in each discipline may be set up at the University centres, which have had sufficient experience of organising nuffield material institutes, for the coordination and consolidation of the work on an all India basis. This Cell should also serve as a dissemination centre for the universities and colleges in the country. To begin with, it may be set up for a three year period. The proposed Cell may undertake:
 - (a) Writing and preparation of teaching and demonstration material for the B.Sc. level. The material should be heavily experimentally-biased. One of the sources for writing this material could be the nuffield material which could be improved to suit the Indian conditions. The material produced in these Cells should be tried with the participants at the summer institutes.
 - (b) Fabrication of equipment as well as preparation of indigenous material for experimentation.
 - (c) With a view to evaluating the participants and the students, the Cell may prepare a question bank. In addition to the testing of questions in the summer institutes, the Cell may get the questions tested and post-mortem of the answers throughout the year.
3. The UGC may obtain the services of British consultants on long term basis for these Cells.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Proceedings of the Pre-Institute meeting of the Directors of Indo-British Nuffield Material A-Level Summer Science Institutes for 1974 held at New Delhi on 20th March, 1974.

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The Pre-Institute meeting of the Directors of Indo-British Nuffield Material A-level Summer Science Institutes for 1974 was held at 10.30 a.m. on March 20, 1974 at the UGC Office, New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of Professor H.J. Arnikar, Head of the Department of Chemistry Poona University. The following were present:-

1. Professor H.J. Arnikar,
Department of Chemistry,
Poona University.
2. Professor S. Krishnaswamy,
Department of Biological Sciences,
Madurai University.
3. Professor M.S. Swamy,
Department of Physics,
Aligarh Muslim University
4. Dr. (Mrs.) K. Jayaraman,
Department of Biological Sciences,
Madurai University
5. Mr. S.J.C. Mawson,
Science Education Officer,
British Council, New Delhi.
6. Dr. R.D. Deshpande,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission
7. Smt. I.D. Sharma
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

Dr. R.D. Deshpande, welcomed the Directors and informed that the Commission has been according high priority to this programme. As the programme has been running for a number of years, the Commission desired that the implementation of this should be reviewed with a view to making it more effective in future. This meeting is intended to obtain the advice of the committee in regard to (a) the future direction of the programme, its continuation in the present form or setting up of curriculum development groups for the preparation of materials suited to Indian conditions ;

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(b) commodity support in the form of equipment and books from the British Council for next years programme, and (c) to take assistance in the form of outstanding experts for the programme. On the basis of the advice and suggestions given by the committee, a proposal will be formulated by the Commission for the consideration of the Overseas Development Agency/ British Council.

The following observations and recommendations were made:

1. The organisation of the Indo-British Nuffield Material Summer Science Institutes may be continued in the present form for the next five years.

2. An Implementation and Evaluation Cell in each discipline may be set up at the University Centres, which have had sufficient experience of organising nuffield material institutes, for the coordination and consolidation of the work on an all-India basis. This cell should also serve as a dissemination centre for the universities and colleges in the country. To begin with, it may be set-up for a three year period. The proposed Cell may undertake:

(a) Writing and preparation of teaching and demonstration material for the B.Sc. level. The material should be heavily experimentally-biased. One of the sources for writing this material could be the nuffield material which could be improved to suit the Indian conditions. The material produced in these Cells should be tried with the participants at the summer institutes.

(b) Fabrication of equipment as well as preparation of indigenous material for experimentation.

(c) With a view to evaluating the participants and the students, the Cell may prepare a question bank. In addition to the testing of questions in the summer institutes, the Cell may get the questions tested and post-mortem of the answers throughout the year.

3. The UGC may obtain the services of British consultants on long-term basis for these Cells.

4. The dates of the various institutes for 1974 were finalised as under:

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Sub.</u>	<u>Direction & Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
1.	Biology.	Prof. S. Krishnaswamy, Deptt. of Biological Sciences, Madurai University.	May 27-June 22, 1974.
2.	Chemistry.	Prof. H.J. Anniker, Deptt. of Chemistry Feroze University.	May 6- June 1, 74.
3.	Physics.	Prof. M.S. Swamy, Deptt. of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University.	May 6-June 1, 74.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated: *18th April*, 1974

Item No. *12* To consider a note from Prof. B.M. Udgaonkar, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay regarding "University Grants Commission's role in the determination and maintenance of standards in universities - some thoughts".

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Prof. B.M. Udgaonkar, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay has sent a note on "University Grants Commission's role in the determination and maintenance of standards in universities - some thoughts" - for consideration in the meeting of the University Grants Commission. A copy of the note is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UGC's Role in the Determination & Maintenance
of Standards in Universities: Some Thoughts.

B.M. Udgaonkar
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

This note is prepared with the hope that it may help in stimulating further thinking and in clarifying our ideas on this very important but difficult topic. It brings together various suggestions that have been made from time to time in recent discussions at the Commission or its Committees, or in discussions with other educationists. It is hoped that with further discussions, on the note as a whole and on its components, the Commission will be able to formulate its strategy and detailed lines of action for the V Plan period.

1. UGC has the statutory duty to take, in consultation with the universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of University education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching examination and research in universities.

2. Determination and maintenance of standards is possible only if certain norms and guidelines are established with regard to various aspects of teaching, examination and research. The norms and guidelines have to be reviewed and modified from time to time, in the light of experience.

Determination and maintenance of standards also implies the promotion of what Prof. D.S. Kothari has called the 'Core Sector'. The core sector would consist of strong research schools including Centres of Advanced Study, and PG and UG colleges known for their high standards (including those that will get an autonomous status). Promotion of the core sector, does not mean the neglect of the remaining institutions. The development plans should be such as to draw more and more institutions into the core sector, through appropriate support.

3. We have an opportunity to examine certain aspects of the standards at the time of the visits to the universities of the V Plan visiting committees. In order to utilize this opportunity, however, the visiting committees will have to be given clear general guidelines/briefings, as well as specific information relating to any important recommendations of the last visiting committees and other reviewing committees whose implementation needs looking into. This information must be with the members of the visiting committees before they start their visit. (Some items that need to be considered by the V Plan visiting committees are listed in the appendix).

4. It will be very useful if the Commission prepares a proforma to be completed by the V Plan visiting committees while making their recommendations, so that the observations and recommendations of the visiting committees may be available to us in a reasonably

standard form. This will also ensure that the visiting committee has looked into the various items listed in the guidelines/briefings and the proforma.

5. The Commission wishes to promote certain reforms like restructuring of courses, examination reforms, autonomous colleges, autonomy to University departments, inter-disciplinary programmes, consolidation and optimal utilisation of equipment and facilities etc. While it can recommend such reforms, the responsibility for action and implementation lies with the universities and colleges. In order to provide an incentive for this, we could tell the universities (through the visiting committees or otherwise) that they are likely to get 5-10 per cent larger allocation (say 2 per cent for each of the major desired items) or smaller allocation, depending on their willingness and plans to undertake the implementation of various reforms.

6. There should be a mid-term appraisal (after 2 or 3 years) to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the visiting committees.

7. There has been a tendency among many institutions (colleges and universities) receiving development grants from the UGC, to utilize the part of the grant allotted for buildings but not that allotted for staff, since the latter involves a long-term recurring commitment. This may however often defeat the purpose of the development grant, which has to be considered as a package. The UGC should establish a certain procedural control to ensure that positions recommended by our visiting committees are actually filled in, and should not relax the conditions regarding appointment of necessary staff (as has been done in the past), nor allow the diversion of 'savings' arising from non-appointment of staff to be diverted towards buildings or other items.

8. In future, when considering the proposal of any institution (college or university), all the relevant information regarding that institution should be available to us. This is often not the case at present.

9. The subject panels should be requested to undertake the preparation of a Status Report, relating to the development of teaching and research in their respective fields.

10. The subject panels should be requested to work out model syllabi at bachelor's and master's degree level, and some guidelines with regard to pre-Ph.D. courses.

11. The subject panels should be requested to draw up norms for B.Sc. and M.Sc. laboratories in their respective subjects. One should ensure that colleges that do not have adequate facilities do not offer courses at least at the postgraduate level. The present proliferation of substandard postgraduate programmes in colleges will have to be curbed.

12. The autonomous colleges programme should help in the determination and maintenance of standards in colleges, apart from encouraging innovation and experimentation.

13. We should go ahead with the implementation of the recommendation of our Examination Reform Committee relating to voluntary national examinations, in the first instance at the M.Sc. level.

14. There has to be selective research support to a fairly large number of departments in each major field, in a manner designed to promote the emergence of viable research schools.

15. These research schools should be expected to undertake a responsibility to give research and training facilities to a certain number of visitors from other universities and colleges, as also to undertake programmes of college improvement like the ULP.

16. In order to improve the breadth and quality of our Ph.D.'s, we should insist that all departments getting research support must introduce pre-Ph.D. course programmes (lecture courses or specified pre-requisite reading, depending on the size of the Ph.D. student intake; but in either case, with a certification of successful completion of well-defined requirements).

17. It would be desirable to have regional/national interviews for selection to research fellowships, instead of depending only on paper qualifications as at present. This can and must certainly be done for senior fellowships, where the numbers are not too large. Effort spent on interviews for the junior research fellowships would also be worthwhile, in spite of the large number of candidates involved, since they will not only enable us to select more efficiently, but also give us a chance to monitor the 'first-class' products at M.A./M.Sc. level of our universities.

18. We should try to ensure that the number of research scholars in any department is commensurate with the facilities available. Research scholars should be expected to contribute a certain number of hours per week to assist the teachers in activities like tutorials, laboratory supervision, continuous assessment etc.

19. One should ensure that costly equipment is properly maintained and available for use by other departments in the same university or other universities. Universities should be encouraged to centralize and co-ordinate major instrumentation and other facilities, with adequate provision for maintenance and repair in order to ensure their maximal use.

20. We should encourage indigenous instrument building activities and applied research in nationally relevant areas, through our research grants policy. Collaboration with various national laboratories should also be encouraged.

21. Certain changes in University structures and operational procedures would be necessary if the universities are to be able to absorb and utilize effectively substantial inputs for research, and grow research schools comparable to those in national laboratories outside the universities. Further changes may be

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needed if they are to undertake time-bound projects for national agencies. The UGC will have to take an initiative in defining and encouraging such structural changes.

22. Faculty improvement programmes of various kinds (not only summer schools and seminars but also faculty exchanges and sabbatical leave for specified programmes and programmes like national associateship and national fellowship) will have to be enlarged. Also new programmes analogous to the QIP Programmes for faculty members of the engineering colleges will have to be evolved.

23. Along with these programmes for improving the effectiveness of existing faculty, one will have to look into the norms and procedures used by universities and colleges for recruitment and promotion of staff. The current procedures in this regard have been frequently questioned by the academic community and there is a crisis of confidence, which manifests itself for example in the demand for a running grade. This again is a difficult question but it will be help-ful if the UGC could lay down some guidelines.

24. Improvement of courses and laboratory programmes and implementation of norms that may be established in these regards will very much depend on the availability of appropriate indigenous books and laboratory and demonstration equipment at reasonably cheap prices. The programme for the preparation of University level books will therefore have to be enlarged and expedited and steps taken to establish Science Education Centres (as recommended by some of the Binational Conferences) for the development of new curricula including books, as well as laboratory and demonstration equipment.

25. It will be desirable for the UGC to establish a Research Survey Planning and Programme Evaluation Unit within the Commission, whose function should be to continuously evaluate the various on-going programmes, survey the needs for new programmes or re-orientation of existing programmes, to filter out the relevant information from the mass of data available and thus help in defining line of action. Such a continuous evaluation by a group not directly involved with the implementation of individual items of programmes will help us to maintain a proper perspective on the on-going programmes.

This Unit should include research officers who are members of the academic community on deputation of a year or two from the universities.

Appendix

A Note on some of the items that will need to be considered by the V Plan Visiting Committees, while evaluating the general development proposals of a University

1. Effectiveness in the utilization of the IV Plan allocations for the purposes for which they were intended, especially for qualitative improvement and maintenance of standards.
 - (a) What fraction of the IV Plan allocations under different heads have been actually utilized? Especially allocations for staff, library and equipment; reasons for any substantial short-falls, and plans for avoiding them in future.
 - (b) What were the principal objectives of the University during IV Plan period? To what extent have they been fulfilled? What have been the difficulties with regard to the rest? To what extent has the University departed from the original IV Plan objectives and proposals? Has the effect of such departures on the whole been a beneficial one? or has it led to imbalances or the emergence of any subviable departments? (The UC secretariat should prepare a note on this, on the basis of available information).
 - (c) Has the University been prompt in filling available posts?
* Has it adopted an all-India approach in making appointments? Has there been too much inbreeding? (*extra man-years anticipated and fulfilled; some posts may have been filled towards the end of the plan only; also some filled by promotion of lower staff, leaving a lower position vacant).
 - (d) Has a Post-graduate Centre (if any) tended to become a replica of the parent University departments or has it been able to enjoy freedom for experimentation and innovation with regard to courses and examination?
 - (e) What is the status of maintenance and utilization, and sharing of existing plant and equipment? Was adequate technical support provided?
 - (f) Has the University been able to attract support from national agencies (e.g. CSIR, DAE) or international programmes (e.g. PL-480, UNEDCO, Ford Foundation...)? What is the total budget (from all sources) with which the University has operated during the IV Plan period?
 - (g) To what extent has the University enjoyed peace in the campus? What was the actual number of working days during an academic year, for the last few years?

(44)

- (h) Have there been any programmes of educational innovation and experimentation at the University?

(It will be useful if the UGC secretariat gets information on these questions from the University before the actual visit, makes this available to the Visiting Committee before it starts its visit, so as to help the Visiting Committee in its discussions during the visit. The Visiting Committee should also be provided with information regarding the total grants (Plan and non-Plan, from the State, from UGC and other sources) available to the University during the IV Plan period).

- (i) The academic standing of the various departments of the University - their specific noteworthy achievements or contributions (in research or education) during the IV Plan period.

- (j) Has the University in the past implemented UGC's recommendations? (the secretariat should provide this information to the Visiting Committee). If not, what have been the difficulties, if any? What are the plans to overcome them in the future?

- (k) Has the University tended to start highly subsidisable PG departments in the past?

2. The University's approach to the various items in the V Plan Guidelines sent to it - in particular, to consolidation and strengthening of existing University departments, co-ordination and maintenance of existing major facilities, strengthening of central facilities like library/workshop, interdisciplinary and/or inter-departmental programmes (e.g. Area studies, Life Sciences, Science and Society, Environmental Studies etc.), pre-Ph.D. course programmes, giving autonomy to colleges as well as University departments, examination reform etc.
3. Does the University have an Academic Planning Body? (If so, a meeting with it should be arranged; if not, it should be encouraged to form one).
4. Any disciplines that should be particularly strengthened in view of the special situation of the University (e.g. oceanography, geology, archaeology, forest resources etc.)
5. What are the instrumentation needs of the departments? What is the possibility of fabrication of the required instruments by the group concerned, if aid is made available? What are the needs for technical assistance?
6. Are there any special possibilities of collaboration with a national laboratory, especially in the neighbourhood? Is there anything the UGC can do to promote such a collaboration?

7. Has the University carried out a survey of the needs with regard to upgrading the qualifications of the staff in colleges (if any)? What are the possible programmes in this direction that the University could undertake, with assistance from JGC? (e.g. in-service M. Phil programmes, summer courses or workshops). Are the present post-graduate departments (if so, which?) viable and capable of assuming a leadership in this regard? (e.g. through ULP).
8. The Library equipment and Workshop needs of the University.
9. Is there a reasonable balance between teaching and research? How do staff members divide their time between teaching and research? How is the workload shared? What fraction of the lectures (especially PG) that are planned at the beginning of the year actually given? To what extent do students benefit from the research programme of their teachers?
10. Is the University contemplating any special programmes for the students from underprivileged sectors (e.g. hill regions under its jurisdiction, if any; backward communities)?
11. Is the University contemplating the introduction of any vocational courses (undergraduate or post-graduate or post-M.Sc.), taking into account special employment opportunities in its neighbourhood?
12. What are the links of the University with the local community? Any extension programmes of a substantial nature?
13. Can the University introduce a substantial correspondence course programme to divert students from formal fulltime education?
14. Would the funds requested for buildings contribute to qualitative improvement, or merely to needs of increasing enrolments? Does the University have a policy of selective admissions at the post-graduate stage? What are the lowest percentages of marks obtained by students admitted to PG courses in various subjects?
15. A discussion with senior members of the State Government (Chief Minister/Education Minister/Education Secretary) regarding the State's priorities and commitments. The Visiting Committee may thus probe the Government's intentions and thus be in a position to make operative recommendations (long-term and short-term) that have a chance of being implemented.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

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Meeting :

Dated : 18.4.1974.

- Item No. 13 To consider the report of UGC Joint Secretary (Dr. J.N. Kaul) on the discussions with the State Government of Maharashtra and the Vice-Chancellors of Bombay and Poona Universities on their proposal for setting up institutes of higher education & research.

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The Commission received a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of two institutes of higher education and research, one at Bombay University and the other at Poona University to impart orientation and training to young college lecturers at a cost of Rs. 1.70 crores for five years. A copy of the proposal is attached Annexure-I. It was decided that Dr. J.N. Kaul, Joint Secretary, UGC may discuss this proposal with the Vice-Chancellors of the concerned universities and with the State Government of Maharashtra. The report of Dr. J.N. Kaul is attached Annexure-II. The salient features of the proposal, the record of discussion and observations and recommendations based on the discussion are given below.

The State Government proposes to set up these two institutes with the following objectives:

(i) To enrich the knowledge of college lecturers in their special subjects ; (ii) To give them orientation in methodology of teaching ; (iii) To promote skills in day to-day academic and co-curricular activities of the colleges ; and (iv) To introduce them to research methodology and techniques of evaluation.

3. The State Government and the universities attach high priority to this proposal. They propose to make this training a compulsory requirement for entrance to the teaching profession and for continuing in the profession on a permanent basis. It is intended to train 350 teachers in one session of 20 weeks at one institute. Each institute will thus train 700 teachers in a year and thus they will cover between them 14,000 teachers in ten years.

4. The entire course will be divided into foundation course and content course. The foundation course will comprise 8 papers and nearly 60 per cent of the total periods available for the whole course will be allotted to it and the remaining 40 per cent will be allotted to the content course, which will be in the special fields of the teachers. The foundation course reflects broadly all the major papers at present offered in the B.El. course which is of 9 months duration. The candidates will receive a diploma after the successful completion of this training.

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5. The proposal envisages the appointment of a large No. of teachers of various categories and the recurring cost per year per Institute would be Rs. 7,00,000 i.e. Rs.14 lakhs per year or Rs.70 lakhs for both Institutes for five years. The UGC is expected to meet the entire recurring cost.

6. The proposal involves a non-recurring expenditure amounting to Rs. 1 crore on :-

1.	Teaching & Administrative buildings.	Rs.30,00,000
2.	Hostel for 700 teachers.	Rs.60,00,000
3.	Furniture and Library.	Rs.10,00,000

The University Grants Commission is expected to provide 50 per cent of this expenditure. Both the universities stated that they would not be able to accommodate even a single naya-paise of the cost of these Institutes in their Fifth Plan allocation. It may be mentioned in this connection that the proposal does not envisage the appointment of any substitute teachers in the colleges during the period when the regular teachers will be away for their training course for a period of six months.

Observations & Recommendations.

1. Since faculty improvement is one of the urgent needs of higher education in the country, the proposal of the Maharashtra Government to organise further education and training for young college teachers in the State may be approved 'in principle'.

2. The training and further education of teachers should be made an integral part of their service, and their confirmation, promotion etc. should be determined by their successfully completing the prescribed course. The possibility of charging fees to meet a part of the expenditure should be explored.

3. The cost proposed by the Maharashtra Government is prohibitive both for the State Government and the UGC. The entire recurring expenditure will have to be borne by the UGC. The Non-recurring cost of Rs.1 crore is unproductive and, in view of other high priorities in the Fifth Plan, it may not be possible and even desirable to approve the non-recurring expenditure on this scheme and on this scale.

4. Alternative methods should be found to impart pedagogical training and further education to young college teachers. It does not seem absolutely necessary to impart this training and education only through formal institutional methods and by collecting teachers at one place for six months in a year. Apart from the cost on hostels, board and lodging and other related matters, there is a further difficulty that teachers will remain away from their classes for six months. The situation will be further worsened by the fact that the State Government does not contemplate to appoint any substitute teachers.

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5. The possibility of using correspondence course for this purpose should be explored. It should be possible for every university in the State to organise an intensive correspondence course for its teachers for one academic year and teachers could come to a university centre next year for contact programmes practical training and examinations during the vacations, as is done by the C.I.E.F.L., Hyderabad for English language teachers.

6. The following criteria have been proposed for assessing the feasibility of an alternative scheme.

- a. It should involve all the universities in the State and they should have an equal opportunity of participating in this programme. Senior teachers of all the concerned universities should be called upon to devote their talent and time to this programme.
- b. Except for the core staff for a central planning and co-ordinating agency, no large scale recruitment of new staff should be necessary.
- c. Pedagogical training should be given by subject experts in psychology, philosophy, evaluation, education, etc., and not by the staff of the teacher education colleges only.
- d. Formal training of teachers should not cause dislocation of work in the colleges.
- e. As far as possible capital costs, especially on buildings, should be cut down to the barest minimum.
- f. The State Government and all the six universities should share expenditure on some agreed basis.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

Institute of Higher Education and Research at
Bombay and Poona

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The Government of Maharashtra has for some time been feeling the need for improving the content and quality of teaching in the colleges of the State. The strengthening of the secondary school curriculum and their upgrading to Higher Secondary under the new All-India pattern of 10 plus 2 and the consequent reinforcing of the three-year degree course have imparted a fresh urgency to this need of making college and higher secondary teachers more competent to handle their responsible task in the new environment.

2. The Scheme :- It is accepted on all hands that due to economic and social pressures as well as poor quality of education in schools and colleges, the calibre of candidates for lectureerships has been running low. Besides, there is no steady studious attempt to impart educational technology or knowledge of adolescent psychology to the new recruits. This added to other causes in the body politic has set the campus on fire. Perhaps Maharashtra has been less affected, but it is also sitting on a volcano and we must act before it is too late.

It is obvious that this orientation/training will have to be imparted on two fronts:-

- (a) Methodology of teaching which has so far been neglected in respect of college lecturers.
- (b) Enrichment of their subject knowledge which by the large has been inadequate in extent and quality.

It will be realised that this deficiency arose as a result of the extensive recruitment which had to be made in recent years owing to the sudden explosion of college entrants. Lecturers had to be appointed in a competitive employment market, often irrespective of the minimum qualification and experience. Having no experience and background, these recruits were nervous of 'confrontation' with students who tend to be choosy and vociferous and, therefore, unable to do justice even to what professional competence they possessed.

3. Objective:- The objective of the proposed Institutes is to offer Centres which will

- (a) give lecturers an opportunity to enrich their knowledge of their special subject by exposing them to the recent developments and thinking in their respective field as well as by inter-disciplinary influences,

- (b) Furnish them with the effective mechanics of the teaching process by means of modern educational techniques and aids,

(contd.)

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(c) provide avenue for the intelligent and objective discussion of their day-to-day problems academic and extra-academic,

(d) make them aware of the new dimensions and complexities of the student-teacher relationship and allied problems,

(e) introduce them to research methodology, self-assessment and self-improvement, since these alone can make an effective teacher and examiner,

4. Programme: The proposed professional training will be given in three areas:-

- (a) teaching and evaluation,
- (b) student relations, and
- (c) special subject studies.

The various courses will be taught through lectures, seminars and tutorials and will involve active participation of the trainees in the discussions. The lectures, seminars, etc. will be followed by an actual try-out and practice teaching by participants. Such experience should help them improve their presentation, making it more lively and realistic and consequently more appealing to a student audience. Familiarity with the use of audio-visual aids and media like T.V. and broadcasting which will also be included in the course will further enrich this experience. A special feature of this training will be to orient the college teacher to accept the need of constant self-assessment as well as assessment by his professors, colleagues and also by students of his effectiveness.

No less important is the Course in Student Relations which purports to familiarise the teacher-trainees with the new dimensions in University/College education, i.e. of making a positive effort to understand student unrest with reference to its psychological and sociological aspects. He should also know how to inspire the guide his students to pursue self-study for continuing education.

5. Foundation Course: The Foundation Course (which will be common to all participants) will be in (a) teaching and evaluation, and (b) student relations and will consist of the following- (Details of the course- vide Appendix I -

- A. 1. Educational Psychology (with special reference to adolescence),
2. Methods of teaching and learning,
3. Theory and Techniques of Evaluation,

(contd., 3)

(5)

4. Principles of Curriculum Construction,
 5. Role of Higher Education,
 6. Educational Research.
- B.
1. Student Affairs,
 2. Student Services.

6. The Content Course (in subject knowledge) will be given in Humanities, Social sciences and Physical Sciences in the Bombay Institute, and in Humanities, Science and Engineering in the Poona Institute.

To meet the needs of the different subjects in these faculties, two designs have been formulated as under:-

Design I- for Social Sciences and Languages:

(1)	<u>Talks and lectures:</u>	<u>Clock hours</u>
	(a) Talks and lectures on Methodology of the subject concerned	15
	(b) Content and Discussion of significant topics and recent developments	30
	(c) Techniques of research in subject	15
(2)	Preparation and presentation of 5 tutorials	30
(3)	Seminars - 10	20
(4)	Workshop of six days' duration for preparing Unit Plans, including Unit Tests, Teaching aids, etc.	30
(5)	Project, book reviews and library reading; design and use of language laboratory	50
(6)	Demonstrating Lectures and criticism - 5	10
	Total	<u>200</u>

(contd.)



Design II-for Science subjects:

I (A)	Special Methods of Teaching Science subject	15
(B)	(1) Model lessons by invited professors	8
	(2) Practice lectures of students:	
	(a) Lecture Demonstration-10	15
	(b) Laboratory lessons--6	6
	(c) Seminars-10	15
	(3) Invited talks on Inter-disci- plinary subjects, e.g. Biology Molecular, Environmental studies, 8 etc.	
	(4) Invited talks by active scientists	4
	(5) Special talks by invited speakers on "Frontiers of Science" (Per by subject)	2
II (c)	Library facilities: Utilisation of Library for teaching	2
III (D)	Laboratory	
	(1) Design	
	(2) Training in Fabrication of laboratory apparatus of equipments	20
	(3) Teaching aids	8
(E)	Project: Library Preparation, Presentation	30 10
(F)	Visits to Industrial and Research Institutions	30
(G)	Work shop for preparation of Unit Plans and Unit tests	25
	Total	<hr/> 200 hours <hr/>

(contd ...)

The total number of lecturers from colleges and teachers from Higher Secondary schools who will need this training is roughly calculated at 14,000. They will be covered in ten years' time. Those above the age of 40 will be excluded for the present as also those who have taken B.Ed.

/in

The Institutes will organise two courses for 350 candidates of each of the Institutions. Annually. The course will be of 20 weeks' duration with a break of six weeks/between two courses. Ordinarily 60 p.c. of the total periods available for the whole course will be allotted to the Foundation Course and 40 p.c. to the Content Course, the practice lessons of which will, however, be covered under the periods allotted to the Foundation Course as indicated above.

8. Staff Pattern

The staff pattern for each Institute will be as follows:-

1 (a) Administrative: Each Institute will have a Director who will organise its work with the help of the professors of the various Departments. He will be in over-all charge of the academic Departments as well as the general administration. He will have an administrative office as shown in App. II.

(b) Staff for the Foundation Course:

There will be a full-time Professor and one full-time Reader for each Department. In addition there will be some part-time lecturers for observation wherever necessary. The Departments will be -

- (a) Educational Psychology,
- (b) History of Education and Educational techniques.
- (c) Psychometrics,
- (d) Philosophical Foundations,
- (e) Sociological Foundations,
- (f) Research methodology,
- (g) Student Relations.

There will be three classes in each Institute, consisting of 120 trainees each.

(c) Staff for content Course:-

There will be one full-time professor and one Reader for every group. In addition, part-time Readers in subjects not covered under the full-time staff, wherever necessary. The

(contd. 54)

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groups will be -

I. Language Group:

English
Marathi
Gujarati
Urdu
Hindi

The Professor will be of linguistics knowing the methodology of any one language in the Group whereas the Reader will be primarily a linguist.

II-Social Science Group -

Economics
Political Science
Sociology
History
Geography
Philosophy
Psychology.

The Professor will be any one Social Science but taking an active interest in some others.

III. Science Group -

Mathematics and Statistics
Physics
Chemistry
Biology
Geology

IV. Home Science Group

Home Science
Clothing and Textiles
Foods and Nutrition
Home-management
Physiology and mother craft.

The Professor will be of Home Science and the Reader in each of the other subjects.

V. Commerce Group -

Commerce
Book-keeping and Accountancy
Secretarial Practice
Economics and Co-operation,
Commercial Geography,
Organisation of Commerce

(contd.)

The Professor will be of Commerce and the Readers in each of the other subjects.

VI. Engineering & Technology Group-

- Engineering & Technology
- Electrical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering.

The Professor will be of Engineering and Technology and in the other three subjects, there will be only part-time teachers.

VII Fine Arts Group

Professor of Fine Arts and Part-time

Readers in -

- Painting
- Sculpture
- Music
- Dancing
- Dramatics
- History of Art.

The Professor in each Group will be the Head of the Department and will organise lectures, seminars, practicals, etc. with the help of invited experts and Visiting professors.

(d) Administrative Staff for the main office and Groups.

Each Group will have one stenographer and two attendants in addition to the technical staff as shown in App. II. The staff required for the general office is separately shown in this appendix.

9. Buildings, equipments, library, etc.

The particulars of the main buildings, furniture and equipment, library, and hostel, with their cost involved are shown in App. III, IV, V and VI respectively.

10. Total expenditure:

The total expenditure for the two institutes is

(contd.)

(56)

estimated as under:-

Annual Recurring expenditure :-

Item	Inst. at Bombay Rs.	Inst. at Poona Rs.
(a) Teaching staff	4,64,640	4,48,440
(b) Administrative staff	1,35,360	1,51,560
(c) Contingencies including rent, etc.	1,00,000	1,00,000
	<u>7,00,000</u>	<u>7,00,000</u>

Non-recurring expenditure:

(a) Teaching and administrative buildings	15,00,000	15,00,000
(b) Hostels (350) Seats plus Kitchen, etc.	30,00,000	30,00,000
(c) Furniture, Library, etc.	5,00,000	5,00,000
	<u>Rs. 50,00,000</u>	<u>Rs. 50,00,000</u>

Recurring for
5 years - 35 lakhs x 2 = Rs. 70,00,000
Non-recurring Rs. 50 lakhs x 2 = Rs. 100,00,000
Rs. 1,70,00,000

The U.G.C. is expected to bear 100% of the recurring cost for five years, i.e. Rs. 70 lakhs and 50% of the non-recurring cost i.e. Rs. 50 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 50 lakhs for construction, plus some contingencies, etc. are expected to be provided by the state as grants to the two Universities, viz. Bombay and Poona under the Fifth Five Year Plan.

There will be 5% study reserve available in the College staffing pattern when junior lecturers are given extra

(contd.)

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workload and some are transferred for training for six months.

(Sd) A.U. Shaikh,
Chairman & Secretary Education
Department.
18.8.1973

For members of the Committee:-

1. Prof. A.N. Kothari,
Bombay University, Bombay.
2. Dr. (Smt.) Madhuciban Shah,
Educational Officer, Bombay Municipal
Corporation, Bombay.
3. Kmr.S. Panandikar, Ex-Director of Education,
Maharashtra State and Representative of
University Grants Commission, New Delhi-8
Garden Homes, Dhurandh Marg, Danda Khan,
Bombay-52.
4. Dr. R.S. Trivedi, Dean, Faculty of Education,
Vallabha Vidyanagar, Amnd, Gujarat.
5. Dr. M.B. Much, Director, Advanced Centre of
Education, Maharaj Sayojirao University, Baroda.
6. Shri V.B. Parulkar, B-5/5, Sunman Nagar,
Sion-Trombay Rd, Bombay-71.
7. Dr. B.C. Haldar,
Director of Education (H.E.) Maharashtra State, Poona.

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COST ON ACCOUNT OF STAFF

Name of the post & scale of pay	No. of posts	Immediate cost in the first year for 8 months				Total Allowance	Grand Total	Ultimate Annual average cost			CLA	Total allowance	Grand Total
		Pay	D.A.	HRA	CLA			Pay	D.A.	H.R.A.			
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Bombay Institute Director Rs. 1600-1800 plus spl. Pay Rs. 200/-	1	14,400 (1800x2)	800 (100x3)	-	600 (75x3)	1400	15,800	21,600 (1800x12)	1200 (100x12)	-	900 (75x12)	2,100	23,700
Content Courses.													
a) Professors (Rs. 1100-50-1300-10-1600)	6	52,800 (1100x8x6)	7680 (150x8x6)	-	3,600 (75x8x6)	11280	64,080	1,01,520 (1410x12x6)	7200 (100x12x6)	-	5400 (75x12x6)	12,600	1,14,120
b) Readers (700-50-1250)	6	33,600 (700x8x6)	8640 (180x8x6)	-	3,120 (65x8x6)	11760	45,330	73,440 (1020x12x6)	11,580 (160x12x6)	-	5400 (75x12x6)	16,920	90,280
c) Part-timers (consolidated Pay Rs. 400)	19	60,800	-	-	-	-	60,800	91,200 (400x12x19)	-	-	-	-	91,200
Total		1,61,600	17,120	-	7,320	24,430	1,86,040	2,77,760	19,920	-	11,700	31,620	5,19,350

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	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1. Foundation Course <u>Bombay.</u>														
a) Professor (1100-1600)	7	61,600	8,960	-	4,200	13,160	74,760	1,18,640	8,400	-	6,300	14,700	1,33,540	
b) Readers (100-1250)	7	39,200	10,080	-	3,640	13,720	52,920	85,680	13,440	-	6,300	19,740	72,680	
c) Part-timers for observation.		14,600	-	-	-	-	14,600	16,200	-	-	-	-	16,200	
(Rs. 15/- per period for total 1000 periods year).														
Total Foundation Course		1,15,400	19,040	-	7,840	26,880	1,42,280	2,20,520	21,840	-	12,600	34,440	2,22,200	
Grand Total Bombay Institute		2,76,600	63,360	-	15,160	51,320	3,23,320	4,98,280	41,760	-	24,500	66,000	5,41,580	

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	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
II. Poona Instt. Director (1300-100-1800 + 200 Special Pay)	1	14,400	800	-	400	1,200	15,600	21,600	1,200	-	900	2,100	23,700
<u>Content Courses</u>													
a) Professors (1100-50-1300- 30-1600)	6	52,800	7,920	-	2,400	10,080	62,880	73,440	7,200	-	3,600	10,800	84,240
b) Reader (700-50-1250)	6	33,600	8,640	-	2,400	10,040	44,640	73,440	11,520	-	5,400	16,920	90,360
c) Part-timers (consolidated fixed pay of Rs. 400)	17	54,400	-	-	-	54,400	81,600	-	-	-	-	-	81,600
		(400x8x17)					(400x12x17)						
Total Content Course.		1,55,200	17,120	-	5,200	22,520	1,77,520	2,27,040	19,920	-	9,900	29,820	2,73,900

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	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
<u>B. Foundation Course</u>													
a) Professors (1100-1600)	7 61,600	8,960	-	2,800	11,760	75,330	1,18,440	8,400	-	4,200	12,600	1,51,040	
b) Readers (900-1250)	7 39,200	10,080	-	3,640	13,770	52,920	85,680	13,440	-	6,300	19,740	1,05,200	
c) Part-timers for observation Rs. 15/- for period of a year for total 1080 periods a year.	6 14,600	-	-	-	-	14,600	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	13,200
Total Foundation Course	1,15,400	19,040	-	6,440	25,530	1,40,880	2,20,520	21,840	-	10,500	32,340	2,52,660	
Grand Total Poona Institutes.	2,70,600	36,160	-	11,640	47,850	3,18,400	4,70,400	41,760	-	24,400	62,160	5,32,560	
together Bombay and Poona Institutes (excluding Home Science Group).	5,47,200	99,520	-	26,800	99,170	6,46,720	9,08,680	83,520	-	44,700	1,28,220	10,74,000	

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ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

Office 1	Library 2	Language Laboratory 3	Audio-Visual Department 4	Material Preparing 5	Unit. 6
Superintendent	Librarian	Technician	Technician	Duplicating Machine Operator	1
Accountant	Lib. Asstt. Jr. Clerk	Lab. Asstt.	Operator	Stenographers (one for each department)	6
Stenographers	Attendants	Attendant	Attendant	Typists	2
Accounts Clerk				Peon	
Jr. Clerk				attendants	2
Peons & Attendant				Telephone Operator	1
Watchman					
Sweeper					

Cost of accounts of Staff

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Cost of Account of Administrative Staff	No. of Post	Pay	Immediate cost in the first year for 12 months				Grand Total	Estimate Annual D.A.	Average Cost H.R.A.	C.L.A.	Total	Grand Total		
			D.A.	H.R.A.	C.L.A.	Allowance								
Office	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Superintendent	1	2400	1568	488	264	2320	4720	6780	2568	1236	660	4164	11,244	
		(300x8)	(196x8)	(61x8)	(33x8)			(565x12)	(214x12)	(103x12)	(22x2)			
		1600	1304	248	168	1720	3320	3300	2352	552	360	3264	6,554	
Accountant	1	(200x8)	(163x8)	(31x8)	(21x8)			(275x12)	(196x12)	(46x12)	(50x12)			
		1440	1304	320	168	1792	3232	3480	2352	720	384	3456	6,936	
Stenographer	1	(180x8)	(163x8)	(30x8)	218x			(290x12)	(193x12)	(46x12)	(32x12)			
		920	1112	224	120	1456	2376	1980	1956	456	252	2664	4,674	
Account-Clerk	1	(115x8)	(139x8)	(28x8)	(15x8)			(165x12)	(163x12)	(38x12)	(25x12)			
		1840	2224	448	240	2912	4752	3960	3912	912	504	5328	10,212	
Junior Clerk	2	(115x8x2)	(139x8x2)	(28x8x2)	(14x8x2)			(165x12x2)	(163x12x2)	(38x12x2)	(21x12x2)			
		2400	1200	544	352	2096	4496	4224	5376	960	624	6000	12,192	
Peons & Attendant	4	(75x8x4)	(100x8x4)	(12x8x4)	(11x8x4)			(88x12x4)	(112x12x4)	(20x12x4)	(13x12x4)			
		600	800	136	88	1024	1624	1056	1344	240	156	1740	2,796	
Watchman	1	(75x8)	(110x8)	(17x8)	(11x8)			(88x12)	(112x12)	(20x12)	(13x12)			
		600	800	136	88	1024	1624	1056	1344	240	156	1740	2,796	
Sweeper	1	(75x8)	(100x8)	(17x8)	(11x8)			(88x12)	(112x12)	(20x12)	(13x12)			
		600	800	136	88	1024	1624	1056	1344	240	156	1740	2,796	
Total		11,800	10,312	2544	1488	14344	26,144	25,936	21,904	5,316	7,096	29,616	55,542	
Library														
Librarian	1	1280	1304	304	160	1768	3048	3000	2352	780	420	3,552	7,452	
		(168x8)	(163x8)	(38x8)	(20x8)			(325x12)	(196x12)	(65x12)	(35x12)			
		1040	1112	224	120	1456	2496	2280	1956	504	276	2,736	5,016	
Library Asstt.	1	(130x8)	(139x8)	(28x8)	(15x8)	1456	2496	(190x12)	(183x12)	(42x12)	(23x12)	2,736	5,016	
		920	1112	224	120	1456	2376	1980	1956	456	252	2,664	4,644	
Librarian	1	(115x12)	(139x8)	(28x8)	(15x8)	1456	2376	(165x12)	(163x12)	(38x12)	(23x12)	2,664	4,644	
		1200	1600	272	176	2112	2698	2112	2698	480	312	3,490	5,692	
Attendants	2	(75x8x2)	(100x8x2)	(17x8x2)	(11x8x2)	2048	3248	(88x12x2)	(112x12x2)	(20x12x2)	(13x12x2)	3,490	5,692	
		4200	5128	1824	576	6728	11168	10272	8962	2220	1260	12,442	32,714	
L														
LABORATORY														
Technician	1	1000	1112	240	120	1472	2472	2256	1956	504	264	2724	4,980	
		(125x8)	(139x8)	(30x8)	(15x8)			(188x12)	(163x12)	(42x12)	(22x12)			
Lab. Assistant	1	920	1112	224	120	1456	2376	1980	1956	456	252	2664	4,644	
		(115x8)	(139x8)	(28x8)	(15x8)			(165x12)	(163x12)	(38x12)	(21x12)			
Attendant	1	600	800	136	88	1024	1624	1056	1344	156	156	1740	2,796	
		(75x8)	(100x8)	(17x8)	(11x8)			(88x12)	(112x12)	(20x12)	(13x12)			
Total		2520	3024	600	328	3962	6472	5292	5256	1200	672	7128	12,420	
Audio Visual														
Technician	1	1000	1112	240	120	1472	2472	2256	1956	504	264	2724	4,980	
		(125x8)	(139x8)	(30x8)	(15x8)			(188x12)	(163x12)	(42x12)	(22x12)			
Operator	1	1560	1304	312	168	1784	3344	2940	2352	636	336	3524	6,864	
		(170x8)	(163x8)	(39x8)	(21x8)			(245x12)	(196x12)	(53x12)	(20x12)			

		(80x12)	(125x12)	(20x12)	(13x12)								
Total	11,800	10,312	2544	1488	14344	26,144	25,936	21,904	5,316	7,096	29,616	55,542	
<u>Library</u>													
Librarian	1	1280 (168x8)	1304 (163x8)	304 (38x8)	160 (20x8)	1768	8048	3000 (325x12)	2352 (196x12)	780 (65x12)	420 (35x12)	3,552	7,452
Library Asstt.	1	1040 (130x8)	1112 (139x8)	224 (28x8)	120 (15x8)	1456	2496	2280 (190x12)	1956 (165x12)	504 (42x12)	276 (23x12)	2,736	5,016
Attendants	1	920 (115x12)	1112 (139x8)	224 (28x8)	120 (15x8)	1456	2376	1980 (165x12)	1956 (163x12)	456 (38x12)	252 (21x12)	2,664	4,644
	2	1200 (75x8x2)	1600 (100x8x2)	272 (17x8x2)	176 (11x8x2)	2048	3248	2112 (88x12x2)	2698 (112x12x2)	480 (20x12x2)	312 (13x12x2)	3,490	5,692
		4480	5128	1024	576	6728	11168	10272	8962	2220	1260	12,442	32,714

<u>L LABORATORY</u>													
Technician	1	1000 (125x8)	1112 (139x8)	240 (30x8)	120 (15x8)	1472	2472	2256 (188x12)	1956 (163x12)	504 (42x12)	264 (22x12)	2724	4,980
Lab. Assistant	1	920 (115x8)	1112 (139x8)	224 (28x8)	120 (15x8)	1456	2376	1980 (165x12)	1956 (163x12)	456 (38x12)	252 (21x12)	2664	4,644
Attendant	1	600 (75x8)	800 (100x8)	136 (17x8)	88 (11x8)	1024	1624	1056 (88x12)	1344 (112x12)	156 (20x12)	156 (13x12)	1740	2,796
Total		2520	3024	600	328	3962	6472	5292	5256	1200	672	7128	12,420

<u>Audio Visual</u>													
Technician	1	1000 (125x8)	1112 (139x8)	240 (30x8)	120 (15x8)	1472	2472	2256 (188x12)	1956 (163x12)	504 (42x12)	264 (22x12)	2724	4,980
Operator	1	1560 (170x8)	1304 (163x8)	312 (39x8)	168 (21x8)	1784	3344	2940 (245x12)	2352 (196x12)	636 (53x12)	336 (28x12)	3324	6,864
Attendants	1	600 (75x8)	800 (100x8)	136 (17x8)	88 (11x8)	1024	1624	1056 (88x12)	1344 (112x12)	240 (20x12)	156 (13x12)	1740	2,776
Total:		3160	3216	688	376	4200	7440	6252	5662	1380	736	7768	14,020

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	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Preparing Office.														
Duplicating	1	600	600	136	88	1024	1624	1066	1344	240	156	1740	2,796	
Machinist		(75x8)	(100x8)	(17x8)	(11x8)			(88x12)	(112x12)	(20x12)	(13x12)			
Stenographers	6	8640	7824	1920	1008	10752	10392	20880	14112	4320	2304	20736	41,616	
		(130x8x6)	(163x8x6)	(40x8x6)	(21x8x6)			(290x12x6)	(196x12x6)	(60x12x6)	(32x12x6)			
Typist	2	1840	2224	448	240	2912	4752	3960	3912	912	504	5328	9,288	
		(115x8x2)	(130x8x2)	(28x8x2)	(15x8x2)			(165x12x2)	(133x12x2)	(38x12x2)	(21x12x2)			
Stenographers	2	1200	1600	272	176	2048	3248	2112	2688	480	312	3480	5,592	
		(75x8x2)	(100x8x2)	(17x8x2)	(11x8x2)			(88x12x2)	(112x12x2)	(20x12x2)	(13x12x2)			
Telephone Operator	1	920	1112	224	120	1456	2376	1980	1956	456	252	2664	4,644	
		(115x8)	(139x8)	(28x8)	(15x8)			(165x12)	(163x12)	(38x12)	(21x12)			
TOTAL :-		13,200	18,560	3,000	1,632	18,192	31,392	29,968	24,012	6,408	3,528	33,948	63,936	
Grand Total One Institute		35160	35,240	7,856	4,400	47,496	82616	77,730	65,728	16,524	9292	90902	1,68,032	
Two Institutes		70320	70,480	15,712	8,800	94,992	165232	155460	131572	33,048	18584	181804	3,37,264	

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Appendix III

Main Building

		<u>Area</u>
1. Three lecture halls, each of capacity 120-1200x3--		3800 Sq.
2. Nine seminar rooms, each of capacity 30-500x10		5000 "
3. Auditorium (400 seats)		10000 "
4. Two Class rooms with facilities for demonstration (capacity 90)	1000x2	4800 "
5. Store-room for demonstration material		600 "
6. Work shop		800 "
7. Library (one hall, three rooms)		10000 "
8. Canteen		2000 "
9. Common room for staff		400 "
10. Common room for female-trainees		1000 "
11. Common room for female-trainees		600 "
12. Director's room and office		1000 "
13. Language Laboratory		900 "
14. Recreation room		900 "
15. Room for Audio Visual and other material		900 "
16. Six rooms for visiting staff		1800 "
17. 30 rooms for teaching staff	150x30	450 "
18. Psychological laboratory	30x40	1000 "
19. Space for passage, varandah etc. (20% of total space)		10020 "
		<hr/> 60120
		<hr/>
	Reduce space requirements	10120 "
	by	
		<hr/> 50000
		<hr/>
Cost at the rate of 36 per sq. foot. 50000x36	cost Rs.	1800000
		<hr/>
	Cost of 2 Blops is.	<u><u>36,00,000</u></u>

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Appendix IV

FURNITURE AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

1. Director's Chamber	Rs.	2,000
2. Office	Rs.	8,000
3. Common Rooms for the Staff	Rs.	10,000
4. Two Common Room for teacher trainees with recreation facilities	Rs.	20,000
5. Library	Rs.	40,000
6. Class-Rooms, Seminar-rooms etc.	Rs.	40,000
7. Auditorium	Rs.	20,000
	Rs.	<u>1,40,000</u>

AUDIO VISUAL MATERIAL

1. Projector	Rs.	3,000
2. Slide Projector	Rs.	800
3. Over head Projector	Rs.	3,500
4. Epidiascope	Rs.	1,800
5. Tape-recorder	Rs.	1,500
6. Mike, Speakers etc.	Rs.	700
7. Necessary pieces of demonstration apparatus and models form various disciplines	Rs.	30,000
8. Language Laboratory	Rs.	1,00,000

Rs. 1,41,300

Cost for two Insts: Rs. 5,62,000

Equipment for the library of each Institute is to be developed in two phasas.

- (i) Books necessary for the different disciplines for which the teacher training programme is to be organised.
- (ii) Books required for the Foundation Course.

It may be realised that such a full scale development of the library would be financially prohibitive. It is therefore suggested that the Institute should concerntrate in the development of the Second facet mentioned above. Attempt should be made fully to equip this library, so as to make it a unique feature of this Institute. It is further suggested that for studies of contant courses in the various disciplines, the teacher trainees should take recourse to the departmental libraries of various faculties of the University.

Initial expenditure for developing such a library would be Rs. 1,00,000. Provision of Rs. 20,000/- may be made in the budget as recurring expenditure.



HOSTEL

1.	90 double seated rooms (15' x 108)	13,500 sq. ft.
2.	14 sanitary blocks (20' x 10)	3,000 "
3.	2 Messes	1, 200 "
	2 kitchan	400 "
	2 store rooms	200 "
4.	2 guest room and visitor's room	300 "
5.	Common room for students	400 "
6.	Reators quarters	1,500 "
		<u>20,500 "</u>

Quarters

1.	Director 1	1500 "
2.	Class I -- 6 1000 x 6	6000 "
3.	Class II --- 4 250 X 4	1000 "
4.	Class III -- 6 300 x 6	1800 "
5.	Class IV -- 10 160 x 10	1600 "
		<u>11900</u>

Grand 32400

15% Add for varanah etc. 4860
37260 "

Cost at the rate of 36 per Sq. foot. 37260 x 36 total cost of

Rs. 13,41,360

Two Institutses Rs. 26,82,720

Report of the visit of Dr. J.N. Kaul, Joint Secretary (II) to Bombay and Poona universities in connection with their proposal for setting up institutes of higher education and research.

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Some time ago the Commission received a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for setting up two institutes of higher education and research, one at Bombay University and the other at Poona University to impart orientation and training to young college lecturers. The specific objectives of the institutes were reported to be (a) to enrich the knowledge of college lectures in their special subjects (b) to give them orientation in methodology of teaching and evaluation (c) to promote skills in day-to-day academic and co-curricular activities of the colleges and (d) to introduce them to research methodology and to techniques of evaluation.

The Maharashtra Government set up a committee to draw a scheme for this purpose. The report of this committee is attached. The two institutes together will cost of Rs. 1,70,00,000/- for five years.

It was decided that Dr. J.N. Kaul, Joint Secretary (II) may discuss this proposal with the Vice-Chancellors of the two concerned universities and with the State Government of Maharashtra. This discussion was held on 26th February, 1974 at Bombay University in a meeting which was attended by the following:-

1. Shri A.N. Namjoshi,
Minister of Education
Government of Maharashtra
Bombay.
2. Shri T.K. Tope,
Vice-Chancellor
Bombay University
Bombay.
3. Professor G.S. Mahajani
Vice-Chancellor
Poona University
Poona.
- 4&5. Secretary & Dy. Secretary
of State, Deptt. of Education,
Maharashtra.
6. Prof. S.H. Hulyalkar,
Member, Executive Council,
Poona University

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7. Dr. A.N. Kothari,
Hon. Director,
Correspondence Courses,
Bombay University.
8. Dr. J.N. Kaul,
Joint Secretary(II)
University Grants Commission
New Delhi.

The following points were discussed in the Committee:

1. Feasibility of the proposal.
2. Possibilities of making this training and orientation an integral part of the services condition of teachers.
3. Number of teachers to be covered under this scheme.
4. Duration and programme of training.
5. Staff.
6. Financial implications.
7. Reading materials and texts.
8. Substitute teachers.

The gist of the discussion is summarised below:

1. Feasibility of the Proposal:

There was all round acceptance of the feasibility of this programme. The representatives of the Maharashtra Government and the universities were emphatic that this is a programme which needs to be given the highest priority in view of the fact that standards of teaching and learning have deteriorated over the past two decades and something needs to be done urgently in this regard.

2. Training as an integral part of service conditions.

The Maharashtra Government as well as the two universities were agreed that the training and further education proposed under the scheme for young college teachers would be a compulsory requirement for entrance to the profession and for continuing in the profession on a continuing basis. It was also understood that the government might promulgate some ordinance or issue some directives in this regard. The Minister of Education observed that not only would this training be made compulsory but the teachers trained under the programme might be asked to periodically renew their training diploma after, say, five years or so.

3. Number of teachers to be covered under this scheme.

The Maharashtra Government has estimated the number of teachers from colleges and Higher Secondary Schools who will

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need this training at 14,000 . It is intended to train 350 teachers at one institute in one session of six months. Each institute will thus train 700 teachers in a year and thus they will cover between them 14000 teachers in 10 years. The discussion, however, revealed that this estimate did not include the new entrants to the profession and it was indicated by the Education Secretary that their number could well be from 500 to 600 every year at an attrition rate of 3 per cent of the total staff at present in the colleges. If the new entrants are also taken into account, the number of teachers to be trained per year may actually be not 1400 but more than 2000 and if the proposed arrangements are accepted the Maharashtra Government may need three instead of two such institutes. The representatives of the Maharashtra Government and the two Vice-Chancellors said that the two institutes could between them look after this category of teachers also.

4. Duration and programme of training.

The duration of the course will be six months and it is proposed to cover 8 papers which are mentioned below.

1. Educational Psychology
2. Methods of Teaching & Learning
3. Theory and techniques of evaluation.
4. Principles of curricular construction.
5. Role of higher education.
6. Education research
7. Student affairs.
8. Student services.

In addition to these eight courses there will be content courses in the special fields of the teachers. Ordinarily 60 per cent of the total periods available for the whole course will be allotted to the foundation courses and 40 per cent to the content courses. It was clear that the foundation course reflects broadly all the major courses at present offered in the B.Ed. course which is of nine months duration. The content courses are also time-consuming especially when they include preparation for and presentation of demonstration lectures projects, book reviews, unit plans, including unit tests, teaching aid etc. It was pointed out to the representatives of the Maharashtra Government and the universities that the scope of the proposed curriculum was too extensive to be covered in six months. The programme might have to be extended to a full year if justice is to be done to its various components. This might in turn involve doubling of the cost which will raise in turn many questions about feasibility of attempting to do too much in too little time.

It was understood that the proposal envisaged giving a diploma to the successful candidates under this training. Whether the teachers would like to have a mere diploma or a fullfledged intermediate degree (between postgraduate and doctoral degrees) like M.Ed. or M.Lit. should be a matter for further investigation. Motivation of teachers for degree which would simultaneously prepare them for Ph.D. work might be stronger than that of a diploma which would train them merely for teaching.

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The question of utilising the correspondence method was also discussed. The suggestion was mooted that teachers to be covered under this training could well be prepared for admission to formal courses and practical training after correspondence education of some specified period, say, six months. This might reduce the time required for actual formal lectures and also considerably cut down the cost of the programme, especially capital costs, but this suggestion was unacceptable to the representatives of the Maharashtra Government and the universities.

5. Staff:

The proposal envisages the appointment of a large number of teachers of various categories and the recurring cost per year per institute would be Rs. 7 lakh that is Rs.14 lakhs per year and Rs.70 lakhs for five years. The UGC is expected to meet the entire recurring cost. The programme as contemplated will of course need the staff that has been proposed and perhaps much more than that.

6. Financial Implications.

The proposal involves, besides the recurring expenditure of 70 lakhs as mentioned above, the following non-recurring items:

- (i) Teaching & Administrative buildings Rs. 30,00,000
- (ii) Hostel for 700 teachers. Rs. 50,00,000
- (iii) Furniture and library. Rs. 10,00,000

The UGC is expected to provide 50 per cent of this expenditure.

The representatives of the Maharashtra Government and the universities were emphatic that it will not be possible to run the two institutes successfully without these facilities and the most that they could do would be to postpone for one or two years the construction of teaching and administrative buildings at the two institutions which would mean merely postponement of expenditure of Rs.30 lakhs for one or two years. The point was made by both the Vice-Chancellors that they would not be able to accommodate a Nai Paisa of the cost of these institutes in their Fifth Plan allocation. In this connection Dr. Mahajani mentioned that Poona University did not avail itself of the offer of the UGC to establish a Department of Education in the Fourth Plan in order that the money thus saved might be used for the institutes proposed now.

7. Reading materials and texts.

The discussion revealed that apart from framing the outline of the scheme, there was not much preparatory work done in this regard. No reading materials and texts for college teachers were readily available. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Bombay University has already started a diploma course for training of college teachers and it was learnt that the training is given by teachers and Principals of the teachers training colleges in the city. Such practice, if carried over

to the two proposed institutes, is likely to do them much damage. The existing standard of teacher training colleges will then prevail in the new institutes and this might be worse than no training. The imperative need seems to ensure adequate preparatory work before the institutes are started. This was accepted by all who participated in the discussion.

8. Substitute Teachers:

Teachers will be absent from their colleges during their training course for a period of six months. The proposal does not envisage any substitute teachers in the colleges. This might make a bad situation worse. This underlines the need for devising a system in which teachers can get most of the training and further education while they are working in their colleges.

OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Faculty improvement is one of the urgent needs of higher education in the country. The initiative taken by the Maharashtra Government in this regard may be welcomed and we may approve in principle the proposal of the Maharashtra Government to organise further education and training for young college teachers in this state.
2. The success of this programme will depend as much on the priority which will be given to it by the State Government and the universities and, more important as by the teachers themselves. Lest this programme should become a mere ritual like some of our summer institute programmes, it is imperative that training and further education of teachers should become an integral part of their service. It should be made compulsory for certain categories of teachers and their confirmation, promotion, etc., should be determined by their successfully completing the prescribed course. The possibility of charging a token fee should be explored.
3. Having accepted the feasibility of the programme, it must be pointed out that the cost proposed by the Maharashtra Govt. is prohibitive both for the State and the University Grants Commission. The outlay envisaged on the two institutes is about half of the total contemplated allocation which may be given to the universities of Bombay and Poona during the Vth Plan period. What makes the position more difficult is the fact that the State Government and the two universities are not willing to share any part of the recurring expenditure and have expressed their absolute inability to accommodate any part of this expenditure in their Vth Plan proposals. All the non-recurring cost of Rs. 100 lakhs on buildings, hostels, etc., is unproductive ; it is not less unproductive because the State Government is willing to share half of this expenditure. In view of other high priorities in the Vth Plan, it may not be possible and even desirable to approve the non-recurring expenditure on this scheme and on this scale.

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4. Alternative methods should be found to impart pedagogical training and further education to young college teachers. It does not seem absolutely necessary to impart this training and education only through formal institutional methods and by collecting teachers at one place for six months in a year. Apart from the prohibitive cost on hostels, board and lodging and other related matters, there is a further difficulty that teachers will remain away from their classes for six months. This will worsen further the already bad situation in the colleges in view of the fact that the State Government does not contemplate to appoint any substitute teachers in place of those who will be sent for six months' training.

5. The possibility of using correspondence course for this purpose should be explored. It should be possible to organise a correspondence course for the teachers for one academic year and the teachers could come to a university centre next year for contact programmes and examinations during the vacations.

6. Criteria for assessing the feasibility of an alternative scheme should be that :-

- (a) It should involve all the universities in the State and they should have an equal opportunity of participating in this programme. Senior teachers of all the concerned universities should be called upon to devote their talent and time to this programme.
- (b) Except for the core staff for a central planning & coordinating agency, no large scale recruitment of new staff should be necessary.
- (c) Pedagogical training should be given by subject experts in psychology, philosophy, evaluation, education, etc., and not by the staff of the teacher education colleges only.
- (d) Formal training of teachers should not cause dislocation of work in the colleges.
- (e) As far as possible capital costs, especially on buildings, should be cut down to the barest minimum.
- (f) The State Government and all the six universities should share expenditure on some agreed basis.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI

Confidential

(75)

Meeting :

Dated : 18th April, 74.

Item No. ¹⁴ To receive a note on the uniform pattern of
School and College Classes.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 19th July, 1973 received a note on the uniform pattern of school and college classes. The Central Advisory Board of Education had in September 1972 reiterated its earlier recommendation that it is desirable to adopt a uniform pattern of education viz. 10+2+3 in all parts of the country. The Board had desired that the Ministry of Education should take up this matter with the State Governments and the UGC for working out the details. The Commission noted the recommendation with regard to the Central Advisory Board of Education and desired that the views of the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors may also be invited.

The matter was considered by the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 30th January 1974. A copy of the note placed before the Committee which indicates the views of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the position with regard to duration of courses at the secondary and first degree stages in different State is attached (Annexure.) The Advisory Committee expressed its general agreement with the pattern of school and college classes (10+2+3) recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Eo(cD)/Addl. Secy.

A copy of the note placed before the U.G.C. Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors in its meeting held on 30th January, 1974 vide Item No.10.

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The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 36th Session held in New Delhi in September 1972 reiterated its earlier recommendation made in the 34th Session that it is desirable to adopt a uniform pattern of education viz. 10+2+3 in all parts of the country. The Board noted that three States have implemented the programme and recommended that it should be implemented in all parts of the country by the end of the fifth plan. The Ministry of Education & Social Welfare should take up this matter with the State Governments and the University Grants Commission for working out the details.

The Education Commission had earlier also recommended that a uniform pattern for school and college classes namely 10+2+3 should be adopted. This had also been accepted as a part of the national policy on education. The Government of India, Ministry of Education had included an amount of Rs.100 crores for adoption of the uniform pattern of 10+2+3 in the proposed outlay of Rs.3200 crores in the draft fifth five-year plan which was considered by the C.A.B.E at its 36th Session. The details of the amount of Rs.100 crores as worked out by the Ministry of Education are indicated below:-

1. The enrolments in and the costs of the present PUC year will have to be dealt with as a part of this programme. In some States, it represents the twelfth year and in some, the eleventh year. Where it represents the twelfth year, no additional costs are involved as a result of the change of pattern. But some provision will have to be made for the normal increases in enrolments. This has been estimated at Rs.10 crores.
2. Where the present PUC- year represents the eleventh class, this will also have to be considered here and provision will have to be made for (a) normal increase in its enrolments, (b) for addition of twelfth year. This has been estimated at Rs. 40 crores.
3. In U.P. a year will have to be added at the undergraduate stage. Although this cost does not fall at the higher secondary stage, it has been included here as a part of the adoption of the new pattern. This has been estimated at Rs. 20 crores.

4. Structural changes will also have to be carried out in most States as a result of the adoption of the new pattern. These will include the creation of an appropriate machinery, the transfer of a class from a secondary school to a college or vice versa, and the strengthening of selected high schools and colleges. The cost of this part of the programme has been estimated at Rs. 20 crores.
5. Additional cost will also be required for improvement programme in these States where the pattern has already been adopted. This has been estimated at Rs. 10 crores.

The total cost of the programme is, therefore, estimated at Rs. 100 crores.

In the revised draft of the fifth five-year plan placed before the Standing Committee of the C.A.B.E. at its meeting held in June 1973, no separate provision for this scheme had been made in the total outlay of Rs. 2200 crores. Perhaps the intention was that the amount involved would be met out of the outlay of Rs. 200 crores provided for secondary education. An extract from the Working Paper placed before the Standing Committee of the C.A.B.E. relating to this programme is reproduced below:

"A major programme of reform at the secondary stage proposed for including in the fifth five year plan is to adopt the pattern of 10+2+3 in all parts of the country before the end of the plan period. This is significant from two points of view. Firstly, it will help to vocationalize the higher secondary stage and divert students in different walks of life. Secondly, it will also help materially in reducing pressures on higher education. However, the discussions on the problems held so far have thrown up certain problems which need careful discussion.

The first point to be noted is that there is now a general consensus on certain modifications in the proposed pattern. These may be summed up as follows:

1. The school stage should necessarily cover a period of 12 years and should preferably be divided into 10+2.
2. At the undergraduate stage, we may have a pass course of two years and an honours course of three years. This will have several advantages. In the first place, it will not mean an addition of one year for every student in those States where the first degree is now obtained in a period of 14 years. It will thus reduce the cost involved very substantially. Even in the

States where the B.A. degree is now obtained in a period of 15 years, this will make it possible for a large number of students to get their first degree after 14 years, and this will save considerable cost as well as time. Moreover, the introduction of the special honours courses for three years will make it possible to isolate the more competent and better motivated students from the others and help in raising standards, especially at the postgraduate stage. Incidentally, this will make our Honours degree more comparable with the Honours degree of universities in the advanced countries.

- 3. It should be open to all students who have taken the first degree in the pass course to study privately or through correspondence courses and to appear for the first degree into honours course at any time.
- 4. Postgraduate course should cover a period of two years after the honours degree.
- 5. The research degree should take three or more years after the Master's degree. It may also be desirable to institute a degree like M.Phil/M.Litt. after M.A., M.Sc.

One great fear expressed has been that, in implementing the pattern, whose objective is mainly to lengthen the duration of secondary education and to transfer one year from the university to the school stage, the exact opposite may probably happen and a year may get transferred from the school stage to the university. This is a genuine fear and must be guarded against. There is no objection to the two year stage after class X being located in institutions called junior colleges. But where they are called junior colleges as in Andhra or Kerala or intermediate colleges as in U.P., one point should be clear. They are a part of the school stage and will have to be treated as such. There is a pressure from several quarters to make these two years a part of the university and to make all conditions at this stage, including qualifications of teachers, remuneration etc. comparable to those in the universities or degree colleges. It would be disastrous to do so because the cost of the programme will increase tremendously without any adequate advantage.

The need of adequate preparation has also been emphasized. There is no point in making every high school a higher secondary school. The high schools to be upgraded to the higher secondary stage will have to be carefully selected and, as the Education Commission pointed out, the needs of the situation could be met if only one out of four or five secondary schools is upgraded. Curricula for classes XI and XII will have to be properly designed and teachers trained. Buildings and facilities will have to be provided sufficiently in advance.

All this implies that careful preparation of one to three years is needed to adopt the new pattern. It is suggested that this preparation should be immediately initiated so that the programme can be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan as originally visualised.

The need to diversify the higher secondary stage which is one of the major objectives of adopting the new pattern must be high lighted. This objective will not be fulfilled if all the higher secondary schools merely become university-preparatory. While realising that the process of vocationalization would be slow in the initial stages, it is suggested that it should received emphasis and that we should strive to divert into vocational courses about 20-30 per cent students at the higher secondary stage. The target of 50 per cent suggested by the Education Commission may be reached by the Sixth Five Year Plan.

If the adoption of the new pattern is carefully formulated on the lines indicated above, the cost of the programme will go down considerably. Its beneficial results will increase; and it will also be earlier for implementation. This is, therefore, a major issue that needs the attention of the Standing Committee".

The Standing Committee of the C.A.B.E. at its meeting held on 13th June, 1972, examined the administrative and financial implications of the decision to adopt the uniform pattern of 10+2+3 . It was of the view that it might not be possible for the State Governments to find the resources required for this programme fully in the State sector. It recommended that a Central scheme providing liberal assistance for the adoption of the new pattern should be introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This, the Committee thought is all the more necessary as the programme has to be implemented by all the state simultaneously and in a coordinated manner.

The three-year degree course scheme was introduced by almost all the universities providing undergraduate courses in arts, science and commerce except the Bombay University and the State Universities of Uttar Pradesh. The Commission assisted the universities under the three-year degree course scheme for the provision of additional staff, class-room accommodation and laboratories and library facilities in the colleges affiliated to them subject to the terms & conditions envisaged by the Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee. The grants made available by the Commission were intended to enable the institutions concerned to provide necessary academic and physical facilities for the three-year degree course and to bring about an improvement in the quality and standards at the undergraduate level. The intention of the three-year degree course implied the prior reorganisation of secondary education. The pre-university course conducted by various universities and colleges was regarded as a temporary expedient to continue

as long as the process of reorganization of secondary education remained incomplete. The three-year degree course pattern was expected to provide a compact, integrated course of study for the first degree and an opportunity to improve the standards of teaching and examinations. The Education Commission made the following suggestions regarding structural reorganisation at the university:-

1. The duration of the first degree course should not be less than three years. Apart from this, there should be no rigidity about the duration of courses in higher education. These may vary from University to university; and even in the same university, from subject to subject. The duration of courses for the second degree may be two to three years.
2. In some universities, 'strong graduate schools' providing a 3 year M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. degree courses may be established in certain subjects.
3. A beginning should be made with the organisation of 4-year special courses for the first degree in selected subjects. The first-year of these courses will be the same as first year of the present 3-year course, but students will be selected, at the end of that year, for admission to a further 3-year special course leading to the first (special) degree in the subject.
4. For Uttar Pradesh, the lengthening of the first degree course should begin with the establishment of 3-year graduate schools in selected subjects and in selected universities. The first degree courses in other colleges should be raised to three years in a period of 15-20 years.

The one year pre-university course followed by the three year degree course pattern has been under review in a number of States. A statement indicating the duration of courses in some of the States/Union Territories as available in the University Grants Commission is attached Appendix.

The question of pattern of school and college classes is for the consideration of the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors.

Duration of courses (in years)

Name of State/ Territory	Secondary Stage	PUC/ Intermediate	First Degree.
1. Andhra Pradesh	12	-	3
2. Arunachal Pradesh	11 12	2	3
3. Assam.	10	3	3
4. Gujarat	11	1	3
5. Haryana	10 11	1 -	3 3
6. Himachal Pradesh	10 11	1 -	3 3
7. Kerala	10	2	3
8. Madhya Pradesh	11	-	3
9. Mizoram	12	2	2
10. Mysore	10	2	3
11. Orissa	11 11	2 1	2 3
12. Panjab	10 11	1 -	3 3
13. Rajasthan.	11	-	3
<u>Union Territories.</u>			
14. Andaman & Nicobar	11	-	3
15. Chandigarh Admn.	11	-	3
16. Delhi Admn.	11	-	3
17. Pondicherry.	11	1	3

Item: 15: To consider the pattern of assistance to universities for approved development programmes during the fifth Plan period

The University Grants Commission at present provides assistance to universities for approved development programmes on the basis indicated in Annexure I. The pattern of assistance to universities for approved development programmes during the fifth plan period was reviewed by the Planning Group appointed to formulate fifth five-year plan of the UGC. The Group has made the following recommendations:

(1) No distinction should be made in the basis of assistance to university departments which have only postgraduate departments and research facilities and those which provide facilities both for undergraduate and postgraduate courses. Assistance should be provided in all such cases on the following pattern:

<u>Item:</u>	<u>Pattern of Assistance:</u>	<u>Contribution by UGC</u>	<u>Contribution by State Government.</u>
Professor	100%		Nil
Reader	100%		Nil
Lecturer	75%		25%
Technical staff	100%		Nil
Equipment	100%		Nil
Library books & Journals	100%		Nil
Academic Buildings	50%		50%
Workshop (including workshop shed)	100%		Nil
Animal House	100%		Nil

3. Library buildings and professional staff in the libraries may be assisted on 50:50 basis.

4. Assistance for teachers hostels in universities may be provided on 50:50 basis.

5. In the case of guest house, assistance may be provided on 50:50 basis, the UGC share being limited to Rs. 1,50,000/-.

6. For the establishment/improvement of university presses (including machinery and equipment), assistance may be provided on 50:50 basis, the UGC share being limited to Rs. 2 lakhs.

7. For the appointment of Development Officer, assistance may be provided on 100% basis to universities which have not taken advantage of the scheme in the 4th plan. The assistance may, however, be within the plan allocation.

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8. For the scheme of assistance to universities for conferences of professional/learned/academic bodies/ societies/ associations, a list of societies associated so far and number of (membership of these participants in each such conference) may be obtained. In the light of the information received, assistance on a graded scale may be provided on the merit of each case. Till such a decision is taken, the existing pattern of assistance may continue.

In the light of the above, a draft of the pattern of assistance to universities for the fifth plan period is attached (Annexure II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. For programmes which are shown as 'under review' the pattern of assistance will be intimated to the Universities when a decision has been taken.

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PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

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Annexure I
Item No. 25.

S.No.	Scheme/Project	Pattern of assistance	
		Contribution U.G.C.	Contribution by State Government or University.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Postgraduate teaching (university departments and university centres for postgraduate studies.)		
	(a) University departments which are centres of advanced study.	100%	
	(b) Programme of special assistance for selected departments.	100%	
	(c) Research/postgraduate facilities (NR & R)	100%	
	(d) Postgraduate/undergraduate facilities but largely post-graduate		
	(i) Non-recurring	66-2/3%	33-1/3%
	(ii) Recurring	50%	50%
2.	Engineering and Technology (University departments/institutions)		
	(a) Development/expansion of undergraduate and diploma courses (NR & R)	50%	50%
	(b) Postgraduate/research facilities	100%	
3.	Libraries		
	(a) Buildings	66-2/3%	33-1/3%
	(b) Books	100%	
4.	Summer institute, seminar, symposium, refresher/orientation course, workshop, etc.	100%	
5.	Research participation programme for college teachers and postgraduate students in basic sciences (Up to Rs.1,700)	100%	
6.	Conferences of professional/learned/academic bodies/associations	66-2/3%	33-1/3%
		(subject to a maximum of Rs.2,000 for a national conference and Rs.2,000 for a regional conference)	

* Commission shares 100% expenditure on the salary of Professors and Readers.

Contd.....

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1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Utilisation of the services of retired teachers.	Rs.6,000 and Rs.1,000 p.a. for contingencies.	
8.	Research and learned work by teachers (equipment, field work, literature, etc.)	100% (up to Rs.5,000 for a Project)	
9.	National fellowships for teachers of outstanding eminence	100%	
10.	Staff quarters	50%	50%
11.	Teachers' hostels (two hostels, each for 24 teachers—estimated cost Rs.3 lakhs each)	75% for both hostels. or 100% for 1st hostel up to Rs.3 lakhs) and 50% for 2nd hostel (up to Rs.1.5 lakhs)	
12.	Hostels		
	(a) Men's hostels	50%	50%
	(b) Women's hostels	75%	25%
13.	Health centres		
	(a) non-recurring (building and equipment) (up to Rs. 1,50,000)	75%	25%
	(b) Recurring (salaries of staff) (up to Rs.30,000 per annum)	50%	50%
14.	Student's study homes	Up to Rs.1,24,000 (Rs. 1,00,000 for building; estimated to cost Rs.1,25,000 and Rs.24,000 for books and furniture)	
15.	Guest house	66-2/3% (Maximum limit Rs.1,00,000)	33-1/3%
		Contd.....3/4	

1.	2.	3.	4.
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16.	Students' aid fund	An amount equal to the collections made by the university for the fund, subject to a maximum Rs. 15,000 per year.	
17.	Publication grant for publication of learned work by members of staff- doctoral thesisaand reports of research projects.	Earmarked grant on 100% basis for the period ending 31-3-1974.	
18.	Programmes of adult/continuing education.	75% subject to a ceiling of Rs.3 lakhs for the period ending 31-3-1974.	25%
18(a)	Establishment of Archival cells in the universities.	100% subject to ...	
19.	Establishment/improvement of university presses (including machinery and equipment only)	66-2/3% subject to a maximum of Rs.1,31,000	33-1/3%
20.	Water Cooler	50% up to Rs.2,500 per cooler (up to six coolers).	
21.	Fellowships and Scholarships		
	(a) Junior research fellowships in humanities and sciences transferred to the universities (Rs.300 p.m.)	100%	
	(b) Research fellowship in humanities and sciences.		
	i) Junior fellowships (Rs.300 p.m.)	100%	
	ii) Senior fellowships (Rs.500 p.m.)	100%	
	(c) Fellowships in engineering and Technology		
	i) Research fellowships (Rs.400/500 p.m.)	100%	
	ii) Junior fellowships (Rs.250 p.m.)	100%	
	(d) Scholarships for study in Arabic/Persian		
	i) For postgraduate (Rs.1,800 p.a.)	100%	
	ii) For honours (Rs.1,200 p.a.)	100%	

(e) Scholarships for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit (Rs.1,800 p.a.)	100%		
(f) Scholarships for students of the hill areas of North-East India			
i) Junior Research fellowships (Rs.300 p.m.)	100%		
ii) Postgraduate scholarships (Rs.1,800 p.a.)	100%		
(g) Scholarships in applied geology (Rs.150 p.m.) and Geo-physics.	100%		
22. Study and research in community development, co-operation and panchayatiraj (research projects, seminars, books and journals, fellowships, publications, etc.)	100%		
23. Visiting studentship *	100%	(subject to a ceiling of Rs.5,000)	
24. National Lectures	100%		
25. National Associates (for young research workers from Universities and colleges)	100%		
26. Unassigned grants			
(a) Exchange of teachers	100%		
(b) Extension work by university teachers	100%		
(c) Travel grants to teachers for attending international conferences abroad.	50%		50%
(d) (i) Travel grants to scholars/teachers/ technicians for visiting centres of research, academic conferences/ seminars within India.	100%	According to university rules)	
(ii) Travel grants to research scholars in connection with their research at other research centres.	100%	(According to university rules)	
(e) U.G.C. Unit			
			Ranging from Rs.10,000 to Rs.25,000 depending on number of affiliated colleges of the University.

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*Covers students from affiliated colleges also.

1.	2.	3.	4.
(f) Computer assistance for buying the time of computer		100%	
(g) Preparation and development of teaching materials and aids		100%	
27. Employment of trained coaches		75%	25%
28. Improvement of hostel facilities (Rs.20,000 for a university & Rs.10,000 for an institution deemed to be university)		100%	
29. Development of play-fields and purchase of accessories, etc.		Rs.15,000	25%
30. Construction of Gymnasium		75%	25%
		of Rs.2.5 lakhs.	
31. Appointment of development officer (in the scale not exceeding Rs.700-3250)		100%	
32. Setting up of Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureau			
i) Non-recurring		100%	
ii) (Typewriter and Duplicating Machine) (Up to Rs.4,500)			
ii) Recurring			
(a) Honorarium of chief of Bureau		100% up to Rs.2,400 p.a.	
(b) Salaries			
Technical assistant upto		Rs.6,000 p.a.	
Library Clerk upto		Rs.3,000 p.a.	
Contingencies up to		<u>Rs.2,000 p.a.</u>	
(Including printing)			
Total upto		<u>Rs.13,400 p.a.</u>	
33. Study centres		100%	
Non-recurring			
Books		Rs. 20,000	
Stacks		Rs. 10,000	

Contd.....

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1.	2.	3.	4.
	Recurring		
	Staff	Rs. 10,000	
	Contingencies (including electricity charges)	Rs. 3,000	
34.	College Science Improvement Programme: University Leadership Projects in Physics, Chemistry, Biological Sciences and Mathematics in selected university departments.	100%	
35.	Financial assistance to research Scholars/research fellows working in universities/colleges for their visiting abroad either in connection with their research work or for attending international conferences.	100%	

PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

Annexure II.

Item No. 15



S.No.	Scheme/Project	Pattern of assistance	
		Contribution U.G.C.	Contribution by State Government or University
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Postgraduate teaching (university departments and university centres for postgraduate studies)		
	(a) University departments which are centres of advanced study.	100%	
	(b) Programme of special assistance for selected departments.	100%	
	(c) Research/postgraduate and under graduate (both) facilities		
	Staff		
	Professor	100%	
	Reader	100%	
	Lecturer	75%	25%
	Technical Staff	100%	
	Equipment	100%	
	Books	100%	
	Workshop (including shed)	100%	
	Animal House	100%	
2.	Engineering and Technology (University departments/institutions)		
	(a) Development/expansion of undergraduate and diploma courses (NR and R)		Under review
	(b) Postgraduate/research facilities		
3.	Libraries		
	(a) Buildings	50%	50%
	(b) Books	100%	-
	(c) Professional Staff	50%	50%
4.	Summer Institute, Seminar, symposium, refresher/orientation course, workshop, etc.	100%	X)

(X) For 1974-75 only. The Scheme is under review.

Contd.....

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1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	Conferences of professional/learned/academic bodies/associations	66-2/3% (Subject to a maximum of Rs.3,000 for a national conference and Rs.2,000 for a regional conference)	33-1/3%
6.	Utilisation of the services of retired teachers	Rs. 6,000 p.a. and Rs. 1,000 p.a. for contingencies.	
7.	Research and learned work by teachers (equipment, field work, literature, etc.)		Under review
8.	National fellowships for teachers of outstanding eminence	100%	
9.	Staff quarters/Teachers Hostels.	50%	50%
10.	Hostels		
	(a) Men's Hostels	50%	50%
	(b) Women's Hostels	75%	25%
11.	Health centres		
	(a) non-recurring (building and equipment) (up to Rs. 1,50,000/-).	75%	25%
	(b) Recurring (salaries of staff) (up to Rs.30,000 per annum)	50%	50%
12.	Students' study homes		Under review
13.	Guest house.	50%	50%
14.	Students' aid fund		Under review.
15.	Publication grant for publication of learned work by members of staff doctoral theses and reports of research projects.		Under review.
16.	Programmes of adult/continuing education		Under review.

Contd.....

1.	2.	3.	4.
17.	Establishment of Archival cells in the universities.	100%	
18.	Establishment/improvement of university Presses (including machinery and equipment only)	50%	50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,00,000
19.	Fellowships and Scholarships		
(a)	Junior Research fellowships in humanities and sciences transferred to the universities (Rs. 300 p.m.)	100%	
(b)	Research fellowships in humanities & sciences.		
	i) Junior Fellowships (Rs.300 p.m.)	100%	
	ii) Senior fellowships (Rs.500 p.m.)	100%	
(c)	Fellowships in engineering and Technology		
	i) Research Fellowships (Rs.400/500 p.m.)	100%	
	ii) Junior fellowships (Rs.250 p.m.)	100%	
(d)	Scholarships for study in Arabic/Persian		
	i) For postgraduate (Rs.1,000 p.a.)	100%	
	ii) For honours (Rs.1,200 p.a.)	100%	
(e)	Scholarships for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit (Rs.1,800 p.a.)	100%	
(f)	Scholarships for students of the hill areas of North-East India		
	i) Junior Research fellowships (Rs. 300 p.m.)	100%	
	ii) Postgraduate (Rs. 1,800 p.a.) Scholarships.	100%	
(g)	Scholarships in applied geology and geo-Physics (Rs.150 p.m.)	100%	
20.	Visiting studentship *		Under review
21.	National Lectures	100%	
22.	National Associated (for young research workers from universities and colleges)	100%	
23.	Unassigned grants		Under review
24.	Employment of trained coaches	75%	25%
25.	Development of play-fields and purchase of accessories, etc.		Under review

Contd...

* Covers students from affiliated colleges also.

53

1.	2.	3.	4.
26.	Construction of Gymnasium		under review
27.	Appointment of development officer (in the scale not exceeding Rs.700-1250)	100%	
28.	Setting up of Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureau.		under review
29.	Study centres	100%	
	Non-recurring		
	Book	Rs. 20,000/-	
	Stamps	Rs. 10,000/-	
	Recurring		
	Staff:	Rs. 10,000	
	Contingencies (including electricity charges)	Rs. 3,000	
30.	College Science Improvement programme: University Leadership Projects in Physics, Chemistry Biological Sciences and Mathematics in selected university departments.	100%	
31.	Financial assistance to research scholars/research fellows working in universities/colleges for their visits abroad either in connection with their research work or for attending international conferences.	100%	

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

18th April

Dated : , 1974.

Item No. 16

To consider a letter of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, forwarding the proposal for the establishment of a "Comprehensive College of Education" at Lucknow.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, have forwarded a copy of the proposal for the establishment of a "Comprehensive College of Education" at Lucknow by the Comprehensive College of Education Society (Regd.). The Society has sought the permission of the Government of India have invited the comments of the Commission in this regard. The proposal is at Annexure. In this connection the following may be mentioned:-

/to receive fore-ign assistance from the Govt. of India,

The Comprehensive College of Education Society, Lucknow, is registered under the Society's Registration Act XXI of 1860. It has been established by three Christians colleges located in Lucknow, viz. Isabella Thoburn College (for girls), Lucknow Christian College (for boys) and Lal Bagh Girls' Intermediate College, all belonging to the Methodist Church in Southern Asia (India), which in addition to main courses in liberal arts and science conduct between them five teacher education programmes, - one for pre-primary, two for secondary and two for physical education teacher training.

ii. The present proposal for the establishment of the Comprehensive College of Education is based on the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) reproduced below:-

"Comprehensive Colleges of Education should be established wherever possible to prepare teachers for several stages of Education and/or for a number of special fields. What is needed is a planned attempt to develop more institutions of this type and to add sections for training primary and/or pre-primary teachers to training colleges that now prepare for secondary teachers schools only."

iii. The total cost of the project (excluding the cost of land which would be available free from the Methodist Church in Southern Asia (India) on the campus of Isabella Thoburn College, for Girls, Lucknow has been estimated as Rs. 93,25,245/-. The following organisations have

P.t.O.

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agreed to finance the project to the extent of the amount as indicated against each:-

- a. The World Division of the Board of Missions of the United Methodist Church, New York - \$ 15,000 (US)
- b. Protestant Central Agency for Development Aid, West Germany - \$ 5,00,000 (US)
- c. Interchurch Coordination Committee for Development Projects, Netherlands - \$ 5,00,000 (US)

iv. The project has been cleared by the Government of Uttar Pradesh which has commended it to the Central Government. The Comprehensive College will be affiliated to the State Department of Education, U.

v. The highlights of the project are as under:-

- a. The College will, (i) provide programmes of teacher education for the secondary, primary and pre-primary schools, professional courses in educational administration guidance and counselling etc.; (ii) organise summer institutes and inservice programmes for teachers and administrators and provide extension services to institutions of teacher education; (iii) promote research with a view to evolving better curricula, techniques of teaching and instructional materials for schools of all categories, and co-operate with other institutions and agencies in the fulfilment of this purpose; (iv) relate its programmes as far as possible, to the educational needs of the rural as well as the urban areas particularly those backward in education and (v) promote an appreciation of moral and spiritual values.
- b. An extension and Research Department will be an integral part of the college and separate space and facilities will be provided for this department.
- c. In regard to instructional approach, the teaching staff will be the same for the three programmes and teaching will be done across programme lines in order "to end the fragmentation of teacher education".
- d. Adequate emphasis will be placed on work-experiences. Special facilities will be provided for training teachers of Science and English. With this in view adequate Science and Language Laboratories and Craft Workshops will be provided in the college building.
- e. An enrolment of about 500 students in all the three main programmes of teacher education is expected. Another 150 students could be in the subsidiary programmes.
- f. The College will be allocated 7 to 8 acres of land on the campus of Isabella Inoburr College. It will have these buildings (i) Main College Building (3 floors) (ii) Pre-primary School - One floor, (iii) Primary School - 2 floors.

(iv) Hostel for Girls - 3 floors, (v) Principal's Residence, (vi) Class IV Staff Residences - 10 units and (vii) Teaching Staff Residences - 4 units.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

FO. (G) / A.S. (11)

Proposed
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Lucknow

The project of the Comprehensive College of Education at Lucknow owes its inspiration to the Report of the Education Commission (1964-66) and to the opportunity for development of teacher education in the local situation. After expressing their dissatisfaction with the existing "isolation" among institutions of teacher education for different stages and urging the need for upgrading primary and pre-primary teacher training to the collegiate standard (Report, p.70), the Commission go on to recommend the establishment of Comprehensive Colleges of Education:

~~Colleges should be established wherever possible to prepare teachers for several stages of education and/or for a number of special fields. Some institutions of this type already exist and have shown good results. What is now needed is a planned attempt to develop more institutions of this type and to add sections for training primary and/or pre-primary teachers to training colleges which now prepare teachers for secondary schools only (Report, p. 11).~~

Local Situation

~~There are three Christian Colleges of long standing and established reputation in Lucknow - Isabella Thoburn College (for girls), Lucknow Christian College (for boys) and Lal-Bagh Girls' Intermediate College, all belonging to the Methodist Church in Southern Asia (India) - which, in addition to their main courses in liberal arts and science, conduct between them five teacher education programmes; one for pre-primary, two for secondary and two for physical education teacher training. Recognising the opportunity suggested in the recommendation of the Education Commission on the establishment of comprehensive colleges of education for offering better quality of teacher training, the managements and heads of these three institutions conceived the plan of establishing a comprehensive college of education by bringing together the existing secondary and pre-primary programmes at present under their respective managements and adding the primary programme in order to make the proposed college truly comprehensive in character.~~

Registered Society

Consultations over a period of two years among these institutions and with educationists of repute resulted in the constitution of a committee representing the managements of the three colleges which ultimately led to the formation of The Comprehensive College of Education Society, Lucknow. The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on May 2nd 1972. A printed copy of its Memorandum of Association and Bye-laws and Regulations is attached herewith (Appendix I)*. An up-to-date list of the members of the Society's Governing Body called the Board of Governors is also attached (Appendix II).

Co-financing Organisations

Correspondence had, in the meanwhile, been initiated with some Church Organisations or Agencies with a view to finding out if

they would be interested in co-financing the project. Three such organisations indicated active interest: (1) The World Division of the Board of Missions (since re-named "The Board of Global Ministries") of the United Methodist Church, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027 U.S.A. (to which the Methodist Church in Southern Asia (India) is related), (2) Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe e.V. (Protestant Central Agency for Development Aid), Poppelstorfer Allee 29, 53 Bonn 1, West Germany; and (3) Interkerke-lijke Coördinatie Commissie Ontwikkelingsprojecten (Interchurch Coordination Committee for Development projects), 2 Corn. Houtmans trust, Utrecht, Netherlands. The World Division of the Board of Missions of the United Methodist Church, U.S.A., has given an undertaking to raise for the project a sum of \$ 75,000 (U.S.). The Interchurch Coordination Committee for Development Projects, Netherlands, will, we understand on good authority, contribute a sum approximately equivalent to \$ 600,000 (U.S.) and the Protestant Central Agency for Development Aid, West Germany, will contribute an approximately equal amount, namely \$ 600,000 (U.S.). These amounts are to be utilised in the construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment including furniture, books, science apparatus, tools for crafts, and all other equipment for all buildings including the College Hostel, Demonstration Schools, and staff residences.

Approval of State Government

The project was put up before the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for approval. Its "No objection" is contained in its D.O. No. 5036/15(13)-1433/72 dated December 11, 1972, copy enclosed (Appendix III). At our request, the State Government has also communicated its "No objection" and its commendation of the project to the Government of India in its letter No. 2390/15(13)-433/72 dated August 28, 1973, addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Shiksha Vibhag), Government of India, copy enclosed (Appendix IV). The College will be affiliated to the State Department of Education, U.P. Our application for affiliation is already under the active consideration of the State Government. As the State Government has already given its "No objection", the question of affiliation is considered a formal matter.

Aims of the College

Among the major aims of the College the following may be mentioned:

- (a) To provide programmes of teacher education for the secondary, primary and pre-primary schools, professional courses in educational administration, in guidance and counselling, and similar other courses.
- (b) To organise summer institutes and in-service programmes for teachers and administrators and to provide extension services to institutions of teacher education - in co-operation with Government and other educational agencies.
- (c) To promote research with a view to evolving better curricula, techniques of teaching and instructional materials for schools of all categories, and to co-operate with other institutions and agencies in the fulfilment of this purpose.

- (d) To relate its programmes so far as possible to the educational needs of the rural as well as the urban areas, particularly those backward in education.
- (e) To promote in all its programmes an appreciation of moral and spiritual values and the cultural heritage of India as well as an international outlook, understanding and co-operation.

While the College will make a beginning with three teacher education programmes - secondary, primary and pre-primary - in course of time such other programmes as envisaged in the aims stated above will be initiated as found feasible. So, in an extended sense, the College will be comprehensive in its programmes and methods.

Extension and Research Department

An Extension and Research Department will be an integral part of the College and in the projected buildings, separate space and facilities are provided for this Department. At present there is an Extension Department in Isabella Thoburn College conducted under the auspices of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). It is planned that when the Comprehensive College of Education comes into being, this Department will be transferred to the new College with the approval of the NCERT and the Governmental authorities concerned. We would envisage, at a future date, facilities in the Department for research in teaching methods, text books and other problems related to school education.

It is also our hope that a close relationship will be established and maintained between the College and the surrounding rural areas so the pupil teachers may get to know conditions in those areas, and the teachers teaching in rural schools may periodically be brought to the College for refresher courses. This kind of programme, we recognise, will have to be worked out in collaboration with the State Department of Education after the College has established itself in its basic programmes. This activity may well be sponsored by the Extension Department.

Instructional Approach

In regard to instructional approach, the teaching staff will be the same for the three programmes and teaching will be done across programme lines in order "to end the fragmentation of teacher education." The minimum qualifications of lecturers will be those required for teaching in the present secondary teacher education institutions - thus implementing the recommendation of the Education Commission to upgrade the primary and pre-primary teacher education to the collegiate standard (Report, p. 70). The students of all the three programmes will engage in common extra-curricular and project activities.

It is visualised in the planning of the College itself and its Demonstration Schools that adequate emphasis will be placed on work-experience in terms of the recommendations of the Education Commission in that regard (Report, pp 300 ff); particularly as envisaged in the Basic Education programme of the State Department of Education. Besides it is our intention that special facilities will be provided for training teachers of science and English. With this in view, adequate science and language laboratories and craft workshops have been provided in the College building.

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Enrolment

When the College is in full swing, we would expect an enrolment of about 500 students in the three main programmes of teacher education - secondary, primary and pre-primary. In the subsidiary programmes such as guidance and counselling, educational administration, condensed courses for untrained teachers which may be run in the evenings, there could be another 150 students. Of course, it is difficult to define at this stage the size of the total enrolment, but this is what we would expect.

Physical Plant

The Methodist Church in Southern Asia (India) which owns the land and property of Isabella Thoburn College has agreed to allocate 7 to 8 acres of vacant land of the 27-acre campus of Isabella Thoburn College for the purposes of the new college which will, however, have an independent compound with its own access to various buildings. The location will be to the mutual interest and advantage of the two colleges which will have an opportunity to co-operate on programmes of mutual interest and benefit.

The buildings and facilities projected for the new College are as follows:

Building No. 1: Main College Building (3 floors)

- Lecture Theatres (3 nos.)
- Laboratories for
 - Biology
 - Physics
 - Chemistry
 - English Language
 - Psychology
- Craft Room with Stores
- Audio-Visual Room with Projection Room
- History and Geography Rooms
- Art Room
- Music and Dramatics Room
- Civics and Economics Rooms
- Mathematics Room
- Guidance and Counselling Room
- Hindi Language Room
- Multi-purpose Hall
- Administration and Offices
- Teachers', Boys' and Girls' Common Rooms
- Toilets for Staff and Students
- Care-taker's room

Library:

- General Reading Room
- Stack Room
- Art and Educational Exhibit Room
- Recreational Reading Room
- Curriculum Laboratory
- Bookbinding and Cataloguing Room, Archives,
- Administration and toilets

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Extension and Research Department:

Library and Reading Room with Research Cubicles
Workshops (2 nos.)
Lounge, clerk, store, kitchenette, toilets

Building No. 2: Pre-primary School (one floor)

Nursery Class for four-year olds
Sleep and Dine Room
Nursery Class for five-year olds
Sleep and Dine Room
Kitchen with a store
Health Room
Library
Display Room
Workshop
Headmistress, clerk, stores, toilets

Building No. 3: Primary School (2 Floors)

Classrooms, 16 nos. for classes I to VIII, each
with two sections
Science Rooms, 2 nos.
Subject rooms with a store
Art
Woodwork
Ceramics
Home Science Department consisting of
Kitchen with pantry
Dining Hall
First Aid Room
Sewing Room
Laundry Room
Dressing Room
Display Room
Library
Reading Room
Games Room
Principal's office, administration, toilets
Multi-purpose Hall
Back-stage rooms and stores

Building No. 4: Hostel for Girls (3 Floors)

Single seated rooms (51 nos.)
Double seated rooms (18 nos.)
Sick rooms (2 nos.)
Warden's Flat
Asst. Warden's Flat
Guest Room
Dining Hall
Kitchen with Pantry and stores
Office, Stores and toilets

Building No. 5: Principal's Residence

Living and Dining room and Kitchen
Bedroom with toilets (2 nos.)
Verandah

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Building No. 6: Class IV Staff Residences (10 units)

Rooms, Kitchens, toilets and verandahs

Building No. 7: Teaching Staff Residences (4 units)

Drawing cum Dining Room
Bedroom
Kitchen and store
Verandah and toilet

In view of the fact the new college will be located on the campus of a women's college (Isabella Thoburn College) and because women students will be many more in number (pre-primary and primary teachers being largely women), no provision is made for a men's hostel. If the Society is able to get land elsewhere, at a later stage, it may consider setting up a small men's hostel.

The primary Demonstration School is to be up to Class VIII in keeping with the Basic Education Plan of the U.P. Government.

It is not planned to have classes IX and X in our Demonstration School as there are a number of good high schools in the city where practice teaching, experimentation, etc., can be easily arranged. At a later stage, if considered advisable and if finances permit, the present Primary School can be extended into a high School by making necessary additions to the building.

Estimated Costs

The blue prints and estimates of cost for the construction of buildings have been made by our architects: Shanti P. Garg and Associates, Architects and Engineers, B-74 Soami Nagar, New Delhi 17. The Estimates are as follows:

1. Development of site	20,000
2. Building No. 1: College, including sanitary and electrical installations	3,257,960
3. Building No. 2: Pre-primary school	463,600
4. Building No. 3: Primary School	2,042,640
5. Building No. 4: Hostel	1,163,000
6. Building No. 5: Principal's Res.	51,600
7. Building No. 6: Class IV Staff Res.	134,100
8. Building No. 7: Teaching Staff Res.	165,350
9. Internal roads, aprons, car park paving, etc.	21,000
10. Landscaping	50,000
11. Water supply with pump, overhead tank	50,000
12. Architect's fee, supervision charges	296,000
13. Cost of ceiling fans	81,500
Total for constructions	7,914,950

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The costs of equipment, furniture, apparatus, books, etc. have been estimated by us on the basis of quotations, price-lists and information supplied by local dealers. Estimates in respect of each building are given below:

1. Building No. 1: College, including Library & Extension Dept. for all 3 floors	Rs. 323,695
2. Building No. 2: Pre-Primary School	57,230
3. Building No. 3: Primary School	164,305
4. Building No. 4: Hostel	107,965
5. Building No. 5: Principal's Res.	7,820
6. Building No. 6: Class IV Res.	---
7. Building No. 7: Teaching Staff Res.	10,280
8. Staff car and Students Bus	90,000

Total for equipment, furniture, books, etc.	761,295
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Contingency and Unforeseen is calculated roughly	759,000
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FINANCE:

1. Constructions	Rs. 7,814,950
2. Equipment, Furniture, etc.	761,295
3. Unforeseen & contingency	759,000
Grand Total	Rs. 9,335,245

Request for Foreign Assistance

The total estimated costs of the entire project (excluding the cost of land which we are getting free from the Methodist Church in Southern Asia (India) on the campus of Isabella Thoburn College) thus come to Rs. 9,335,245. These estimates are based on prices of early 1973. Considering the steep rise in prices that has taken place and will undoubtedly take place between now and the time when the construction will be under way, and taking into account fluctuations in the rates of exchange, which might turn out to be adverse to the interests of the project, we would consider it wise to request for permission to receive from the three co-financing organisations or agencies amounts as follows:

- 1) From the Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y., 10027, U.S.A. \$ 75,000 (U.S.)
- 2) From Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe e.V. (Protestant Central Agency for Development Aid), Pappelacker Alice 19, 53 Bonn 1, West Germany, equivalent of \$ 50,000 (U.S.)

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3) From interkerkelijke Coordinate
Commissie Ontwikkelings-
Projecten (Interchurch Co-
ordination Committee for
Development Projects), 2 Corn.
Houtmanstraat, Utrecht,
Netherlands, equivalent of

\$ 600,000 (U.S.

As the project is designed to serve the nation in the area
of education and is in line with the Government policy in regard to
development in that area, it is earnestly hoped that the Government
will be pleased to grant our request as stated above for permission
to receive foreign assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

December 15, 1973.

Address;

Bishop Eckley Street
Faizabad Road, Lucknow - 7.

Sd/-

C.M. Thacore
Secretary
Planning Committee
Proposed Comprehensive
College of Education,
Lucknow

0.0000

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Board of Governors
of the
Comprehensive College of Education Society
Lucknow
As on December 15, 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
1. Rev. Bishop J.S. Lauce (President)	Bishop's House 37, Cantonment Road Lucknow-1	Bishop
2. Dr. Miss E.I. Shipstone M.A., Ph.D., L.D. (Vice-President)	Isabella Troburn College, Lucknow-1.	College Principal
3. Dr. C.M. Thakore M.Sc., Ph.D., LL.B. (Secretary)	Bishop Borekey St. Fatehabad Road, Lucknow-7.	Retired College Principal
4. Shri G.P. John M.Com., LL.B. (Treasurer)	36 Cantonment Road Lucknow-1	Advocate
5. Rev. J.B. Satyavrate	Methodist Centre 21 Club Back Road Byculla, Bombay 8	Clergyman
6. Rev. S.K. Parmar, B.Th.	3 Wesley Road Jabalpur, M.P.	Clergyman
7. Dr. S.P. Tewanson M.Sc., Ph.D.	Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow-1	College Principal
8. Mr. P Lal, M.A.	Lal Bugh Girls' Inter College Lucknow-1	College Manager
9. Dr. Miss E. Rolston M.A., Ph.D.	Lal Bugh Girls' Inter College Lucknow-1	College Principal
10. Rt. Rev. Bin Dyal, Th.M.	Bishop's House 25 Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad 1	Bishop
11. Rt. Rev. Cecil deSa	Bishop's House Hazratganj Lucknow 1 P.B. TO	Bishop
12. Shri A.K. Dasg., I.P.S.	1 Triak Marg Lucknow	I.G. (Police)

Sd/-
C.M. Thakore
Secretary

December, 15, 1973.

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शुक्रदेव पंत,
उप सचिव ।

बोहर

अद्वैतासकीय संख्या -5036/15(13)-
1433/72

विभा (13) अनुभाग,
विधान भवन,
लखनऊ : दिनांक 11, दिसम्बर, 1972

प्रिय श्री ठेकोर

आपके पत्र दिनांक 20 नवम्बर, 1972 के सम्बन्ध में मुझे आपकी यह सूचित करने का निदेश हुआ है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार, श्री जे.पी.नायक, के अद्वैतासकीय पत्र संख्या एफ-12-5-72-बी०आर०-1 दिनांक 13 नवम्बर, 1972 को आपको सम्बोधित है जो देखते हुये राज्य सरकार को आपके द्वारा प्रस्तावित कम्प्रीहेन्सिव कॉलेज आर एम्बेड्मन्ट को सञ्चार रूप देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । फलस्वरूप यदि सम्बन्धित क्लिरेन्स संख्या(जी) के नियमों अथवा विधान में कोई परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता प्रतीत की तो इसे आगे बढ़ा गया विश्वविद्यालय/शिक्षा निदेशालय से सहमति प्राप्त कर पूरा कर लीगे । इस योजना के फलस्वरूप कोई अतिरिक्त अनुदान राज्य सरकार द्वारा देना न होगा ।

भवदीय,
(शुक्रदेव पंत)

डा० एम० एम० ठेकोर,
सेक्रेट्री प्लानिंग कोषी,
प्रस्तावित कम्प्रीहेन्सिव कॉलेज आर एम्बेड्मन्ट,
विधान राप्ती झील,
लखनऊ -7
=====

आपका संख्या 5036(1)/15(13)-

प्रिय डा० केदराम,

आपके उपर्युक्त की एक प्रति आपके सुचनाई एवं आकांक्षक कार्याई भेजने का निदेश हुआ है ।

भवदीय,
(शुक्रदेव पंत)

डा० एस० एन० केदराम,
शिक्षा निदेशालय (आधीन),
उत्तर प्रदेश, 19 पार्स रोड,
लखनऊ
=====

संख्या 2390/15(13)-1433/72

प्रेषक :

श्री अजीजुर रहमान,
विशेष कार्यधिकारी,
उत्तर-प्रदेश शासन ।

(107)

सेवा में,

सचिव,
शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय,
(शिक्षा विभाग) भारत सरकार,
नई दिल्ली ।

शिक्षा(13) अनुभाग

लखनऊ, दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 1973

विषय :- लखनऊ में काशीहिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का स्थापना का प्रस्ताव ।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषय पर राज्य सरकार के आदेश पत्र संख्या 5036/15(13)-1433/72 दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर, 1972 की प्रतिलिपि संलग्न करते हुए यहाँ से यह कहने पर निवेदन हुआ है कि लखनऊ में प्रस्तावित काशीहिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का स्थापना सम्बन्धी प्रोजेक्ट पर राज्य सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । अनुरोध है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रस्तावित प्रोजेक्ट को अनुमोदित करने का कष्ट करें ।

भवदीय,

ह/-

(अजीजुर रहमान)
विशेष कार्यधिकारी

संख्या 2390(1)/15(13)-1433/72

प्रतिलिपि, सूचनार्थ आवश्यक कार्यावली हेतु निम्नलिखित को प्रेषित :-

- (1) शिक्षा निदेशक (सांख्यिक), उत्तर प्रदेश, इलाहाबाद, को आदेश पत्र संख्या आ0 शिक्षा/सा0(3)6824, दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1973 के संदर्भ में ।
- (2) शिक्षा निदेशक (शैक्षणिक), उत्तर-प्रदेश, शिक्षा (सा0 3) विभाग, इलाहाबाद को उनके पत्र संख्या सा0(3)8454/15-26(5)/73-74, दिनांक 7 अगस्त 1973 के संदर्भ में संलग्न सहित ।
- (3) डॉक्टर सी0 राम0 ठेकोर, कनिष्ठ रजिस्ट्रार, प्रस्तावित काशीहिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का स्थापना, विशेषांश की स्वीट लखनऊ को आदेश पत्र संख्या 2627/15(13)-1433/72, दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 1973 के अनुक्रम में ।

आज्ञा से

ह0

(अजीजुर रहमान)
विशेष कार्यधिकारी

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

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Meeting :

Dated : 18th April, 1974

Item No. 17: To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education regarding election/nomination of the teachers in the universities to Parliament and State Legislatures.

Under Article 80(2) of the Constitution of India, the President nominates 12 persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social services as members of the Rajya Sabha. Similar nominations are made by the Governors of the States on the State Legislative Councils under Article 171(3). Some of the university/college teachers get nominated under these provisions, some other teachers seek election to the Parliament/State Legislatures and are also elected as members of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha.

The rules regarding permission to teachers to perform their duties if so elected or nominated, however, vary from university to university. Some of the universities permit their teachers to carry on their teaching work simultaneously with their work as Members of Parliament or the State Legislatures. This is done by the teacher concerned making suitable adjustments in the time table, trying to ensure that his legislative duties do not come in the way of proper discharge of his academic responsibilities in the university. The arrangement is stated to have been found practicable particularly in view of the fact that there is considerable gap between the various sessions of Parliament/State Legislatures and during the intervening period, the teachers can make up the loss, if any, in academic work. There are, on the other hand, also universities which require teachers to take leave of absence for the entire tenure of his membership of Parliament/State Legislature.

In recent years, teachers have been asked to seek elections on account of their professional competence and progressive ideas so that they may be able to help the nation as Members of Parliament or State Legislatures. Nominations have also brought to the notice of our capable teachers. A view has been expressed that if they are required to take leave for periods of five years and so on, they may lose contact with the very academic

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work which brought them to Parliament/State Legislature in the first place. A situation may arise when such teachers may not be willing to take up Parliament or State Legislative duties, where teachers prefer to have continued academic activity.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare suggested that the U.G.C. may lay down a definite policy with regard to the teachers who are serving Members of Parliament etc. for guidance of universities.

The matter was considered by the U.G.C. Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 30th January, 1974. The Committee felt that in developing countries the teacher has an important role to play in its economic, social and cultural development and his participation in the Central and State Legislatures would enrich public life. It should, however, not clash with his duties and functions as a teacher. Debarring the teacher from entering the legislature will be a retrograde step. It was further felt that the question of the nature of facilities provided or the type of leave to be given to a teacher on his election/nomination to the legislature may be decided by each university. A teacher should not be asked to resign from his post on his nomination/election to the legislature.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E O (CD) / Addl Secy.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated 18.4.1974.

Item No. 18 To consider further the question of inclusion of non-teaching employees of the universities and educational institutions within the purview of Industrial Legislation.

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The Government of India, Ministry of Education had sometime back asked for the views of the U.G.C. on the question of inclusion of non-teaching employees of the universities and other educational institutions within the purview of the Industrial Legislation. The matter had been referred to a Committee and the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th December, 1972 considered the views of the Committee in this matter and desired that this may be referred to the U.G.C. Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors.

The U.G.C. Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors considered this matter at its meeting held on 30th January, 1974. A copy of the note which gives comprehensive background of the proposal is attached (Annexures). The Advisory Committee was of the view that it would not be desirable to bring educational institutions under the purview of Industrial Legislation. A fresh legislation or scheme not as a part of the Industrial Disputes Act or any other Labour Legislation could be drawn up for settlement of the disputes in Educational Institutions.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.C.(CD)/Ad1. Secy.



Copy of the note placed before the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors in its meeting held on 30th January, 1970 (Item No.5)

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, had some time back asked for the views of the U.G.C. on the question of inclusion of non-teaching employees of the universities and other educational institutions within the purview of the Industrial Legislation.

2. In January, 1969, the Secretary-General of the All India University Employees Federation submitted a petition to the Lok Sabha seeking inclusion of non-teaching employees of universities and other educational institutions within the purview of industrial legislation. The main grounds adduced for this were that such employees of universities performed the same work like workers and employees in other spheres of employment and faced the same problems, and that lack of any protection under the industrial legislation of the country had placed such employees at the mercy of executives and employees.

3. In communicating their views on the foregoing petition, the Deptt. of Labour & Employment of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation referred, inter-alia, to Supreme Court Judgement in which it was stated that " any dispute between the teacher and the institutions which employed them would be outside the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ". It was emphasized in this judgement that education could not be treated as an industry for the benefit of very minor and insignificant No. of employees of educational institutions. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services also, while conveying their views stated, among other things, that as the universities functioned as autonomous organisations and the powers for determining the service conditions of the employees of the universities and other educational institutions under them rested with the various bodies of the universities, the Central Government could not intervene in this matter.

4. In their Report presented to the Lok Sabha on August 29, 1969, the National Commission on Labour made the following recommendations (No.1159):-

"There appears to be no valid ground for narrowing the scope of the definition of 'Industry' under the (I.D.Act, 1947), as it stands today. In fact there is a case for enlarging its scope so as to cover teaching or educational institutions or institutes, universities, professional firms and offices, etc. whose employees are at present denied the protection of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. However, the definition of 'industry' should be extended in scope by stages and in a phased manner over a reasonable period depending upon the administrative arrangements which could be made to meet the requirements of the Law and upon the consideration of a number of other relevant factors. The arrangement for settlement of disputes may have to be different in such employments."

On the foregoing recommendation of the National Commission on Labour the Ministry of Education & Youth Services reiterated its view that it did not agree to regard educational institutions within the definition of the work ' industry' citing the Supreme Court Judgement, mentioned in para-3 above, to support this view.

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5. After considering the foregoing comments of the Ministries concerned and the recommendation of the National Commission on Labour, the Lok Sabha's Committee on petitions, in its Seventh Report presented on 30th April, 1970 made the following recommendation:-

"The Committee have carefully considered this matter in all its aspects. The Committee are in agreement with the views expressed by the National Commission on Labour recommendation No.1159 of their Report (1969) that the non-teaching staff of the Universities and other educational institutions should be brought within the purview of the industrial disputes Act, 1947. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government should initiate suitable legislative and administrative measures to make this Act applicable to this class of employees."

6. The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs had asked for the views of the Ministry of Education & Youth Services on the Trade Unions (West Bengal Amendment) Bill 1969 in which one of the provisions of the bill brought to include educational institutions within the definition of industry. The Education Minister had minuted "I don't see how we can agree to regard a college or school or educational institution as an industry".

7. The recommendation of the National Commission on Labour regarding definition of the term 'industry' was placed before the 29th Session of the standing labour committee in July, 1970, the conclusions of which were as under :-

- (a) It was generally accepted that there was need to extend the protection on the lines of the Industrial Disputes Act to services like hospitals and educational institutions, etc.
- (b) On the question of definition of 'industry' it was urged by some representatives that the existing Industrial Disputes Act should be amended specifically to cover hospitals and educational institutions. Some others, however, urged that separate legislation be introduced for these services. It was finally agreed that Government should take a decision on the basis of these two alternative suggestions.

The Ministry of Labour & Employment informed the Ministry of Education that the tripartite Committee was in favour of extending provision similar to those of the Industrial Disputes Act to educational institutions also.

8. The University Grants Commission had in 1965 considered a reference from the Ministry of Education with regard to the measures for ensuring security of service of non-teaching employees of educational institutions. It has been intimated by the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services that the question of providing non-teaching employees of educational institutions some security of services either by amending the industrial disputes act with a view to bringing these institutions within its purview or by passing a new legislation to this effect had been under the consideration of the Government of India and the State Governments. Most of the State Governments did not favour either of these proposals.

However, the following two suggestions had been made for the consideration of the Government of India :-

- (a) State Education Department or the University concerned may frame model rules regulating the service conditions of the non-teaching employees.
- (b) A machinery on the lines of the Whitley Council may be set up by the universities.

The University Grants Commission considered the views of the Inter-University Board and expressed itself in favour of framing rules for regulating the conditions of service of non-teaching employees of educational institutions in the same manner as for the academic staff. The Commission, accordingly set up a Committee to frame model service rules for non-teaching employees. The recommendations of the Committee, which were to be treated as guidelines, had been circulated to the universities for their guidance.

9. The matter had been examined in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services again and various points made against the proposal are reproduced below:-

- (i) " Although the prevailing climate of opinion appears to favour either bringing educational institutions within the purview of industrial legislation or enacting separate legislation for such services, we may for the following reasons oppose the proposal, sought to be put up shortly for Cabinet's approval by the Department of Labour & Employment, on the main ground that the intention behind both Labour Commission's and the Committee on petitions' recommendations is realisable through measures other than legislation. In fact, in its recommendations, the National Commission on Labour has recognised, that the definition of 'industry' should be extended in scope by stages over a reasonable period depending upon administrative arrangements and upon consideration of a number of other factors and that the arrangements for settlement of disputes may have to be different in such employments.
- (ii) In pursuance of a suggestion from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in regard to measures to ensure security of service for non-teaching staff of universities, the University Grants Commission set up a Committee in January, 1968, which recommended a set of model rules regulating the service conditions of non-teaching staff of universities etc. in the same manner as for the academic staff. The Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities considered report of the Committee and recommended that these model rules should be circulated to all the universities for framing similar rules for their employees. These rules have also been recommended for adoption for the non-teaching staff of colleges. The universities have also been advised to set up joint consultative Committees for ensuring employees' welfare and to consider personnel problems. In view of this the basic purpose of the petition will be realised more effectively and harmoniously by this administrative method which does not involve legislation.

- (111)
- (iii) The recommendation of the Committee on petitions involves a central legislation on education which is primarily a state subject.
 - (iv) The Universities, whether established by Acts passed by State Legislatures or by Acts of Parliament, are autonomous organisations. The power to determine service conditions of their employees, both teaching and non-teaching, therefore, vests with the universities themselves. Central legislation would encroach upon the autonomy of university.
 - (v) The legal angle would also tend to support the view that education cannot be regarded as an 'industry' in the Supreme Court Judgement in the University of Delhi vs. Ban Nath & others it was held that imparting education was to build up personality of the people and to speak, therefore, of the educational process in terms of 'industry' sounded completely incongruous".

The points expressed in favour of the proposal are as under:-

- (i) If the proposals are not accepted, we will be trying to swim against the current.
- (ii) Circulation of Model Rules as no substitute for adjudication prescribed by law.
- (iii) There is no justification to deny this privilege to a handful of persons.
- (iv) There is no power vested in the U.G.C. of securing the adoption of the Model Service Rules. High handed action on the part of the authorities in respect of men teachers have been witnessed in some of the Delhi Colleges.

10. The University Grants Commission considered this question along with the recommendations made by the National Commission on Labour in this regard. An extract from Chapter 33 of the report of the National Commission on Labour relating to Industry is attached (Appendix-I).

The Commission desired that this may be referred to a Committee for advice. The Commission constituted a Committee with representatives each of the Central Universities and the Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India. A Copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Appendix-II). The general consensus in the meeting was that there should be full provision for natural justice for the employees of the educational institutions. Same facilities as are available to the teaching staff in universities and colleges for the redress of their grievances should be made available to the non-teaching staff as the latter are equally responsible for the efficient functioning of the institution. It would be better to have a in built machinery within the framework of the rules and regulations of the institution with proper sanctions rather than involving an outside agency in the matter of settlement of disputes which may create many administrative and technical problems and may not serve the purpose in view. It was noted that in the Amended Act of the Aligarh Muslim University provision had been made for an agreement of service to

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be signed by every employee of the university and that any dispute arising out of the terms of the contract could be referred to for arbitration in the amended act. It was felt that this provision could meet the ends of justice and that such a provision could be included in the Acts of other universities also. So far as the colleges are concerned, such a provision should be made in the conditions of affiliation and conditions of grant. In view of this, it may not be necessary to bring the non-teaching employees of universities within the purview of industrial legislation. The Chief Commissioner, however, expressed the view that he is not in favour of an in-built machinery within the framework of the rules and regulations of the institutions. A copy of his letter is attached (Appendix-III).

The Committee of Economic Secretaries of the Government of India at its meeting held on 4th July, 1973 while considering the action proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour concerning the definitions of the terms 'industry' and 'workman' under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and the provision of a special provision for settlement of disputes inter-alia in educational research and training institutions expressed the view that the coverage of employees in educational and research institutions under the Industrial Dispute Act would be inadvisable. If necessary, a completely fresh legislation or scheme not as a part of the Industrial Dispute Act or any other labour legislation could be drawn up for settlement of disputes between the employers and the employees in those fields. The Committee also was of the view that education being a State Subject, no Central legislation could be enacted. The answer lay in persuading the State Governments to adopt certain uniform measures in this regard.

The matter is placed before the Committee for consideration.

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Extract from the Report of National Commission on Labour.

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33.3 Industry: Under Section 2(J) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, .

'Industry' means any business, trade, undertaking manufacture of calling of employers and includes any calling service, employment, handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen.

33.4: The definition of 'industry', as it has been interpreted, is very comprehensive in scope. Questions rose from time to time whether hospitals, clubs, municipalities, educational institutions, etc. fell within the scope of the term. In deciding these issues, it has been generally held by courts/tribunals that profit motives or money consideration for the services rendered is not an essential characteristic; that while the legal and sovereign functions of the State are outside the scope of the definition, other functions of Government which are not of a legal character, fall within the definition. Hospitals even those run by Government have been held to be 'industry' since running of hospitals is not a legal functions of the State. While municipalities, as such are held to be non-industrial, any branch of its work that can be regarded as analogous to the carrying on of a trade or business involving cooperation between employers and employees, falls within the definition of 'industry'. Religious or humanitarian institutions, private and domestic activities, professional activities liberal professions are outside the purview of 'industry'. The offices of Chartered Accountants, Solicitors are not 'industry' nor are educational institutions or clubs run solely for the benefit of their members. Research institutions maintained by industry & employing technical and other staff, however, come within the scope of the term.

33.5: Suggestions have been made, in the evidence before the Commission, for the amendment of the definition of the term 'industry', by some so as to restrict its scope and by others to enlarge it. It has been urged that the term 'industry' should cover only profit earning industrial and commercial establishments employing more than 50 workmen and that it should exclude voluntary organisations, charitable institutions and organisations like, Chambers of Commerce. A strong pleas has also been made that Government hospitals should be excluded from its scope. On the other hand, it has been urged that the term 'industry' should cover within its cope teaching institutions, universities and professional offices like offices of Chartered Accountants and Solicitors. The Study Group on Labour Legislation has given a very comprehensive and all inclusive definition of the word establishment (which replaces the work ' industry in the draft code prepared by the Group).

33.6: In our view, there appears to be no valid ground for narrowing the scope of the definition of 'industry' as it stands today. In fact, there is a case for enlarging its scope so as to cover teaching or educational institutions or institutes, universities, professional educational institutions or institutes, universities, professional firms and offices etc., whose employees are at present denied the protection of the provisions of

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the Industrial Disputes Act. In saying so, we are not unmindful of the fact that the problem of industrial relationship pertaining to the administration of teaching institutions and universities presents several distinctive features and they will have to be carefully considered before such institutions are brought within the purview of the definition of 'industry'. The autonomy of the universities is a very important concept which is respected in all democratic countries. Besides the salaries of teachers employed by the university or colleges affiliated to it are, in some case, determined not by the university or the colleges on the one hand and the teachers on the other, but the University Grants Commission and the State Governments and the Union Government also come into the picture. The staff employed by educational institutions broadly consists of two categories viz. administrative and teaching and the problems of these two categories of staff may not always be the same or identical. That is why we would suggest that the extension of the scope of the definition of 'industry' should be made by stages in a phased manner over a reasonable period, depending upon the administrative arrangements to meet the requirements of the law and upon the consideration of a number of other relevant factors.

33.7: Besides, it is necessary to emphasize that if the scope of the concept of 'industry' has to be expanded to cover teaching institutions and universities, it may become necessary to provide for a different set up to deal with the problems or disputes which may arise in such institutions. As we have just pointed out these institutions have certain special distinctive characteristics, and even if employees working in them are, in future, included within the definition of 'workmen', care will have to be taken to see that special procedure, self-contained in character, is provided for dealing with grievances or industrial disputes raised by the employees and a special machinery set up in that behalf. But these are matters of detail and we do not propose to deal with them.

33.8: Hospitals and non-profit-making philanthropic institutions which devote themselves to humanitarian work are at present included within the meaning of the term 'industry'. It is we think desirable that Government should consider whether in respect of such institutions a special procedure could not be devised to avoid hardship to the community and at the same time give satisfaction to the workers avoid them.

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The meeting of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of inclusion of non-teaching employees of universities and other educational institutions within the purview of Industrial Legislation was held on 28th June, 1972 at 3.P.M. in the U.G.C. The following were present:-

1. Shri R.J.T. D. Malloj
Chief Labour Commissioner(Central),
Government of India.
2. Professor K.A. Mizani,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
Aligarh University.
3. Shri Mohinder Singh,
Dean of Students Welfare,
Delhi University.
4. Shri C.J. Venkataschani,
Deputy Registrar,
Jawaharlal Nehru University.
5. Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
6. Shri B.R. Mal,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

Dr. Anandjee, Dean, Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University and Shri B.R. Basu, Registrar, Visve-Bharati could not attend the meeting.

The Committee considered the note circulated by the office of the Commission giving the genesis of the matter. It was pointed out that the All-India University Employees Federation had submitted a petition to the Lok Sabha seeking inclusion of non-teaching employees of universities and other educational institutions within the purview of Industrial Legislation. The main grounds adduced for this were that such employees of the university performed the same work like workers and employees in other spheres of employment and faced the same problems and that lack of any protection under the Industrial Legislation of the country, placed such employees at the mercy of executive and employees. The University Grants Commission had earlier considered this matter and expressed itself in favour of framing rules for regulating the conditions of service of non-teaching employees of educational institutions in the same manner as for the academic staff. The Commission had appointed a Committee to frame model service rules for non-teaching employees. The recommendation of the Committee which were to be treated as guidelines had been circulated to the universities for their guidance.

It was explained that in industry the aggrieved party could appeal to outside agency for the redress of its grievances. They had the facilities of conciliation adjudication and arbitration but corresponding facilities were not available to the employees of the educational institutions, in whose case the final appellate authority was the same organisation.

Although in some universities provision existed where the dispute between the teacher and the university could be referred to for arbitration but this facility was not available to the non-teaching employees even in those universities.

After detailed discussion it was felt that there should be full provision for natural justice for the employees of the educational institutions. Same facilities as are available to the teaching staff in universities and colleges for the redress of their grievances should be made available to the non-teaching staff as the latter were equally responsible for the efficient functioning of the institution. It would be better to have an in-built machinery within the framework of the rules and regulations of the institutions with proper sanctions rather than involving an outside agency in the matter of settlement disputes. The involvement of an outside agency may create many administrative and technical problems and may not serve the purpose in view. The Committee noted that in the amended Act of the Aligarh Muslim University provision had been made for an agreement of service to be signed by every employee of the university (in the earlier Act it was available to only teachers and officers) and that any dispute arising out of the terms of the contract could be referred to for arbitration. It was felt that this provision would meet the ends of justice and that such a provision may be included in the acts of other universities also. So far as the colleges are concerned such a provision should be made in the conditions of affiliation and conditions of grants. In view of this it may not be necessary to bring the non-teaching employees of the universities and colleges within the purview of Industrial Legislation.

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Copy of letter No. D.O. No. 30-(4)72-L.S.I dated 19th August, 1972 from the R.J.T.D. Mello, Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) (Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation), New Delhi, addressed to the Education Officer, U.G.C., New Delhi.

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Please refer to your D.O. letter No. F.38/65(CD) dated the 5th July, 1972 forwarding a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of inclusion of non-teaching employees of the Universities and Education Institution within the purview of the Industrial Legislation held on 28.6. 1972 at 3.p.m. in the U.G.C. A perusal of the minutes purports to indicate that they depict view points of the members of the Committee.

In this respect I may say that during the discussions I had explained as to what would be the consequence in case educational institutions are included within the definition of the term 'industry' under the provisions of the I.D. Act. The merits and the demerits of the issue were discussed at great length. A reference was also made to some consultative machinery and provisions for arbitration in respect of dealing with matters relating to the members of the staff of Delhi Colleges. The other members of the Committee had mentioned that in the Aligarh University a provision was recently made for mutual discussions failing which for reference to arbitration and they also expressed that it was not necessary for Government to amplify the definition of the word 'Industry' and bring the educational institutions within the purview of the I.D. Act as they had similar provisions under their machinery and their employees could have recourse to the same. This was in respect of the teaching staff only but they suggested that similar provision could be made for non-teaching staff as well. At the conclusion of the discussions it was mentioned that proposals in this regard might be finalised and the same might be finalised and the same might be circulated. I may say that I was not in favour of an inbuilt machinery within the frame-work of the rules and regulations of the institution and had given my views as mentioned above on the merits and demerits of the issue of inclusion of non-teaching employees of the universities and educational institutions within the purview of the Industrial disputes Act.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting: 18th April

Dated: 18th April, 1974

Item No. 19 To consider the proposal of the Saugar University for naming the Museum constructed for the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology after Late Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur, the founder Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The Commission, at its meeting held on 2nd November, 1966 accepted the proposal of the Saugar University to utilise the interest earned on the endowment funds created for the institution of Tagore Chair for constructing a Museum for the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology (Item No. 22). The University has now approached the Commission for permission to name the Museum after late Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur. The University has mentioned in this connection that Late Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur was the founder Vice-Chancellor of the University and had bequeathed a large amount of his income towards the establishment of the university.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 7th April 1965 accepted the following principles to be adopted for considering the proposals from the universities/colleges for naming the buildings constructed with assistance from the Commission:-

- a) Ordinarily the buildings of teaching departments/laboratories should not be named after individuals. The library buildings, hostels and colleges could be named after persons of outstanding eminence in the field of teaching, research, scholarship and public service whose life and work would be a source of inspiration to the younger generation, provided that no building shall be named after a living person.
- b) The proposals for naming university buildings should emanate from the syndicate or the government and be subject to the concurrence of the UGC.
- c) No educational building should be named after Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru unless the purpose is commensurate with their eminence.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSIONMeeting: 18th April
Dated: 1974

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- Item No. 20 To consider a proposal regarding collaboration between the Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore and the Institute of Development Research, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has forwarded a draft agreement of collaboration in research and training between the Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore and the Institute for Development Research, Copenhagen (Denmark). A copy of the draft agreement is enclosed as Annexure. Since the draft agreement did not contain full information on various points, the Ministry of Education was requested to seek some clarifications from the Institute of Development Studies, Mysore. The points raised and clarifications received are as follows:

Clarifications soughtReply received

1. The definite need for collaboration with a foreign research institution and whether similar collaboration could be sought from the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, (Under the Directorship of Prof. M.N. Srinivas).

The question of collaboration with the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, as far as this project is concerned, does not arise as it has no expertise in this particular field. The IDS does have some staff members of the ISEC in its Board of Studies, etc. and whenever, necessary, collaboration will be worked out in future. In regard to this project, we needed collaboration with an Institute which has some experience of work in other developing countries also.

2. Whether the first phase of the first project was started on September 1st, 1973 as provided in the agreement?

The Project was started by the IDS on September 1, 1973 but the collaboration has yet to become effective. The University of Mysore has given a sum of Rs. 13,100/- for this collaboration study for 1973-74.

3. What role the foreign experts would play in these projects? Whether these projects could not be performed equally well by Indian experts and is it essential to invite foreign experts, especially at the

The Institute of Development Research has two scholars, one social anthropologist and one economist, apart from other supporting staff engaged in research on the economics of dairy industry in Bangalore

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district and taluk levels?

Milkshed area and on the socio-political processes in Mallavalli Taluk, Mandya Dist. for the last few years. It is running similar projects in Kenya under the auspices of the Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi. They had been in constant touch with the Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, and a number of Seminars were jointly organised to discuss the research output and their relevance to developmental programme in Karnataka.

When the IDS planned to conduct a comprehensive study of the Planning and development process in Karnataka, it considered it desirable to get a comparative picture of these processes in another developing country like Kenya so that the final model derived from the study is general enough to be applicable to all developing societies. Further, we also wanted to associate those who have worked in other developing countries. Since the IDR group was already in Mysore and was keenly interested in associating with the project on our terms, we agreed to work out a collaboration agreement.

In this connection, it may be noted that exchange of personnel between the two institutes involves participation in Kenyan project by the IDS staff.

4. What would be the precise financial implications of the project and who will pay travel expenses on the field work of Indian personnel in Denmark?

The IDR will contribute a sum of Rs. 8,79,800 and the University of Mysore, a sum of Rs. 68,000 for the entire project which runs from September 1, 1973 to December 31, 1975. Following are the budget details:

IDS University of Mysore:

Biological Research	Rs. 12,000
Archives & Historical Research	Rs. 12,000
Field work	Rs. 33,000
Typing and Stationery	Rs. 3,000
Contingencies	Rs. 1,000
	<u>Rs. 68,000</u>

IDR

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The IDR will contribute a sum of Rs. 8,79,800 to the project. It will cover the following:

1. Salaries of two Research Associates - one in Professor's scale and the other in Reader's Scale - to be appointed locally by the University of Mysore for 2 years.
2. Salaries of two Research Associates to be appointed by the IDR in consultation with the IDS.
3. Cost of a Jeep.
4. Cost of books needed for the project
5. Cost of travel of the IDS and IDR personnel between Mysore-Nairobi-Copenhagen at least twice in two years.
6. Cost of running two seminars on the findings of the project-one at Mysore and the other at Copenhagen.
7. Miscellaneous expenses.

The following points are for consideration by the Commission:-

1. Whether the tripartite collaboration between the Institute of Development Studies, Mysore, Institute of Development Research Copenhagen and the University of Nairobi, Kenya should be accepted?
2. Whether expenditure on travel etc. of Indian Experts, visiting Copenhagen or Nairobi should be met by the Institute of Development Research, Copenhagen?

AS(FE)/J 3(II)

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
MINASA GANGOTRI, MYSORE

(72-5)

Draft agreement of collaboration in Research and Training between the Institute of Development Studies University of Mysore and the Institute for Development Research, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Preamble

At the joint initiative of the Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, hereafter called IDS and the Institute for Development Research, Copenhagen, hereafter called the IDR, Dr. Per Kongstad visited the IDS on 3rd and 4th July 1973 to discuss and tentatively finalise an agreement on collaboration between the IDS & IDR in the general area of development research and the training programme related thereto. The areas of interest of the two institutes were discussed in depth and it was agreed that the two institutes will derive a tremendous amount of mutual benefit from each other's experience if the two institutes collaborate in the following areas :

1. Research Collaboration;
2. Exchange of personnel (Trainers and Researchers); and
3. Exchange of publications.

It was agreed that the two Institutes have common interests in the following two areas:

1. Rural Development; and
2. Regional Development.

B. It was agreed t-hat to make this collaboration programme more meaningful between the Institutes they should think in terms of having long term and continuing collaboration in the two areas, i.e. Rural Development and Regional Development as mentioned above. At the same time it was felt necessary that at least two research projects should be taken up as the interests around which the collaboration programme could be built in the immediate future. These are : (1) "study of the socio-economic development and the process of planning in Mysore Stato. (2) Methodological and empirical studies on District Development and Planning".

C. It was agreed that the first project that is "studies on socio-economic development the process of planning in Mysore State" would be started on September 1, 1973, as a collaborative research project. It was also agreed that while this project continues, the research on second project, i.e. district planning, which has already been taken up by the IDS will reach a mature stage by the time, the first project takes off the ground. This will provide this opportunity for those working in the first project to join participate in the second project. The first project will have five phases.

Phase I: September 1 to November 15, 1973

Collection of basic information and preparation of inventory of data available. During this phase, at least one person from the IDR will be associated in the programme. This phase will also be utilised to prepare detailed project designs.

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Phase II :

November 15, 1973 to April 30, 1974

This period will be utilised mainly to study the overall socio-economic development of the state and the process of Planning through which developmental activities are generated. Emphasis will be placed on the study of the process roles played by politicians, administrators professional groups, religious and caste groups and others.

At this stage the possibility of a research student going over to IDR to join the research groups there will be explored. At the same time one faculty member from the IDS will be sent to IDR to give a seminar of 2 to 3 weeks duration on the conclusions derived from the study phase II. At least two members from IDR will be associated with the project in this phase. One of them would be a person who has been associated with the project during phase I. This will provide the continuity in planning the project and in the thinking process.

Phase III

April 30 to August 31, 1974

During this phase, the question of land reforms will be taken as a case to test the findings and the hypothesis during phase II, The idea behind taking land reforms as a case is not so much to study land reforms per se as to study the process roles played by various groups in land reform legislation and its implementation as a development activity.

During this phase, at least one person from IDR who has been associated with the project earlier two phases also will be associated with the project.

It may be noted here that the study of land reform as a case will be a meso level study.

Phase IV : During this phase the report of the study will be finalised partly at Mysore and partly at Copenhagen. During this stage of finalisation, at least one person from IDR and one person from IDS will be involved both at Mysore and Copenhagen.

As part of this phase, a seminar will be organised at Mysore during the first week of October 1974 where the findings of the research projects will be discussed. Following this, another seminar will be organised at Copenhagen for the same purpose. This will give opportunity of larger number of Indian and Danish Scholars and Planners to participate in the activities of the 2 Institutes.

Phase V :

January 1 to December 31, 1975

It was agreed that at this stage it was not possible to outline, details of the work to be done during this phase of the project. It was, however, agreed that this phase will be utilised for a more intensive study of the development and planning process in Mysore State. At lower territorial levels like districts and taluks. This will involve sizeable amount of field work and the collection of primary data.

D. Financing of the Project :

It was agreed that the IDR will provide the necessary funds for the travel and maintaining of the personnel deputed by them to Mysore. They will also cover the expenses involved in the travel and

maintenance of the personnel deputed by the IDR to go to Copenhagen as envisaged in the project. It was agreed that the expenses involved in the field work and the contingencies etc. will be met by the IDS. In view, however, of the fact that the IDS has limited funds at its disposal, it was agreed that the IDR will also provide adequate funds for field work.

E. It was agreed that the personnel deputed by the IDR to the IDS for this research project will participate in the training programme of the IDS and will give short-term courses to the research assistants in collaboration with the local faculty. They will also participate directly in the district planning work taken by the IDS.

In the same way the deputed by the IDS to IDR will join the faculty of the IDR in Copenhagen in their research activities and training programmes.

F. Publications :

It was agreed that the two Institutes will exchange at least one copy of their publications.

The results of the collaborative research will be jointly published by the two Institutes.

Sd/-
(Dr. Per Kongstad)
Director of IDR

Sd/-
(Dr. R.P. Misra)
Director IDS

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

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Dated : April 18, 1974.

Item No.21 : To consider the relaxation of the rules laid down for meeting partial International travel cost to University teachers for attending International Conferences abroad under the scheme of 'Unassigned Grant' in the case of Rajasthan University.

The University Grants Commission permits the Universities to meet 50 per cent of the travel cost (first class rail fair in India and economy class air fare abroad) out of the Unassigned Grant placed at their disposal subject to the condition that the other 50 per cent is met by the University/State Government.

Shri Basant Singh, Lecturer in Geography, Rajasthan University, on the recommendations of the University Travel Grant Committee, was permitted by the Vice-Chancellor to attend the 22nd International Geographical Congress held at Montreal, Canada and sanctioned travel grant to the extent of 75 per cent air fare by economy class. The remaining 25 per cent ~~was to be~~ met by the individual concerned. Similarly six other persons were sent abroad on the same conditions during 1972-73. In all these seven cases the university have asked the individuals to pay 25 per cent of the travel grant which is against the rules. The condition of the grant though accepted by the university were neither fulfilled nor even brought to the notice of the Commission for obtaining relaxation. This has come to our notice on receipt of representations from the individuals concerned.

The Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University, has assured that the rules laid down by the Commission would be strictly observed in future. A copy of the Vice-Chancellor's letter is attached (Annexure). It is for consideration as to whether the Commission may as a special case relax the application of rules prescribed under the scheme of "Unassigned Grant", in the above mentioned cases.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EC(CR)/JS(T)

/Sain/

P.T.O.

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Annexure to Item -
No. 21.

Copy of D.O. Letter No.VCs 73/29-29/71/Project/11006 dated 29/31st December, 1973 from Shri R.P. Padhi, Vice-Chancellor Rajasthan University to Prof. Satish Chandra, Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

Kindly refer to your D.O. letter No.F.4-56/73(CR) dated 21st November, 1973 regarding payment of University share towards passage cost of University teachers for attending International conference abroad.

It is true that in the past the University have been sanctioning 50 per cent out of the Unassigned grant to the eligible teachers for meeting expenditure on passage cost for attending International conferences abroad and out of the remaining 50 per cent, the University was bearing only 25 per cent, as its share and the balance 25 per cent was met by the teacher himself. This would also be apparent from the statement of accounts of expenditure incurred out of the Unassigned grant received from the Commission, which this University have been sending to your office annually.

The Syndicate at its meeting held on 16/17th November, 1973 has resolved that in future the University should meet the entire 50 per cent cost of passage in such case: as per conditions laid down by the Commission. The Syndicate was however not in favour of applying this decision with retrospective effect. As the case of Dr. Lasant Singh referred to in the second para of your above cited D.O. letter relate to the period prior to the aforesaid decision of the Syndicate, it was not thought proper to reopen his case where he was asked to bear 25 per cent of the passage cost himself in accordance with the practice prevalent in the past mentioned above.

With regards,

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

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Dated: 18th April, 1974.

Item No. 22. To further consider the proposal of the Delhi University for setting up of a School of Education.

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th September, 1972 (Item No. 8) considered the report of the Committee appointed by it to examine the proposal of the Delhi University for setting up a School of Education and resolved as under:-

" The Commission agreed in principle with the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Delhi University for setting up a School of Education and desired that the financial arrangements arising out of the transfer of the Central Institute of Education from the NCERT to University and setting up of the School may be discussed with the University and the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and brought up before the Commission".

Regarding the transfer of the Central Institute of Education from the NCERT to the University the Vice-Chancellor Delhi University has stated: "Although we are at the concluding stage of our negotiations with the National Council of Educational Research & Training it may still take some time before the actual transfer becomes effective. I therefore suggest that the two issues may be delinked in the first instance". A copy of the letter received from the Vice-Chancellor is attached.

Annexure I: In the mean time it has been agreed with the Delhi University may take over the Central Institute of Education w.e.f. April, 1974.

The Delhi University was requested to indicate the phasing of the proposal regarding the setting up of a School of Education in the light of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and also indicate the expenditure involved in each phase. A copy of the

Contd....

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note containing the details of the tentative proposal and its financial implications, received from the Delhi University is attached (Annexure-II).

Chief Features of the Proposal:

- The Chief features of the proposal are as under :-
1. The University proposes to start MA in Education from July, 1974. This course would be in addition to the existing M.Ed. course and would be purely academic and inter-disciplinary in nature.
 - ii) The School of Education will gradually develop units specialising in educational sociology, educational psychology, comparative Education, history of education, economics of education etc.
 - iii) Experts in the form of visiting professors in various fields will be invited to join the school for a period of one or two years according to the needs.
 - iv) The existing Ph. D. programme in education is proposed to be enriched by attracting students of high calibre and also qualified teachers.
 - v) With a view to attracting bright students to the MA course in Education the University proposes to offer scholarship of Rs. 200 per month, for a duration of two years, to 50% of the students. (The total number of students being 20 in each year of the course).

The University intends to set up a Planning Committee to draw a detailed plan for the entire period and therefore the present proposal is to be considered tentative which would be modified as required after the first or second year.

Financial implications:

The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs in the 1st year, Rs. 3 lakhs in the 2nd year, Rs. 4 lakhs in the 3rd year, Rs. 5 lakhs in the 4th year and Rs. 6 lakhs in the 5th year. It means

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that at the end of fifth five year plan period the total recurring expenditure would be Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. Apart from the academic staff, provision has also made for a post of Administrative Officer, (in the scale of Assistant Registrar).

Non- recurring Expenditure:

The non-recurring expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 8.20 lakhs as under:-

i)	Building-12,000 sq. ft. at the rate of Rs. 50/- per sq. ft.	Rs. 6,00,000
ii)	Furniture and Equipment	Rs. 1,20,000
iii)	Books and Journals	Rs. 1,00,000
		<hr/>
		Rs. 8,20,000

The proposal, thus, will involve a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 8.20 lakhs during the five year period of the fifth plan.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H-II)/J.S.(II)

Copy of D.O. letter No.767/VC, dated 30th January, 1974 from the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University addressed to the Chairman, UGC.

In this University, we do not have any University Department of Education as yet. However, two colleges of the University - Lady Irwin College and the Central Institute of Education - offer courses in Education under the Faculty of Education. The University, of course, has a nominal Department of Education to coordinate the programmes without any University appointed Professor or Reader. The Principal, Central Institute of Education, who is also a recognized Professor acts as the Head of the Department of Education.

We are now negotiating with the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for taking over the administrative control of the Central Institute of Education. This Institute takes care of Bachelor of Education and Master of Education courses in the University. In 1969 the University Grants Commission suggested to the University that a School of Education should be started. This was accepted in principle by the Executive Council of the University in May, 1970. Plans were drawn up by the Dean, Faculty of Education, on the lines recommended by an Expert Committee (Naik Committee) and the University Grants Commission visiting team met the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of the Faculty of Education and several senior Professors in the Departments connected with Education. The University Grants Commission had agreed with the report of the Visiting team and the comments of the University but desired that the financial arrangements arising out of the transfer of the Central Institute of Education from the National Council of Educational Research and Training and the setting up of the School of Education might be discussed with the University and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (vide UGC No.F.25-3/69(H.II) dated the 19th October, 1972). Although we are at the concluding stage of our negotiations with the National Council of Educational Research and Training it may still take some time before the actual transfer becomes effective. I, therefore, suggest that the two issues may be de-linked in the first instance.

It is our considered view that the University should start a Department of Education without any further delay. A reference regarding the transfer of the Central Institute of Education has already been made to the University Grants Commission for its approval. The University has in the meanwhile written to the National Council of Educational Research and Training that as and when the approval of the University Grants Commission is obtained, the transfer will take place. The University has also asked for a copy of the title of land on which C.I.E. is situated from the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare has already approved the transfer. Since the land the building under reference belong to the Central Government, this is a matter which can be settled even after the transfer has taken place. I will, therefore, request you to consider the two issues of transfer and the establishment of School of Education separately so that new programmes could be started from the beginning of the Fifth Plan. You will appreciate that advance action in this regard is needed urgently.

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, DELHI UNIVERSITY

BACKGROUND:

1. The Education Commission (1964-66) had recommended the establishment of Schools of Education in the country. The University Grants Commission considered this proposal and decided to establish one such school in Delhi University.
2. The Executive Council of Delhi University accepted the offer of the University Grants Commission to establish a school in principle in May, 1970.
3. The University Grants Commission sent a visiting team to the University in this connection and their recommendations were accepted the University Grants Commission in principle.

THE PRESENT PROPOSAL:

1. It is proposed to start M.A. in Education from the next academic session. The University has a course leading to the M.Ed. Degree which is professional in nature. The proposed course, M.A. in Education, is of an academic nature. It would be more in line with the Master's Degree in the Social Sciences.
2. The programme of the new school will be inter-disciplinary in nature. Efforts will be made to attract scholars from discipline related to Education. Till today, educational research in general has been mostly limited to the Teachers' Colleges in the country. It is desirable that related disciplines like Sociology, Psychology, Economics etc., should be associated with the educational research in future.
3. The School will gradually develop units specializing in Educational Sociology, Educational Psychology (Learning, Measurement and Guidance), Comparative Education, History of Education, Educational Technology and Economics of Education.
4. The School proposes to obtain the services of experts in various fields mentioned in Item 3. To meet this end, Visiting Professors will be invited to join the school for a period of one or two years according to the needs of the School.

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5. The University has already a Ph.D. programme in Education. However, the programme has not attracted many bright students. The programme has also suffered because of the lack of supervisors of high quality. It is proposed to enrich the Ph.D. programme by attracting students of high calibre and also qualified teachers who would be able to supervise in several fields in Education.

6. In order to attract bright students to the M.A. Course in Education, 50 per cent of students will be offered Scholarship of Rs. 200/- per month for a duration of two years, the total number of students being 20 in each year of the Course.

FUTURE PROGRAMME:

A Planning Committee will be set up to draw a detailed plan for the entire plan period. The present proposal, therefore, should be considered tentative which would be modified, as required, after the first or second year.

FIRST YEAR

Two Professors 25,000 x 2	50,000
Three Readers 18,000 x 3	54,000
Two Lecturers/Research Associates 12,000 x 2	24,000
Two Research Fellows 6,000 x 2	12,000
Two Research Fellow 3,600 x 2	7,200
Ten Scholarships @ Rs. 200 p.m.	24,000
Field Work	6,000
Seminar/s	5,000
Publications	4,000
Contingencies	10,000
One Administrative Officer Rs. 400-950)	
One Stenographer Rs. 210-530)	16,000
Total:	<u>2,12,200</u>
Say	<u>2,00,000</u>

SECOND YEAR (In addition to First Year recurring expenditure)

Two Professors	50,000
One Reader	18,000
Ten Additional Scholarships	10,000
Seminar/s	5,000
Publications	4,000
Books/Equipment	20,000
Field Work	7,000
Total:	<u>1,14,000</u>
Say	<u>1,00,000</u>

THIRD YEAR (In addition to First and Second Year Recurring Expenditure)

Two Readers	36,000
Seminar/s	10,000
Publications	10,000
One typist	3,600
Two Research Fellows @ Rs. 500 p.m.	12,000
Books/Equipment	25,000
Field Work	8,000
Total:	<u>1,04,000</u>
Say	<u>1,00,000</u>

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FOURTH YEAR: (In addition to First, Second & Third Year
Recurring expenditure)

Two Readers	36,000
Two Research Fellows Rs. 500 p.m.	12,000
Two Research Fellows Rs. 300 p.m.	7,200
One typist	3,600
Seminar/s	10,000
Publications	10,000
Books & Equipment	25,000
Field Work	8,000

Total: 1,11,800

Say 1,00,000

FIFTH YEAR (In addition to First, Second, Third & Fourth Years
Recurring expenditure)

One Professor	25,000
Two Research Fellows Rs. 500 p.m.	12,000
Seminar/s	15,000
Publications	15,000
Books/Equipment	30,000
Field Work	8,000

Total: 1,05,000

Say 1,00,000

NON-RECURRING

Building 12000 sq. ft. @ Rs. 50 per sq.ft.	6,00,000
Furniture and Equipment	1,20,000
Books and Journals	1,00,000

Total: 8,20,000

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI

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Meeting :
Dated : 13th April, 1974

Item No. ²³ : To consider a request for transfer of the students hostel constructed by Smt. SV Arts and Shri RV Commerce College, Rajkot with the grant sanctioned by the Commission to Shri MV and Smt. NV Science College, Rajkot.

The Commission approved, in May 1969, the proposal of Smt. SV Vinsyan and Shri RV Vanijya Vidya Niketan, (Arts & Commerce college), Rajkot for construction of a Mens' hostel (for 84 students) at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,71,317/91 with its share limited to Rs. 1,22,905/-- (the amount available within the old ceiling of Rs. 1.50 lakhs). The construction of the hostel building was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,72,955/79. The Commission, however, released a sum of Rs. 1,17,600/-- for the purpose, pending receipt of completion documents.

In November, 1971 the college intimated that its management-Sarvodaya Kelavani Samaj permitted the students of Shri MV and Smt. NV Science College, Rajkot another college under the same management to utilise the accommodation in the hostel constructed for the use of the students of the Arts and Commerce College. On enquiry the college informed that this arrangement was made by the management because the Science college is near the hostel and the distance between the hostel and the Arts and Commerce College is about 3 K.M. away. Hence the accommodation in the hostel could not be conveniently used by the students of Arts and Commerce college. The Management, therefore, proposed the transfer of the hostel sanctioned by the Commission for use by the students of Arts and Commerce college to the Science college, Rajkot under the same management. The Saurashtra University to which the matter was referred intimated that it has no objection to whatever decision the Commission might take in this regard as both the colleges are under the same management (a copy of the university letter No. PLG/UGC/4820/72 dated 2.6.1972 is enclosed Annexure-I)

Since the status of the Science college (affiliation, recognition under section 2 (F) and enrolment) was not known it was decided that an Officer of the Commission may visit

P.T.O.

the college alongwith the representative of the Saurashtra University and submit a report before a decision in the matter is taken. Shri HP Biswas, Assistant Secretary (C.I) and Shri V.S. Raval, Planning and Development Officer, Saurashtra University visited the college on the 29th Nov, 1973. A copy of the report submitted by them is attached, Annexure-II.

The following points have emerged from the report of the visiting Officers :-

1. The hostel constructed with the Commission's assistance has been used all along by the students of the Science college.
2. The hostel is not being used for the last six months or so due to scarcity of water in Rajkot region.
3. The Science college has not yet been given affiliation, though it applied for the same and the matter is under the consideration of the Saurashtra University. The affiliation is expected in the academic year 1974-75.
4. Provision for hostel with an accommodation at least for 25 students is one of the conditions for bifurcation as laid down by the Saurashtra University. Transfer of hostel to Science college will, therefore, serve the purpose of fulfilling the condition of affiliation of the college to the university.
5. The Science college is a part of the combined college under the name of MN Virani Science college and DS Sanghvi Law college, Rajkot. While the law wing of the college is situated in the city of Rajkot the Science Wing is at a distance of 4 K.M., where the hostel has been constructed.
6. The Vice-Chancellor, Saurashtra University has recommended the transfer of the hostel to the Smt. MV Science College, Rajkot which is in dire need of hostel accommodation.
7. The ownership of the hostel cannot be transferred to the Science College which has not yet received separate affiliation as yet but to the joint college namely MN Virani Science and DS Sanghvi Law College, Rajkot to which no development grant under the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs has been sanctioned.

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8. The Arts and Commerce college has consented to the transfer of the hostel to Science college.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(C.I.)

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~~SECRET~~

Annexure I to Item No. 23

Copy of letter No. PLG/UGC/4820/72 dated 2nd June, 1972 from Saurashtra University addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1.

.....

Sub: Transfer of hostel erected from U.G.C. grants by S.V. Arts and R.V. Commerce College, Rajkot to M.V. & R.V. Science College, Rajkot-request of-

Dear Sir,

I am to request a reference to your letter No. F.1-12/68(CI) dated 21.4.1972 on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to state that Virani Science College and Virani Arts and Commerce College, Rajkot are both managed by the same trust namely Sarvodya Kelavani Samaj, Rajkot. The Hostel building, proposed to be transferred, is in the close vicinity of the newly constructed Virani Science College building while the distance between the Virani Arts and Commerce College and the Hostel building is 3 Kms.

Under the circumstances, this University has no objection to whatever decision is taken by the U.G.C. in the matter after appreciating the facts stated above.

A copy of the letter No. SKS/Uni Arts-Com/121 dated 16.5.72 received from the President, Sarvodya Kelvani Samaj, Rajot is * enclosed for your information

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

* Not enclosed,

Sd/-

Planning & Development
Officer.

Our report of Shri RS Raval, Planning and Development Officer, Saurashtra University, Rajkot and HP Biswas, Assistance Secretary, University Grants Commission regarding the visit to M & N Virani Science and D & S Law College, Rajkot in connection with the proposal for transfer of Hostel constructed with the financial assistance from the Commission.

Shri R.S. Raval, Planning and Development Officer, Saurashtra University, Rajkot and HP Biswas, Assistant Secretary, University Grants Commission visited the Virani Arts, Commerce and Science College, Rajkot on the 29th of November, 1973 in connection with the proposal for transfer of the Student's Hostel constructed with the grant sanctioned by the Commission to Dnt. S.V. Arts and Shri B.V. Commerce College.

They went round the hostel building, a double storeyed one, constructed for 84 students at a cost of Rs. 2,72,935/79 against the amount of Rs. 2,71,317/91 approved by the Commission with its share limited to Rs. 1,22,005/- (the amount available within the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs). A total grant of Rs. 1,17,000/- has been paid for the purpose so far. The Principal of the college accompanied the visiting officer and showed them the different parts of the hostel. The Principal informed that the building was constructed as per the plan approved by the Commission and a completion certificate duly countersigned by the Registrar, had been sent already to the Commission. According to the plan there are, on the ground floor, 14 three-seater rooms with two blocks of lavatories, a warden's room and a visitors' room. On the first floor similar provision exists with the exception that in place of warden's apartment a sick room has been provided. Provision for dining hall, common room and kitchen and stores have been made on the ground floor. Since the hostel was not in occupation and it was stated that it remained so far the last six months, it could not be physically verified as to which room was in use for what purpose, though in certain rooms the sign of using the rooms by students was visible. It appeared that proper care was not being taken for the maintenance of the hostel, as in many rooms cobwebs came up and in some rooms plaster came out. Glasspanes were also found broken in some rooms. The building did not appear to have been whitewashed for a considerable length of time and in some parts dampness was noticed. The steel furniture dumped in rooms gathered rust. Attention of the Principal and the Secretary of the Managing

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Committee was drawn to this and they promised that proper action would be taken. As to the reasons for non-using the hostel for such a pretty long time it was told that the Rajkot region has been experiencing scarcity of water, as there was very little rainfall in this year and the college authorities could not make any arrangement for supply of water to the students living in the hostel in spite of their best and sincere efforts. The Principal showed two places where boring was made without achieving any result. Now a big reservoir is coming up near the hostel, as stated by the Principal.

Smt. MV Science College is a part of the M & N Virani Science and D & S Sanghvi Law College, Rajkot of which the Law Faculty is working in the Rajkot city and the Science faculty has been shifted to a new building outside the city at a distance of 4 KM. The hostel was constructed at the vicinity of the science college with the idea that the Arts & Commerce college which constructed the hostel building, run by the same management would also be shifted to that area. But this thinking had to be abandoned, as a result of growing competition from the other institutions which came up in the Rajkot city. It was explained by the college management that the Arts and Commerce college, if shifted to a place of 4 KM would not be in a position to attract sufficient students to run the college economically viable as the students prefer to attend classes in the city itself.

The matter was discussed with the Vice-Chancellor, Saurashtra University, who was kind enough to give sometime from his busy programme. He recommended the transfer on two accounts:-

1. There is not even a remote possibility of shifting Arts & Commerce College to the place where the hostel building has been constructed due to the reasons (already stated by the management).
2. The Science college is in dire need of a hostel (the hostel is being used by the students of the science college only as without it the college cannot function visibly). It is also essential that this science college should be protected from being languished as the Government Science College situated in the city has limited number of seats for accommodating students.

The Principal of the college informed that though at present the two faculties of science and law are functioning under the combined name of M & N Virani Science and D & S Sanghvi Law College, the science faculty has already approached

the university for recognition and affiliation as a separate college under the name of Smt. MV Science College, Rajkot and it is expected that the affiliation will be granted from the next academic year i.e. 1974-75. This was corroborated by Shri RS Naval, Planning and Development Officer of the Saurashtra University. The old Principal of the Arts and Commerce College, who resigned from services sometime past and some members of the college also called on the visiting officers and discussed the issue. They suggested that the hostel building may be used by the students of both the colleges, as both the colleges are under the same management. But when it was explained to them that this proposition was not acceptable to the Commission they agreed to the transfer of the hostel. The matter was also discussed with the Registrar of the Saurashtra University, Rajkot who recommended the transfer of the hostel to the science college.

In the circumstances stated above it is felt that the request for the transfer of the hostel from the custody of the Arts and Commerce College, Rajkot to M & N Virani Science and L & S Sanghvi Law College, Rajkot merits consideration, specially in view of the fact that the latter has not received as yet any development grant within the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs during the Fourth Plan period. The hostel building cannot, however, be transferred to the Virani Science College alone as it has yet to earn its separate entity. A copy of the statement showing the classwise enrolment of the science college as also the number of students using the hostel during the last three years is enclosed. The number of applications received for hostel admissions and the number of students attending the science college are also indicated in the statement.

1 Appendix

Sd/-
EF Biswas
Assistant Secretary
University Grants Commission
New Delhi

Sd/-
RS Naval
Planning and Development Officer
Saurashtra University
Rajkot.

Shri M & N Vrani Science College, Rajkot.

1. Classwise strength at April, 1973.

1.	Pre. Science	347
2.	F.Y.B.Sc.	82
3.	S.Y.B.Sc.	72
4.	T.Y.B.Sc.	84
	Total ...	<u>585</u>

2. No. of Students utilised hostel yearwise :

1.	1968-69	54 (only Science college students)
2.	1971-72	79 -do-
3.	1972-73	79 -do-

3. Outside students: Yearwise :

1.	1970-71	230
2.	1971-72	209
3.	1972-73	418
4.	1973-74	385

4. Applications received for hostel admissions :

1.	1968-69	100
2.	1969-70	150
3.	1970-71	205
4.	1971-72	130
5.	1972-73	215
6.	1973-74	235

5. Statement of Grants received from University Grants Commission:

<u>Date of receiving.</u>	<u>Purpose,</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
		<u>Rs.</u>
7.9.1971	Book Bank,	8,000.00
2.4.1971	Library Text Books,	4,125.00
16.2.1972	Chemistry Lab. equipments,	11,000.00
13.9.1972	Students Aid Fund.	2,250.00

S/-

Principal
M & N Vrani Science &
D & S Sanghvi Law College
Rajkot.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

Meeting :

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Dated : 13th March, 74.

Item No. 24 : To consider the question of obtaining Ford Foundation assistance for various U.G.C. Programmes.

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The Ford Foundation authorities had discussions with the Chairman, University Grants Commission, in regard to the question of Foundation's assistance for various programmes of the University Grants Commission, particularly, (a) acquisition of sophisticated equipment for scientific research in the universities, (b) support for development of Teacher Education, (c) Area Studies and (d) University Administration. The Ford Foundation has indicated its willingness to place all the funds for agreed upon programmes at the disposal of the U.G.C. In view of the difficult foreign exchange situation, sizable portion of the Ford Foundation's assistance could be utilised for meeting the urgent needs of the universities for scientific equipment. If the proposal of the Ford Foundation is acceptable to the Commission, details regarding institutions to be covered under this programme and assistance to be provided to each institution will be worked out and placed before the Commission. The acceptance of the Ford Foundation's proposal will be subject to the usual clearances of the Government of India.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(FE)/J.S.(I)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 18th April, 1974.

Item No. 26 To receive a note on the revision of scales of pay of University and College Teachers.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 30th April, 1973 received the report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges on "Teachers". The Resolution passed by the Commission is attached (Appendix I). The Commission's recommendation with regard to the scales of pay were communicated to the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for implementation. A copy of the statement made by the Minister of Education, Social Welfare & Culture on March 29, 1974 in the Lok Sabha regarding revision of pay scales of University and College Teachers is attached (Appendix II). The scales of pay agreed to by the Government of India are the same as recommended by the University Grants Commission.

The Government of India have agreed to fix the salary of Rs. 3,00,000/- for Professor of eminence. The mode of selection of Professor of eminence has to be decided.

The question of revision of scales of pay of the library staff and Physical Directors/Instructors in universities and colleges is under the consideration of two Committees.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O.(CP)

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Extract from the proceedings of the UGC meeting
held on 30th April, 1973.

Item No. 7: To receive the report of the Committee on
"Governance of Universities and Colleges"
Part II-teachers.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations made by the Committee on Governance of universities and colleges as far as relating to teachers. The Commission agreed in particular with the recommendations of the committee that for the university teachers, there should be three scales of pay and not one single and continuous scale for all teachers in the universities. The Commission resolved that it be recommended to the Government of India that keeping in view the scales of pay recommended by the Pay Commission, the scales suggested by the Committee for university and college teachers be as follows:-

Universities:

Lecturer	Rs. 700-1600
Reader	Rs. 1200-1900
Professor	Rs. 1500-2500
Professor of eminence	Rs. 3,000

Affiliated Colleges

Lecturer	Rs. 700-1300 -Assessment-1800
Principal	i)Rs. 1200-1900 ii)Rs. 1500-2500

The Commission further desired that:

i) A Committee may be appointed to suggest scales of pay and qualifications for the staff of libraries.

ii) While agreeing that the physical instructors/Directors of Physical Education could not be treated as teachers, a committee may look into the question of their scales of pay.

iii) The question of providing selection grade, if any, to the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University may be brought up at a later meeting of the Commission.

Note: Shri H.N. Ray was not present at the meeting at the time this item was taken up.

Statement made by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan Minister of Education, Social Welfare and culture on march 29,1974 in the Lok Sabha regarding revision of pay scales of University and College Teachers.

Sir,

I beg to inform the House that, on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, it has been decided to approve the revision of the pay scales of University and college teachers. The approved revised scales are as follows:-

Universities

Lecturer	Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600
Reader	Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900
Professor	Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500
Prof. of Eminence	Rs. 3000 (fixed)

Affiliated colleges(postgraduate and Undergraduate

Demonstrator/ Tutor (Existing incumbents)	Rs. 500-20-700-25-900
Lecturer	Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1300 Assessment-50-1600
Principal	i) Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900 ii) Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500

Members of the academic staff in Indian Institutes of Technology and other autonomous organisations maintained by the Central Government, who are presently in receipt of pay on the University Grants Commission scales, will also be entitled to the revised pay scales now approved.

The question of providing selection grade, if any, in the colleges of Delhi university, and of the revision of the pay scales of librarians and physical instructors, will be considered by Government on receipt of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission, which are awaited.

In the case of the State Universities and colleges, Government of India will give special assistance to the State Governments for adopting the revised scales with effect from January 1,1973 , the date from which the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission are being implemented. The assistance from the Centre will be given to the State Governments for a period of five years in respect of 80% of the additional cost for posts in existence on January 1,1973, on the State Government's assurance that, at the end of the five-year period, they will take over the entire responsibility for maintaining the revised scales without further Central assistance.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 18.4.1974.

Item No. 27 To receive the proceedings of the Standing Committee on Development of undergraduate colleges.

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A meeting of the Standing Committee on development of undergraduates colleges was held in the Office of the U.G.C. on 1st February 1974. A copy of the summary of the proceedings of the Standing Committee on Development of undergraduate colleges is enclosed Annexure.

The main recommendations of the Committee are as follows:-

1. The U.G.C. and the universities should take deliberate steps without delay to change the orientation of the first degree education not merely as a means of entry into the postgraduate level, but more importantly to bring about necessary diversification, relevance and application. In order to realise these objectives, it is necessary to channelise disbursement of grants for development in chosen directions which would necessitate departure from the present pattern of assistance of Rs. Three lakhs to the colleges, the main defect of which is the widening disparities between all sorts of institutions, good, bad or indifferent ; large, medium or small and regardless of their capacities to utilise the grants properly and their contribution to qualitative improvement, academic strength and leadership, type and nature of courses of study, location, composition of the population, environmental situation and so on. Against this background, the Committee recommended that some of the present schemes of assistance should be discontinued during V Plan, some others streamlined, but the fewer important and select programmes, where the impact should be substantial in respect of revising of standards and relevance should be accorded high priority in the matter of assistance.
2. The State Government should be made to utilise resources at its disposal in a major way to attend to state problems in higher education at undergraduate level.

BUILDINGS.

1. The attention and resources of the UGC should be increasingly directed towards improvement of quality of education.
2. Assistance to buildings should be given the least priority but genuine demands for expansion of viable institutions to optimum level in regard to teaching accommodation (academic components) may be considered on merits.
3. The UGC., State Governments and the universities ^{may} meet together to discuss and earmark the areas of responsibilities of these agencies to plan the nature, type and size of institutions in advance and to work out the financial implications. The building components of colleges should be the concern primarily of the state, UGC share limited to 33-1/3% of the total approved cost, the state government and/or the management meeting 66-2/3% on essential academic buildings.

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4. The UGC and the State Governments should jointly conduct evaluation of institutions which have received UGC assistance at regular intervals on an institutional basis.

5. Assistance for construction of staff quarters and hostels may be availed of by way of loans from financial institutions like LIC, HUDCO (Housing and Urban Development Corporation) and State Housing Corporations. The income realised by way of rent from hostels, staff quarters, built with UGC assistance could be earmarked for repayment of loans for such purposes or for further expansion of similar facilities with the approval of the Commission. The colleges/universities could create a revolving fund for such residential quarters rather than use the income in general revenues.

6. The Committee welcomed the constitution of a Building Committee for every college which was accepted by the Commission vide Item No.6 of the UGC meeting held in November, 1973.

BOOKS & EQUIPMENT.

7. Assistance for books and equipment should be stepped up considerably according to the needs as well as capacities of the institutions to utilise them properly. The universities should lend a helping hand to the colleges not only in modernising the curricula but also in suggesting modern and recent titles of books and journals as well as equipment, to be acquired by the Colleges. The UGC may also circulate list of books and journals to the colleges on the basis of recommendations on the various subject panels of the Commission.

WORKSHOPS.

8. The Committee strongly recommended the scheme of establishment of workshops in good science colleges on a priority basis during the Fifth Plan. Such workshops and production units besides training students in skills to handle hand tools and machine tools as in glass work, metal work, wood work and electronics may also take up production of science kits for educational institutions in the area as also ancillaries and components required by transport & industry etc.

STAFF.

9. In development of quality programmes, the requirements of colleges for specialised/additional/part time staff may be met by the Commission on an agreed sharing basis. Appointment of workshop staff & training of laboratory technicians deserve priority attention of UGC.

District as the Unit for development.

10. The Committee recommended that educational development should be seen as an integral part of economic development and that all available expertise in a district should be mobilised for development.

Five Year Development Plans for Colleges.

11. The State Governments/Universities should inform the UGC as to the number of institutions likely to come up in the course of a plan period districtwise and that every college seeking UGC assistance should be required to have a plan of development with details of programmes for a period of five years.

STUDENT SURVEYS.

12. Students may be associated in conducting socio-economic techno-economic, educational and employment surveys and such projects may be related to academic programmes at sufficient depths and range, meaningfully relating education to environments.

REFRESHER COURSES.

13. Towards the implementation of quality programmes with emphasis on modernisation, diversification and relevance, the Commission should provide assistance to universities for re-orienting the teachers in all subjects through various faculty improvement programmes. Training programmes may be arranged in cooperation with IITs, Agricultural Universities, TIFR, R&D Laboratories and Industry.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

D.S.(C)

Summary of the proceedings of the Standing Committee on Development of colleges held on 1st February, 1974 at U.G.C. Office.

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1. The first meeting of the reconstituted Standing Committee on Development of colleges was held in the UGC office on 1st February 1974. The list of members and the officers of the Commission who attended the meeting is given in Appendix.
2. The Chairman, University Grants Commission, Shri N.D. Sundravadivelu, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Dr. S.N. Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and Dr. Chandran D.S. Devanesen, Vice-Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, could not attend the meeting.
3. The Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission, welcomed the members and emphasised the need for improvement of standards of education in colleges through strengthening of quality programmes in the context of the country's requirements, giving due consideration to development of backward regions and backward sections of the society and helping the universities in rectifying the imbalances of various sorts in the field of higher education, imbalances between regions, between districts in the region, between enrolment in various streams and courses of study as also between various stages such as undergraduate, postgraduate and research.
4. The Committee noted the rate of growth in higher education, which has exceeded the IV Plan target by about 15% much faster than the growth rate in school education, where the shortfall in enrolment is 13%. The Committee also took note of the fact that nearly 90% of the students and teachers are in affiliated/constituent colleges and hence, this important and large sector should receive adequate attention of all concerned in regard to their development and qualitative transformation. The Committee also noted that only about 5% of the total enrolment is at the postgraduate level and that for nearly 95% of the student the first degree is the terminal stage. Recognising this situation and to effectively strengthen undergraduate education and make it relevant the UGC and the universities should take deliberate steps without delay to change orientation of the first degree education not merely as a means of entry into the postgraduate level, but more importantly to bring about necessary diversification, relevance and application. In order to realise these objectives, it is necessary to channelise disbursement of grants for development in chosen directions which would necessitate departure from the present pattern of assistance of Rs. Three lakhs to the colleges, the main defect of which is the widening disparities between all sorts of institutions, good, bad or indifferent ; large, medium or small and regardless of their capacities to utilise the grants properly and their contribution to qualitative improvement, academic strength and leadership, type and nature of courses of study; location, composition of the population, environmental situation and so on. Against this background, the Committee recommended that some of the present schemes of assistance should be discontinued during Vth Plan, some others streamlined, but the fewer important and select programmes, where the impact should be substantial in respect of revising of standards and relevance should be accorded high priority in the matter of assistance.

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The UGC should be fully aware of emerging problems of higher education in different States/Regions but need not necessarily provide grants to attend to them. It would be appropriate for UGC to advise and suggest to State Governments/Colleges, programmes which could set right the defects. The UGC financial inputs towards this and should be of marginal nature but the State Government should be made to utilise resources at its disposal in a major way to attend to state problems in higher education at undergraduate level.

In the light of the discussions, that followed, the Committee came to conclusions on various aspects, which are given below:-

I. BUILDINGS.

5. The attention and resources of the UGC should be increasingly directed towards improvement of quality of education and not for providing basic amenities in colleges proliferating disproportionately to needs. The norms of assistance for V Plan should be sufficiently flexible to cater to varied needs and programmes aimed at qualitative improvement.

6. Assistance to buildings should be given the least priority but genuine demands for expansion of viable institutions to optimum level in regard to teaching accommodation (academic components) may be considered on merits.

7. In order to arrest and reverse the trend in proliferation of non-viable colleges, it is necessary to ensure that UGC assistance to institutions is not utilised for providing basic facilities which an institution is expected to build up in the course of five years or so from State Government/the Management. Thus, no assistance is to be given by UGC to a college till it completes five years of existence.

8. The Universities may be required to state specifically while recommending proposals of colleges for UGC assistance that the institutions so recommended have fulfilled all the conditions of affiliation and these should be specified. The university should act not merely as a forwarding agency, but should justify the needs. As regards new colleges the university should take into account such factors as the total number of colleges in the district, number of colleges within 15 miles radius, number of secondary schools (feeder institutions), total population in the district, number of secondary schools leavers, percentage of literacy in the area and the socio-economic conditions (agricultural, industrial etc.) and the percentage of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes population, water supply, transport facilities etc. available in the locale. In this context the Committee stressed the need for UGC, State Governments and universities to come together to discuss and earmark the areas of responsibilities of the concerned agencies, to plan the nature, type and size of institutions in advance and to work out the financial implications. Since the Planning Commission has provided in the State sector about Rs. 125 crores for higher education during the V Plan, the building components of colleges should be the concern primarily of the States, UGC share limited to 33-1/3% of the total approved cost, the State Government and/or the management meeting 66-2/3% only in respect of essential academic buildings.

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9. It was suggested that the UGC and the universities should jointly see that colleges which have received UGC assistance, utilise the grants properly and effectively on the basis of a thorough evaluation of the projects implemented so far. This evaluation may be done at regular intervals by a competent committee consisting of representatives of UGC the university and the State Government, on an institutional basis with a view to assessing the impact of UGC grant in relation to the stated objectives of the programmes. At this stage, the Committee considered the various alternatives of the machinery required for this work, either through UGC regional offices or UGC cell in each State or through UGC coordinating/development officers in the universities or through a combination or some of these that may be deemed necessary by the Commission.

10. Institutions may do well to avail of assistance by way of loans etc. from financial institutions like LIC, HUDCO, State Housing Corporations for construction of staff quarters and hostels. The income realised by way of rent from hostels staff quarters built with UGC assistance could be earmarked for repayment of loans for such purposes or for further expansion of similar facilities, with the approval of the Commission. The Colleges/Universities could create a revolving fund for such residential quarters rather than use the income in general revenues.

11. As regards the constitution of "Building Committees" by colleges which was accepted by the Commission vide item No. 6 of the UGC meeting held in November, 1973 and endorsed by the UGC Advisory Committee on Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 30.1.1974, the Committee supported the need for such a machinery for planning and implementation of building projects in the colleges. But a suggestion was also made that the Commission may consider the feasibility of departmental construction, in private colleges which have necessary machinery to execute building programmes and exempting such institutions from the condition to have a PWD Engineer in the building committee provided the college agrees to abide by the approved cost and that no upward revision of rates would be permissible according to market fluctuations. But the Committee expressed the view that consequent on the anticipated contribution from the State Governments in this regard during the Vth Plan, the presence of a PWD Engineer in the building committee would be not only useful but also necessary.

12. Books & Equipments.

12. Assistance for Books and Equipment should be stepped up considerably according to the needs as well as capacities of the institutions to utilise the same properly. In this connection, it was desired that the universities should lend a helping hand to the colleges not only in modernising the curricula but also in suggesting modern and recent titles of books and journals as well as equipment to be acquired by the colleges. The UGC may also circulate list of books and journals to the colleges, on the basis of recommendations from the various subjects panels of the Commission. The Committee took particular note of the present system where by the ULP centres under COSIP procure and distribute useful titles of books, kits and equipment to the colleges, on the basis of assessment of needs of each department in a college. This will help the colleges reap worthwhile benefit from the UGC grants and keep them at bay from pedlars of books and equipment who are, more often than not, adept in palming off out-dated and substandard products to the institutions towards the close of the financial year.

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III. WORKSHOPS.

13. The Committee strongly recommended the scheme of establishment of workshops in good science colleges on a priority basis during the Vth Plan. Prof. Rais Ahmed, Director, NCERT advocated that such workshops and production units could duplicate supply of scientific kits for primary and secondary schools. Five lakhs of such kits are required all over the country and the NCERT is willing to give the prototypes and designs to colleges and in universities on a decentralised basis. Production of other items of ancillaries may also be taken up according to demand prospects.

IV. STAFF.

14. The Committee was of the view that in development of quality programme, the requirements of colleges for specialised/additional/part time staff may be met by the Commission on a agreed sharing basis. Not only follow up programmes under COSIP but also worthwhile projects from colleges outside COSIP may be considered favourably in so far as they relate to modernisation and diversification of courses in the context of the knowledge explosion and aimed at development of skills through projects and activities. Appointment of workshop staff and training of laboratory technicians deserve priority attention of UGC.

V. DISTRICT AS THE UNIT FOR DEVELOPMENT.

15. The Committee supported the idea that the district should be selected as the unit for development and that educational development should be seen as an integral part of economic development and that the academic community and all available expertise in the district should be mobilised for educational development.

16. It was also recommended that the State Governments/Universities should inform the UGC as to the number of institutions likely to come up in the course of a plan period districtwise and that every college seeking UGC assistance should be required to have a plan of development with details of programmes for a period of five years. This is necessary to enable the institutions to think of academic development as a continuing process and to integrate the various programmes under the overall plan of university development as well as economic development and social service.

17. It was also recommended that students may be associated in conducting socio-economic, techno-economic, educational and employment surveys and such projects may be related to academic programmes at sufficient depths and range, meaningfully relating education to environments. Appreciating the success of COSIP, the Committee endorsed initiation of similar programmes in social sciences and humanities.

VI. REFRESHER COURSES FOR TEACHERS.

18. The Committee strongly felt that since the successful implementation of quality programmes with emphasis on modernisation, diversification and relevance as the main criteria, depend on the competence and devotion of the teachers, the Commission should provide adequate assistance to the universities for reorientating the teachers in all subjects through various kinds of faculty improvement programmes such as Teacher Fellowships

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for advanced study and research, refresher courses and summer and winter institutes to enable the teachers acquire knowledge of modern techniques and skills for projects. Training programmes may be arranged in cooperation with IITs agricultural universities TIFT, R&D Laboratories and Industry.

19. The Committee recommended that item No.2 "A note on some points on development of colleges" may be developed further with other useful data, got printed and circulated to universities and colleges.

20. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the members present by the Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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APPENDIX

1. Vice-Chairman
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
2. Prof. R.C. Paul,
Head of the Deptt.
of Chemistry,
Panjab University
3. Dr. Sita Ram Singh
Prof. of History ,
Bihar University
Muzaffarpur.
4. Shri T. Barnabas,
Principal,
Ahmednagar College,
Ahmednagar.
5. Shri C. Sudershan,
Principal,
New Science College,
Hyderabad.
6. Dr. P.I. Ittyerah,
Principal,
St. John's College,
Agra.
7. Prof. Rais Ahmed,
Director,
N.C.E.R.T.,
New Delhi.
8. Dr. R.V. Chandrashekhar Rao,
Prof. of Political Science,
Andhra University,
Waltair.
9. Prof. M. Venkataraman,
Prof. of Mathematics,
Madurai University,
Madurai.
10. Professor V. Puri,
Prof. of Botany,
Meerut University,
Meerut.
11. Shri B.S. Bahl,
Principal,
D.A.V. College,
Jullundur.
12. Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission
New Delhi.
13. Dr. D. Shankaranarayan
Additional Secretary
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
14. Dr. J.N. Kaul,
Joint Secretary
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
15. Shri I.C. Menon,
Deputy Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
16. Dr. T.N. Hajela,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
17. Shri A.G. Deshmukh,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
18. Mrs. S. Ramanurthy,
Assistant Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
19. Shri H.P. Biswas,
Asstt. Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

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Meeting:

Dated : 18th April, 1974.

Item No. 28 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed to review the progress and requirements of funds for the Water Resources Development Training Centre, Roorkee University.

1. The Water Resources Development Training Centre at Roorkee University was established in 1955. The Government of India agreed to bear the entire recurring expenditure for the Centre. The Commission at its meeting held on 1.11.1955 approved a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 2.56 lakhs p.a. on 100% basis for the Centre. In December 1963, the recurring grant was increased to Rs. 3.22 lakhs p.a. for III Plan period on the recommendation of the AICTE. In July 1966 the Commission further agreed to the continuation of payment of recurring grants for the period upto March 1971. The question of continuing the recurring assistance to the Water Resources Development Training Centre beyond 70-71 was examined by the University Grants Commission Standing Committee on Engineering and Technology, keeping in view the content, utility and Scientific value of the Courses. On the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee the Commission agreed to the continuation of payment of Rs. 5.11 lakhs p.a. (later on increased to Rs. 5.20 lakhs p.a.) as recurring grant to the Water Resources Development Training Centre. The Commission also decided that the question of continuance of grant for the Centre may be reviewed in 73-74.

2. It is in this context that a Visiting Committee was appointed for the Water Resources Development Training Centre to review its working, to suggest improvements in its Courses and functioning, and to recommend grants for the V Plan. The Committee visited the University on 1st & 2nd March, 1974 and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University, Head of Water Resources Development Training Centre and members of Staff. The report of the Visiting Committee is attached (Annexure). The Centre is a unique institution of its kind in Asia and Africa and is doing commendable service in the field of Water Resources Development to Asian and African Countries.

It provides advanced training Postgraduate diploma and degree courses extension services, and research facilities through a broad based programme in all aspects of Water Resources Development viz. investigation, planning, Design, and construction to in-service engineers from India and other countries of Asia and Africa. The Centre has so far trained 104 foreign and 510 Indian engineers. During the last five years 201 engineers have taken the M.E. degree, 2 Ph.D., and over 50 research papers as well as 14 monographs have been published by the staff at the Centre. The Committee felt satisfied with the progress of the Centre.

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3. Summary of the recommendations of the Committee are given below:-

The Committee suggests that:-

- (1) Ground water research may also be undertaken at the Centre. To start with research on underground power house and tunnels may be taken.
- (2) The Centre should make studies in regard to the effect of Men's activities on the ecological balance in nature.
- (3) More short term Courses should be conducted by the Centre to help the engineer of field organisations.

Grants Recommended

(i) Maintenance

The existing ceiling of recurring expenditure on staff and maintenance of the Centre is Rs. 5.20 lakhs p.a. This would need revision in the wake of revision of payscales and dearness allowance of non-teaching staff (already announced by the U.P. Government), adhoc increase of Rs. 100/- p.m. in the salary of all members of teaching staff pending revision of the pay-scales, and increased expenditure on maintenance due to rising prices. The Committee examined these items and recommends a ceiling recurring expenditure of Rs. 7.45 lakh p.a.

(ii) Consolidation & Development

The Committee recommends the following additional physical facilities:-

(A) Non-Recurring:

Equipment	Rs. 1.60 lakh
Books & Journals	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Building & Furniture including Model Room.	Rs. 2.00 lakh
Residences for three additional teaching staff.	Rs. 1.50 lakh
Residences for 50% of non-teaching staff i.e. for 16 members.	Rs. 3.20 lakh
Hostel for officer-trainees, 21 Suites on account of the increase in the duration of M.E. Course.	Rs. 4.00 lakh

Total Non-Recurring Rs. 12.80 lakh

(16)

(B) Recurring:

3 Readers (One for Systems, one for Electrical and one for Data-Analysis).	Rs. 55,000/- p.a.
2 Research Associates (Rs. 600/- p.m. consolidated)	Rs. 15,000/- p.a.
Non-teaching staff	Rs. 17,000/- p.a.
Total Recurring	Rs. 87,000/- p.a.
i.e. Rs. 4.35 lakh for five years.	

Total NR and R = (i) + (ii)A + (ii) B

Rs. 54.40 lakhs
for Five Years.

The matter is placed before the Commission. It is for consideration whether the Commission's assistance to the Water Resources Development Training Centre may be continued for maintenance and development during the V Plan in the light of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee.

D.S. SF/J.S.I

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the
University Grants Commission for the Water Resources
Development Training Centre, Roorkee University, Roorkee.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee for the Water Resources Development Training Centre, Roorkee University, Roorkee to review its working, to suggest improvements in its courses and functioning, and to recommend grants for the Centre for the Vth Plan. The Committee visited the university on 1st and 2nd March, 1974. The following were present:

1. Shri K.C. Goyal,
Member
Central Water & Power Commission
New Delhi
2. Dr. N. Roy,
Head of the Civil Engineering Department
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi.
3. Dr. Saranjit Singh
Professor of Civil Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology
New Delhi.
4. Dr. B.P. Sinha
Head of the Civil
Engineering Department
Bihar Institute of Technology
Sindri (Bihar).
5. Shri S.P. Gupta
Deputy Secretary
University Grants Commission.

The Committee held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University, Head of the Water Resources Development Training Centre, Roorkee University, members of the staff etc.

Establishment of the Centre: The W.R.D.T. Centre was established in 1955 to fulfil the offer made by India at the ECAFE Conference at Tokyo and at the Asian-African Conference at Bandung in April of the same year to provide facilities for training to the Engineers of sisters nations of Asia and Africa. The Centre provides advanced training, postgraduate education, extension services and research facilities through a broad-based programmes in all aspects of water resources development, viz. investigation, planning, design and construction. It also helps in bringing together engineers from many countries of Asia and Africa for a first-hand understanding and appreciation of each other's problems.

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Introduction: In the present-day world of technological development and pressing socio-economic urges of peoples, it is necessary for the serving engineers employed on water resources development projects, to keep abreast of the latest know-how in order to be able to plan, design and construct safe and economical structures. Moreover, the developing countries of Asia and Africa have a lot to do yet for development of their water resources and will need continuously accelerated development programmes for decades to come to bring their peoples to a reasonable level of prosperity.

Since the dawn of Independence, India has launched a gigantic programme of economic development to eradicate poverty and raise the living standard of its people. Through a succession of Five Year Plans, sustained efforts are being made to develop country's resources and bring about improvement in various spheres. Of vital importance is the progress in Agricultural sector. With a steeply rising population, the country is faced with the challenging task of increasing food production at a mounting rate to feed its people. In this context development of water resources for providing irrigation and power, which constitute primary inputs for increasing agricultural production, is of paramount importance. This basic requirement has been well appreciated by the planners and both irrigation and power programmes have been constantly given high priority in the plans.

In the field of irrigation, starting from a potential of 9.66 million hectares available from schemes existing in 1950, a potential of 21.40 million hectares is likely to be created by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan through execution of Major and Medium Schemes costing over Rs. 25 lakhs each (Rs. 30 lakhs, for hilly areas). Since the commencement of Plan period, 97 major and 513 medium projects were taken up upto end of Fourth Plan. Out of these, 31 major and 379 medium projects have been completed. The balance would spill over to Fifth Plan. The target for Fifth Plan is to create an additional potential of 6.23 million hectares. In this connection, it is proposed to take up 104 major and 313 medium new irrigation schemes during the Plan period. The ultimate potential from major and medium schemes as assessed at present is 57 million hectares. This would mean that 29.37 million hectares of potential would still remain to be created after end of Fifth Plan. This would have to be done during sixth and subsequent plans by undertaking execution of more and more schemes spread all over the country.

As in case of irrigation, there has been a phenomenal increase in power generation capacity. The installed capacity has increased from 2.46 million KW in 1951 to 19.80 million KW (anticipated) by the end of Fourth Plan. This has been brought about mainly by execution of big Hydro-electric schemes and Thermal Power Projects. Many of these projects both in terms of magnitude and complexity of technical problems encountered provided challenging opportunities to these responsible for their execution. In the Fifth Plan, target is to increase the generating capacity by 16.50 million KW (additional). In view of the recent world-wide energy crisis development of power at a faster pace has become a prime need for the country.

Support from the U.G.C. For the establishment of the Centre in 1955, the Government of India agreed to bear the entire recurring expenditure of the Centre and also sanctioned funds for the construction of residences for the academic staff and a hostel for the trainees. Equipment and books

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were procured under the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission Programme and in part from the U.N. Technical Assistance Board.

The Commission at its meeting held on 1st November, 1955 approved a ceiling recurring grant of Rs. 2.56 lakhs p.a. on 100% basis. In December, 1960 the recurring grant was increased to Rs. 3.22 lakhs p.a. for the Third Plan period, on the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. In July, 1966 the Commission agreed to the continuation of payment of the recurring grants for the period upto March, 1971.

A proposal of the Roorkee University for the sanction of additional grant owing to increase in the duration of the postgraduate course from one year to two years was referred to a Review Committee which visited the Roorkee University in July, 1968. The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Review Committee and agreed to provide recurring assistance to the extent of Rs. 5.11 lakhs per annum upto 1970-71 besides other non-recurring grants.

The question of continuing the recurring assistance to the W.R.D.T. Centre beyond 1970-71 was examined by the U.G.C. Standing Committee on Engineering and Technology, keeping in view the content, utility and scientific value of the course. On the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee the Commission agreed to the continuation of payment of Rs. 5.11 lakhs p.a. (later on increased to Rs. 5.20 lakhs) as recurring grant to the W.R.D.T. Centre. The Commission also desired that the question of continuance of grant may be reviewed in 1973-74.

Academic Programmes: The following academic programmes are available for graduate engineers at the Centre:

- (i) (a) 12-month training programme in Water resources Development.
- (b) One-year Post-graduate Diploma Course in Water Resources Development.

Candidates with Master's Degree can also be registered for Ph.D. in Water Resources Development for which necessary facilities are available.

The approved annual intake to students is 50 for the training programme or the Post-graduate diploma course. These students may also continue for the M.E. degree course in the second year.

The sanctioned teaching staff is as under and all the members of staff are in position:

Professor	5
Associate Professors	2
Readers	4

The USAID, UNDP and ECAFE have been providing specialists for short-term lecture assignments and also scholarships to the trainee engineers coming from abroad.

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Observations: Power programmes for future pose a challenging task both in term of technical as well as managerial skills. This is true both of hydro-electric as well as thermal power projects. The sites for hydro-electric project of future would be in more and more difficult locations and their execution would require solution of many problems. Similarly in case of thermal projects we have to think of super stations and ultra high voltage transmission lines. Not only the construction but the operation of such projects is also going to pose problems which have not been faced hitherto. Same is true of major irrigation projects involving large storages/pondages. Since a large chunk of development expenditure is to be in irrigation and power sector, it is necessary that maximum return is ensured by use of latest technical innovations and skills. For this reason, it is necessary that technical personnel who are to execute these programmes are posted with upto-date developments in their fields SO that they are in position to apply modern methods and techniques in their jobs to effect maximum economy. For achievement of this objective, 'in-service' training of engineers and other technical personnel to keep them in constant touch with developments in their fields of specialisation is not only desirable but is inescapable.

It is therefore absolutely necessary that the facilities for advanced training and education in water resources be strengthened further. The W.R.D.T. Centre is a unique institution of its type in Asia and Africa and has been doing commendable service to India and other countries. It has established itself on sound footing during the last eighteen years, and now appears to be well set for taking up additional programmes and research activities.

The Centre has been receiving the necessary grants from the UGC all along and was declared permanent by the Ministry of Education, Government of India in February 1966. It is functioning as an autonomous institution in close collaboration with other departments of the Roorkee University. It has an advisory committee of top engineers from the Centre and different States of India (Appendix-I), which advises the centre regularly on all matters pertaining to its maintenance and development. The Centre works throughout the year, without vacations.

The Committee is happy to note that there has been continuous improvement in the enrichment of trainees, more so in the case of foreign trainees. The total number of trainees has increased successively from 42 in 1970-71 to 53 in 1973-74 and the number of foreign trainees from 1 to 14 during the same period. The countrywise breakup of foreign trainees is given in Appendix II and the statewise breakup of Indian trainees in Appendix III. From 1956 to 1973-74, 510 Indian engineers and 104 foreign engineers have been trained at Postgraduate level at the Centre. In addition 201 engineers have taken the M.E. Course from 1969-70 to 1973-74.

The Committee appreciates the efforts made by the Centre to maintain and improve its standards of education since the visit of the last review committee and feels satisfied with the progress made. The scheme of teaching and the syllabi have been continually reviewed and revised with a view to update them. Two new laboratories, Rock Mechanics and Dam Stress have been set up as suggested by the last committee. New courses in Computer Techniques, Systems Design and Systems

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Techniques in Planning and construction have been introduced.

Research & Extension Services: Trainees have been encouraged to take such topics for their M.E. Dissertation which involve research work. Two scholars have been awarded Ph.D. and two more are registered. Over 50 research papers were published in Indian and foreign journals and 14 monographs written by the staff members of the centre during the last five years. Two short term courses in specialised fields were run during 1972-73 for the benefit of serving engineers, one on Foundation Treatment & Quality Control of concrete and the other on Heavy Construction Equipment. One course was financed by the Central Water & Power Commission and the other was self-supporting. Extension services have been provided to the Beas Sutlej Link Project, U.P. Irrigation Department and the U.P. State Electricity Board.

Recommendations: The Committee recommends that ground-water research may be undertaken at the Centre. To start with, research on various aspects of underground powerhouse and tunnels may be taken up, since in future more and more underground structures are likely to be built due to their inherent safety against seismic forces and aerial attack, as well as long-range economy. It is understood that most of the facilities required for such a work are available at various departments of the university.

The Committee feels that the Centre should take up studies in regard to the effect of man's activities on the ecological balance in nature. There is a definite need for the use of such studies in the perspective planning of water resources.

The Committee recommends that more short-term courses should be conducted by the Centre to help the field organisations. These courses are expected to be self supporting. The Committee would like to recommend the proposal of the Centre to start an extension service in the field of heavy construction so that information pertaining to construction of large projects is widely disseminated, thus helping in the evaluation of better methods, materials, equipment and planning for construction. This programme would include data compilation and analysis, publication and consultancy in the field of heavy construction. The Centre would be advised to charge suitable consultancy fees for the extension services and project works which should not only be self-supporting but should also pay off a portion of the normal expenditure of the Centre.

Grants: (i) Continuing Expenditure on Staff & Maintenance:

The existing ceiling of recurring expenditure on staff and maintenance of the Centre is Rs. 8.20 lakh p.a. This would need revision in the wake of revision of pay scales and dearness allowance of non-teaching staff (already announced by the U.P. Govt.), ad hoc increase of Rs. 100/- p.m. in the salary of all members of teaching staff pending revision of the pay-scales, and increased expenditure on maintenance due to rising prices. The Committee examined these items and recommends a ceiling recurring expenditure of Rs. 7.45 lakh p.a.

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(ii) Consolidation & Development.

The Committee recommends the following additional physical facilities:-

(A) Non-Recurring:

Equipment	Rs. 1.60 lakh
Books & Journals	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Building & Furniture including Model Room	Rs. 2.00 lakh
Residences for three additional teaching staff	Rs. 1.50 lakh
Residences for 50% of non-teaching staff i.e. for 16 members.	Rs. 3.20 lakh
Hostel for officer trainees 21 Suites on account of the increase in the duration of the course.	Rs. 4.00 lakh

Total Non-Recurring Rs. 12.80 lakh

(B) Recurring:

3 Readers (One for systems, one for Electrical and one for Data-Analysis).	Rs. 55,000/- p.a.
2 Research Associates @ Rs. 600/- p.m. consolidated.	Rs. 15,000/- p.a.
Non-teaching staff	Rs. 17,000/- p.a.
<u>Total Recurring</u>	<u>Rs. 87,000/- p.a.</u>

i.e. Rs. 4.35 lakh for five years.

Total NR and R = (i) + (ii)A + (ii) B

= Rs. 54.40 lakhs
for five years.

Sd/-

(K.C. Goyal)
Member (P) & P)

Central Water & Power Commission

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR W.R.D.T.C. AT
UNIVERSITY OF ROORKEE FOR THE PERIOD (1970-1975).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1. Sri S.K. Jain
Chairman
Central Water & Power Commission
Bikaner House
NEW DELHI-22.
2. Sri A.K. Ghosh
Vice-Chairman (Power Wing)
Central Water & Power Commission
Bikaner House, New Delhi-22.
3. Sri M. Venkatesan
Member (Utilisation), C.W. & F.C.
West Block No.2
R.K. Puram, New Delhi-22.
4. The Commissioner (Ganga Basin) &
Jt. Secretary to the Govt. of India
Ministry of Irrigation & Power,
Sharam Shkti Bhavan, New Delhi.
5. Sri Y.K. Murthy
Member (D&R)
Central Water & Power Commission
West Block No.2, R.K. Puram
New Delhi-22.
6. Sri B.V. Deshmukh
Chairman
Bhakra Management Board
No.78, Sector 9-A
Chandigarh.
7. Sri V.D. Sud
Member (Power) Bhakra Management
Board No.38, Sector 9-A
Chandigarh.
8. Sri B.N. Ojha
Member (Thermal) C.W.&P.C, West Block-II
R.K. Puram
New Delhi-22

ANDHRA PRADESH

9. Sri Mir Ahmed Hussain Khan
Chief Engineer for Electricity
(Operation), Andhra Pradesh
Electricity Board
Khatratatabad, Vidyut Soudha
4th Floor, Hyderabad-4.
10. Sri V. Suryanarayana
Chief Engineer (Projects)
(Major Irrig. & General)
Addl. Charge Projects, Irrum
Mangil, Hyderabad-4 (A.P.).

BIHAR

11. Sri K.K. Sahay,
Chief Engineer, Kosi Project
River Valley Projects Dept.
Patna, Bihar.

GUJARAT

12. Sri S.R. Daftry
Technical Member
Gujarat State Elec. Board
Vidya Bhawan, Baroda.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

13. Dr. K.C. Thomas
Tech. Member cum Chief Engineer,
Himachal Pradesh Elec. Bd.
Simla-4.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

14. Sri Gulam Ahmed Ahangar
Chief Engineer, Elec. Deptt.
Jammu & Kashmir Govt.
Srinagar/Jammu.
(J & K)

KERALA

15. Sri K. Bharatan
Chief Engineer, PWD (Project)
Trivandrum.

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MADHYA PRADESH

16. Sri D.S. Sinha
Engineer-in-chief
Irrigation Branch, M.I..
Bhopal.

MADRAS (TAMIL NADU)

17. Chief Engineer
Public Works Deptt. (General)
Madras.
18. Chief Engineer
Tamil Nadu Water Supply &
Drainage Board
Madras.

MAHARASHTRA

19. Sri V.R. Deuskar
Chief Engineer (Civil), Koyna
At & P.O. Koyna Nagar
Distt. Satara (Maharashtra).

MYSORE

20. Sri S.G. Balekundry
Chief Engineer, Irrigation North
Public Works Deptt. P.B. No.22,
Dharwar (Mysore State).
21. Sri H.V. Naraina Rao
Chairman
Mysore State Electricity Board
P.B. No.5324
Bangalore-1.

ORISSA

22. Sri K.C. Gantayat
Chief Engineer (Electricity) &
Technical Member
Orissa State Elec. Board
Bhubaneshwar-7 (Orissa).

PUNJAB

23. Sri Paramjit Singh
Chairman
Punjab State Electricity Board
Patiala (Punjab).

RAJASTHAN

24. Sri H.S. Chowdhary
Chairman & Ex. Officio
Secretary to Govt. of Rajasthan
Canal Project Deptt.
Bhawani Singh Road, Sinchai Bhawan
Jaipur-5 (Rajasthan).

UTTAR PRADESH

25. Sri G.K-R. Varma
Chief Engineer (Hydel) U.P.
State Electricity Board-4
Vikramaditya Marg
Lucknow.
26. Sri N.C. Saxena,
Engineer-in-Chief
Irrigation Deptt. 1
Canal Colony, Lucknow.

LOCAL MEMBERS

27. Dr. Jai Krishna
Vice-Chancellor &
Director
(Chairman).
28. Prof. Prahlad Das,
Professor & Head
(Secretary).

Water Resources Development Training Centre at University of Roorkee, Roorkee

Statement showing number of "Foreign" Trainers Admitted to W.R.D.T.C. Courses

Name of Country	I To V (1956-57 to 1960-61)	VI 61-62	VII 62-63	VIII 63-64	IX 64-65	X 65-66	XI 66-67	XII 67-68	XIII 68-69	XIV 69-70	XV 70-71	XVI 71-72	XVII 72-73	XVIII 73-74	Total
1. Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
2. Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	4	11
3. Burma	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	1	3	10
4. Ceylon	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	6
5. China	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
6. Egypt	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
7. Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
8. Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	6
9. Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10. Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
11. Japan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12. Malaysia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
13. Monrovia (Liberia)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14. Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4
15. Phillipines	9	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	20
16. Pakistan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17. South Korea	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
18. Singapore	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19. Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
20. Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	4
21. Tanzania	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
22. Thailand	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8
23. South Vietnam	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total:	28	4	1	3	10	3	3	2	8	8	13	9	13	14	104

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WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE, AT UNIVERSITY OF ROORKEE, ROORKEE
 STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF "INDIAN TRAINEES" ADMITTED TO WDTTC COURSES

Name of the States	I to V (1956-57 to 60-61)	VI (61-62)	VII (62-63)	VIII (63-64)	IX (64-65)	X (65-66)	XI (66-67)	XII (67-68)	XIII (68-69)	XIV (69-70)	XV (70-71)	XVI (71-72)	XVII (72-73)	XVIII (73-74)	Total	
1. Andhra Pradesh	7	2	21	8	1	3	3	13	3	3	3	1	6	2	5	59
2. Assam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
3. Bengal (West)	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
4. Bihar	5	5	4	2	4	7	-	-	1	1	3	3	14	8	57	
5. C. W. & P. C. (Delhi)	3	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	3	5	4	37	
6. D. V. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
7. Gujarat	-	2	-	1	4	2	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	18	
8. Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	8	
11. Kerala	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	3	1	3	-	2	-	9	
12. Karnataka (Mysore)	12	8	8	13	11	7	6	9	9	10	8	5	1	2	109	
13. Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	4	-	4	28	
14. Maharashtra	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	-	21	
15. Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18. Orissa	4	-	-	2	1	2	3	2	2	5	3	3	2	3	32	
19. Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
20. Rajasthan	1	1	-	1	1	3	3	7	3	5	7	1	8	-	41	
21. Tamil Nadu	9	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	18	
22. Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23. Uttar Pradesh	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	-	3	38	
24. Union Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	58	26	17	37	32	35	41	33	34	45	41	36	36	39	510	

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI

Confidential
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Meeting:

Dated : 18th April, 1974.

Item No. 29 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Panjabi University for starting correspondence courses at the Postgraduate level.

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The University Grants Commission constituted a committee consisting of the following members to assess the proposal of the Panjabi University, Patiala for assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses at postgraduate level in the University during the 5th Plan period:

1. Prof. A.B. Lal,
Chairman,
M.P. Uchcha Shiksha Anudan Ayog,
Bhopal.
2. Prof. Rais Ahmed,
Director,
N.C.E.R.T.,
New Delhi.
3. Dr. G.S. Mansukhani,
Dy. Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

The Committee visited the University on 24th November, 1973. The Committee also reviewed the working of the undergraduate correspondence courses at the University. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I).

The main observations and recommendations made by the Committee with regard to the working of the correspondence courses at undergraduate level are indicated below:-

- (a) Panjabi University introduced the correspondence course undergraduate (P.U.C. and B.A.) level during 1968-69. The Committee noted that the enrolment of students in the correspondence courses was increasing. In 1968-69, the total enrolment was 2253 and during 1973-74 it was 4129. The drop-out rate has also fallen from 35% in 1968-69 to 17% in 1973-74.
- (b) The results of the correspondence course students are better than those of regular students. This is a very happy situation because the cost per correspondence

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At present travelling concessions are not available for this purpose.

The recommendations of the Committee with regard to the proposal for introduction of correspondence course at post-graduate level during the 5th Plan period are indicated below:-

- (1) Assistance be provided to the Panjabi University, Patiala for introducing correspondence courses at postgraduate level in four subjects only viz., English, Panjabi, History and Political Science.
- (2) A total assistance of Rs. 1 lakh only for preparatory work and appointment of one Director in Reader's grade and one Assistant Director in Lecturer's grade in each subject may be provided by adjustment. As undergraduate courses have become self-supporting and there is already a surplus, the amount of Rs. 1 lakh lying unspent with the University may not be got refunded by the Commission but may be diverted from the undergraduate courses to the postgraduate courses and utilised for the organisation of postgraduate courses.
- (3) The Committee was not in favour of the University organising centres for contact work as far as Madras since the running of the regular contact classes and library services etc. at such a distance would raise the cost of instructions per student. The University may concentrate on high quality courses and organise contact programmes in the same state and adjacent states.
- (4) No subject should be started until and unless there is minimum enrolment of 250 students in that subject. The optimum number for each subject should be about 1,000 which could be available in the next 4 or 5 years.

The Vice-Chancellor, Panjabi University has requested that the University be allowed to start correspondence courses at postgraduate level from the next academic session beginning in July, 1974 at least in one subject i.e. Panjabi. He has indicated that there is great public demand and pressure for starting correspondence course at M.A. level in Panjabi and the University Senate has already taken a decision to start this course from July, 1974. The University has a strong faculty in the subject of Punjabi and in view of this, there will be no difficulty to start this course from 74-75. The University has also requested that in case the Commission feels that one year preparatory period is absolutely necessary for starting the Postgraduate courses, University Grants Commission may allow them to start preparatory work in introducing M.A. courses in English,

student is less than the cost per regular student. The university generally despatches a packet of courses every month and the total number of packets despatched every year is 8 for each class. The university conducts personal contact programme in centres which have a large number of students. These contact classes are arranged for 6 to 9 days, depending on the availability of teachers and accommodation. The percentage of students covered under the contact programme has shown a steady increase. The correspondence courses have been able to attract students from all the State of India, and next to Panjab, the largest group of students comes from Tamil Nadu and then from Haryana. The number of women students is about 10%. It appears that correspondence courses are generally self-supporting and the grants of the Commission are generally utilised for incurring capital expenditure on buildings, equipment and library.

- (c) As envisaged in the 5th Plan, 50% of the students would go to regular teaching departments and colleges, 25% would be taken care of by correspondence courses and the remaining 25% would go to morning and evening colleges. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the correspondence courses particularly at the undergraduate level for which there is a great demand.
- (d) The assistance of the Commission would be available for incurring capital expenditure and on improvement of teaching materials. It may be noted that except at the initial stage, many correspondence course departments have surplus budgets. It is recommended that at least 33% of the surplus should be ploughed back every year for the development of correspondence courses, particularly for research in teaching methodology and improving the quality of lessons, strengthening of study centres and providing options in demand.
- (e) The lessons should be scrutinised periodically by external subject experts at least once in three years.
- (f) Scripts of radio-broadcasts should be circulated to all the students offering a particular subject because some of the students may not have listened to the broadcasts. If possible cassettees of broadcast talks may be made available at the study centres.
- (g) Each 'Study Centre' should have qualified part-time counsellors so as to advise the students on the course material and their individual difficulties. The study centre should also be properly equipped with text books and reference material.
- (h) The Railway Board may be approached to provide concession to correspondence courses students for travelling to the study centres and examination centres.

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History and Political Science so that the University may start preparatory work and introduce these courses with effect from the academic session 1975-76. A copy of the letter received from the Panjabi University Patiala is attached (Annexure II).

The Standing Committee on part-time education constituted by the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th March, 1974 felt that the minimum of a year's preparatory work is necessary for starting correspondence courses at the postgraduate level and recommend that the Commission's assistance for this purpose should be available only if the concerned postgraduate department in the university takes responsibility for running the course.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.*

Report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to review the Correspondence Courses at the under-graduate level by the Punjabi University, Patiala and to examine its proposals for starting post-graduate classes in certain subjects.

.....

The Commission appointed a Committee consisting of Professor A.B. Lal and Professor Rais Ahmad to undertake a review of the Correspondence Courses at Punjabi University, Patiala and to examine its proposal for starting postgraduate courses. The Committee visited Patiala on 24th November, 1973 and was assisted by Dr. G.S. Mansukhani, Deputy Secretary (H). The Committee held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor K.S. Narang and the Director of Correspondence Courses, Professor Bakshish Singh and also met members of the staff of the Correspondence Courses. The report of the Committee is placed below. The first part of the report deals with the review of the Correspondence Courses at the under-graduate level now in operation, and the second part deals with its proposal for starting the M.A. courses in certain subjects.

I. Review of under-graduate courses.

The Committee noted that the enrolment of students in the Correspondence Courses was increasing. In 1968-69 the total enrolment was 2253 and during 1973-74 it was 4129. Enrolment figures of the courses year-wise are given in Table-I. The drop out rate has also fallen from 35% in 1968-69 to 17% in 1973-74 as shown in Table-II. (not enclosed).

The Committee noted that 80% of the teaching staff has been confirmed. The total staff in position during 1973-74 was including the Director. The Committee was told that the P.U.C. classes will be wasted away gradually as they are not a part of the university system. Full-time teachers of the directorate undertake the writing of lessons and correction of response sheets as a part of their duty. The number of response-sheets to be corrected by each teacher is 18 per day. There are two house-tests held every year. The contact classes are said to be compulsory but no discredit is given to those who do not attend them. The Committee noted that the Directorate intended to strengthen the study centres by employing local tutors/counsellors for each centre in order to arrange week-end and Sunday classes.

The Committee was told that two new subjects have been introduced in the B.A. course this year.

1. Defence Studies
2. Religious Studies

The Director also informed the Committee that the following optional subjects will be introduced from next year:

1. Secretarial Practice
2. Proof-Reading
3. Book-keeping

The results of the Correspondence Courses students are better than those of regular students. This is a very happy situation because the cost per correspondence-student is less than the cost per regular student as shown in Table-III (not enclosed). The results of the various classes are shown in Table-IV. The university generally despatches a packet of courses every month and the total number of packets despatched every year is 8, for each class. The Directorate sends a certain number of lessons in each subject as indicated in Table VI. The percentage of students sending response-sheets has shown improvement as indicated in Table VII. The university conducts personal contact programme in centres which have a large number of students. These contact classes are arranged from 6 to 9 days depending on the availability of teachers and accommodation. The percentage of students covered under the contact programme has shown a steady increase. The present contact programmes are indicated in Table VIII. The Correspondence Courses have been able to attract students from all the States of India, and next to Panjab comes Tamil Nadu and then Haryana as shown in Table IX. The number of girls students is not very large. It is about 10% as indicated in Table X. The comparative rates of tuition fees charges by different universities for their Correspondence Courses are indicated in Table XI. It appears that Correspondence Courses are generally self-supporting and the grants of the Commission are generally utilised for incurring capital expenditure on buildings, equipment and library. The statement of income and expenditure for the last four years is given in Table XII.

The findings of the Review Committee are as under :

1. As envisaged in the 5th Plan, 50% of the students would go to regular teaching departments and colleges, 25% would be taken care of by Correspondence Courses and the remaining 25% would go to morning and evening colleges. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the Correspondence Courses particularly at the under-graduate level for which there is a great demand.
2. The assistance of the Commission would be available for incurring capital expenditure and on improvement of teaching materials. It may be noted that except at the initial stage, many correspondence course departments have surplus budgets. It is recommended that at least 33% of the surplus should be ploughed back every year for the development of Correspondence Courses particularly for research in teaching methodology and improving the quality of lessons, strengthening of study centre and providing options of courses in demand.
3. The lessons should be scrutinised periodically by external subject experts at least once in three years.
4. Scripts of radio-broadcasts should be circulated to all the students offering a particular subject because some of the students may not have listened to the broadcasts. If possible cassettes of broadcast-talks may be made available at the study centres.
5. Each 'Study centre' should have qualified part-time counsellors so as to advise the students on the course material and their individual difficulties. The study centre should also be properly equipped with text books and reference material.

6. The Railway Board may be approached to provide concessions to Correspondence Courses students for travelling to the study centres and examination centres. At present travelling concessions are not available for this purpose.

Part-II Proposal regarding postgraduate courses through Correspondence to be introduced from the academic session beginning July, 1974.

The Punjabi University, Patiala has got some experience over the last five years for conducting correspondence courses at the undergraduate level. At the moment the university is conducting Pre-university B.A. (Part I, II and III), Gyani and Punjabi Praveshka courses. The university wishes to start M.A. courses in Punjabi, Hindi, English, History and Political Science. These courses will be of two years' duration : the first year for M.A. part I and the second year for M.A. part II, as for regular post-graduate students. The university wishes to provide the following job oriented/inter-disciplinary options also in the M.A. courses.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| English | (a) Journalism
(b) Teaching of English |
| Punjabi | (a) Journalism
(b) Teaching of Punjabi |
| History | (a) Economic History of India
(b) Social History of India
(c) Modern Political Thought |

The directorate wishes to organise examination centres at Delhi, Madras, Chandigarh and Ludhiana. It would organise separate personal contact programmes at Patiala and in the study centres at Jullundur, Ludhiana, Bhatinda and Madras. There should be a minimum of 100 students for setting up a study centre though the optimum number would be about 250 students. It is proposed to arrange personal contact programme for two weeks every year. The Directorate wishes to engage Counsellors at each centre and also one part-time subject teacher who will be available to students who come to him for advice for two days in a week. In addition there will be seminars and discussions groups to be arranged by the counsellors with the help of the local teachers. The Directorate has requested for a mobile library service, but this may be possible only if it can finance it from its surplus. In the meantime, it may avail itself of the government mobile library facilities in order to reach students in far-off towns and villages. The Directorate also proposes to provide postal library service in order to supply books and other reading material to the students by post.

The Directorate proposes to prepare lessons in the form of guidelines, points for study and reference material and to despatch them to students in monthly instalments. The students will be required to submit their assignments to the teachers for evaluation and comments. It is proposed that there will be a minimum of two assignments per paper per year to be submitted by each student. In addition to this, his

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attendance at least for one week of the contact programme would be compulsory. Exhaustive reference material and books would be available to the students at the study centre near his residence. Steps will also be taken to compile the necessary reading material and extracts from relevant books so that the student is supplied with wide reading in the courses of study. The university has proposed a tuition fee of Rs. 350/- per year for the M.A. course which may be paid in two or three instalments. The estimates of income and expenditure are given in Appendix-I.

After discussion with the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Correspondence Courses, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. The university may be permitted to start postgraduate courses in the following subjects from July, 1974:

1. English
2. Punjabi
3. History
4. Political Science

Some faculty members suggested the addition of Economics, Hindi and Urdu. The Committee feels that additional subjects could be introduced at a later stage with the approval of the Commission after gaining some experience in the teaching of the above four subjects.

2. The eligibility conditions for postgraduate students should not be the same as for regular students admitted to the teaching departments or postgraduate colleges. The Correspondence course is meant for students who have little time at their disposal as most of them are employed. This is a kind of second chance being given to persons who could not go for regular studies and who want to improve their qualifications. As such, it may not be necessary to insist on the same eligibility conditions as those for regular students. The Committee recommends that students who have graduated in the pass class may be admitted to the post-graduate courses. The Committee, however, feels that no subject should be started until and unless there is a minimum enrolment of 250 students in that subject. The optimum number for each subject should be about 1,000 which would be available in the next three or four years. The quality of the courses may be reviewed every three years.

3. The Committee agreed that some assistance should be given to the Directorate of Correspondence Courses for making preparation for starting post-graduate courses. The Commission has already released a sum of Rs. 1 lakh to the Directorate for its under-graduate courses. As these courses have proved to be more than self-supporting and there is already a surplus, the Commission has asked for refund of this amount. The Committee recommends that this grant of Rs. 1 lakh may be diverted from under-graduate courses to postgraduate courses and utilised for the organisation of postgraduate courses. The position of finances may be reviewed periodically.

n.t.o.

4. The Committee recommends that for each postgraduate subject there should be an Associate Director in the Reader's scale, assisted by an Assistant Director in the Lecturer's grade. During the next year (M.A. final) an additional lecturer may be provided. The Committee feels that it may not be necessary to have a big staff in the beginning. Wherever necessary, part-time appointments may be made in case of increase in the load of work and some teachers from the teaching departments may be drafted for specific assignments. It may also be advisable to draw on the available talent of retired teachers for certain assignments or for part-time work.

"It was some kind of tension is developing between teachers appointed in the Directorate of Correspondence Courses and their counter-parts in the regular Departments of teaching. The former have a feeling that they have to work harder and ought to be paid more and that their chances of promotion in the academic ladder are fewer; the latter feel that the best scholars to be paid more than teachers in the Directorate". It is felt "that permanent appointment in the Directorate should be as few as possible. Teachers from the Departments of teaching in the University and Colleges should be induced to come on Deputation (with suitable deputation allowances) to the Directorate for 3 or 4 years at the most. This will prevent any kind of feeling of "caste" from developing and it is likely to enrich and profit both streams. In fact it will be advantageous if the present personnel cadre in the Directorate is gradually reduced whenever vacancies occur, until only a small core staff is left in this category".

5. The Committee felt that the subject panels to be arranged for each subject should have a number of outside experts. Lesson-writers should as far as possible be teachers of national standing in the subject. It may also be necessary to conduct a review of the lessons every three years by outside experts to improve the quality of the lessons and reading material.

6. The Committee desired that a review of the Correspondence Courses may be made by the University Grants Commission every three years.

Approved,

Sd/-
A.B. Lal

Results Statistics of various Classes

	<u>1969-70</u>		<u>1970-71</u>		<u>1971-72</u>		<u>1972-73</u>		
	Total No. of Students appeared.	Pass percentage	Total No. of students appeared	Pass percentage	Total No. of students appeared	Pass percentage	Total No. of students appeared	Pass percentage of Correspondence students	Pass percentage of Regular students 1970-71
1. Pre-University	933	53	1370	58	1298	45.3	795	54	35
2. B.A. Part I	357	86.2	723	88	366	88.2	516	60.4	41
3. B.A. Part II	259	86.4	784	88	577	93.4	484	93	61
4. B.A. Part III	122	90.1	286	97	444	94.02	512	94.02	55

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Table V

STUDENTS IN MERIT LIST

Year	Class	Position	Name
1969-70	TLC II	8th	Shri Ved Parkash
1969-70	TDC I	4th	Shri Subhash Chand
1970-71	TDC II	14th	Shri Subash Chand
1970-71	TDC III	12th	Shri Ved Parkash

Table VI

DIRECTORATE OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSES
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY PATIALA

1. DESPATCH OF LESSONS

No. of despatches with dates for	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>
I	25.8.1971	18.8.1972
II	14.9.1971	19.9.1972
III	14.10.1971	18.10.1972
IV	15.11.1971	13.11.1972
V	14.12.1971	18.12.1972
VI	11.1.1972	16.1.1973
VII	15.2.1972	14.2.1973
VIII	6.3.1972	8.3.1973

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DIRECTORATE OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSE
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA.

Table VII (a)

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No. of Lessons planned/sent:

Class #	English		Punjabi		History	Pt.Sc.	Economics	Hindi	Mathematics
<u>Lessons (1970-71)</u>									
P.U.C.	32		28		30	50	33	34	28
B.A. I	Comp. 15	Lit. 24	Comp. 12	Lit. 25	26	64	30	17	28
B.A. II	<u>English</u> 34		<u>Elect.</u> 29	<u>Opt.</u> 9	24	32	29	25	NIL
B.A. III	32		<u>Punjabi</u> 28		38	25	26	21	NIL
<u>1971-72</u>									
P.U.	33		28		30	25	33	35	
B.A. I	Comp. 15	Lit. 25	Comp. 12	Lit. 25	26	32	30	26	
B.A. II	12	20	11	22	25	32	29	17	
B.A. III	<u>English</u> 34		<u>Punjabi</u> 29		40	25	26	21	

DIRECTORATE OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Percentage of Students sending

Response-Sheets

Y E A R

Class	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Pre-University	43.7	57.7	53.2	52.5
B.A. Part I	23.3	49.7	44.8	50.0
B.A. Part II	30.5	49.6	36.8	35.5
B.A. Part III	27.2	47.0	29.7	34.3

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Table VIII

Year	Station	No. of days	No. of students who attended	Percentage of students covered
1968-69	Patiala	8 days	358	26
	Patiala	6 days	225	
1969-70	Patiala	6 days	363	27
	Patiala	6 days	278	
	Chandigarh	3 days	174	
1970-71	Patiala	9 days	268	36
	Patiala	7 days	290	
	Bhatinda	6 days	73	
	Jullundur	6 days	109	
	Delhi	9 days	129	
	Madras	5 days	125	
	Chandigarh	6 days	176	
Sunday Classes	--	215		
1971-72	Patiala	7 days	360	48
	Patiala	6 days	300	
	Bhatinda	6 days	172	
	Jullundur	6 days	92	
	Ludhiana	6 days	125	
	Delhi	6 days	100	
	Madras	6 days	268	
	Chandigarh	6 days	55	
	Sunday Classes		212 +	
PTA & Madras		136		
1972-73	Patiala	6 days	258	40
	Bhatinda	3 days	193	
	Jullundur	6 days	110	
	Ludhiana	6 days	150	
	Madras	6 days	215	
	Chandigarh	6 days	100	
	Sunday Classes		258 +	
Patiala & Madras		152		

Distribution of Students State-wise

1971-72

	Pre-University	B.A. I	B.A. II	B.A. III	Total
Punjab	721	599	746	503	2569
Madras	461	2	1	—	464
Kerala	126	—	1	—	127
Haryana	40	42	64	67	213
Delhi	20	19	19	16	79
H.P.	13	12	34	24	83
Chandigarh	3	13	12	4	32
A.P.	24	—	—	—	24
U.P.	1	2	9	—	12
Mysore	19	—	—	—	19
Maharashtra	—	4	3	—	6
Pondicheri	4	—	—	—	4
Rajasthan	1	1	—	—	2
J & K	—	—	2	1	3
West Bengal	—	2	—	—	2
Unspecified	60	40	35	27	162
	1493	736	925	642	3796

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Table X

Table 1
Distribution of Students by sex.
(Academic Session : 1971-72)

Class	Males		Females		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
1. Pre-Varisty	1048	82	238	18	1286
2. B.A. I	566	93	41	7	597
3. B.A. II	748	95	37	5	735
4. B.A. III	548	97	18	3	566
Total	2900	90	334	10	3234

Table - 3

Distribution of Students by Age.
1971-72

Age Groups	Pre-Varsity		B.A. I		B.A. II		B.A. III		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 20	334	26	165	28	105	13	40	7	644	20
20-25	426	35	268	45	433	55	316	56	1463	45
25-30	265	21	104	17	160	20	142	25	671	21
30 and about	241	18	60	10	87	12	68	12	456	14
Total	1286	100	597	100	785	100	566	100	3234	100

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Table XII

DIRECTORATE OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSES
FUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA

Statement of Income & Expenditure

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
Income	3,98,815	7,56,549	9,93,435	8,02,102
Expenditure	3,23,380	9,26,405	6,84,356	7,22,502
Total Income for 4 years			29,50,901	
Total expenditure for 4 years			26,56,643	
Surplus			2,94,258	
Less U.G.C. grant required to be refunded			1,00,000	
Not surplus			1,94,258	

STATEMENT SHOWING ESTIMATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR
RUNNING POST-GRADUATE CLASSES BY CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE
YEARS 1974-75 AND 1975-76.

Particulars	Grade	1974-75	1975-76
<u>TEACHING STAFF</u>			
1. Associate Directors (One each for Punjabi, History, English and Political Sciences)	700-1250	48,000 (Four)	48,000 (Four)
2. Assistant Directors (One each for all subjects)	400-950	32,000 (Four)	64,000 (Eight)
<u>NON-TEACHING STAFF</u>			
1. Steno 2	225-500	12,000 (Two)	12,000 (Two)
2. Clerks 3	120-250	11,000 (Three)	22,000 (Six)
3. Typist 2	120-250	7,000 (Two)	18,000 (Three)
4. Proof Readers 1	175-300	4,000 (one)	4,000 (one)
5. Copy holders 1	120-250	3,500 (one)	7,500 (Two)
6. Packers 1	75-100	2,500 (one)	5,000 (Two)
7. Library Assistant (1)	225-500	6,000 (One)	6,000 (One)
8. Library Attendant 1	100-160	3,000 (One)	3,000 (One)
<u>STUDY CENTRES--CUM LIBRARY</u>			
i) Counsellor for Study Centres (4) @ Rs. 100/- p.m.		4,800 (Four)	4,800
ii) Part time Librarian (4) @ Rs. 75/- p.m.		3,600 (Four)	3,600
iii) Part time Library attendant (4) @ Rs. 30/- p.m.		1,440 (Four)	1,440
iv) Library Books and Equipment @ Rs. 10,000 for each centre		40,000 (Four)	20,000

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OTHER EXPENSES

(a) Lesson writing @ Rs. 100/- per lesson i.e. Rs. 10,000 per subject	20,000	40,000
(b) Correction of Response sheets @ Rs.5,000 per subject	20,000	40,000
(c) Printing & Stationery	50,000	75,000
(d) Equipment and Furniture	10,000	10,000
(e) Gestener Duplicator	9,000	-
(f) Library books	40,000	40,000
(g) Postage	20,000	40,000
(h) Contingencies	5,000	10,000
(i) Typewriter	3,500	2,000
(j) Advertisements	10,000	10,000
(k) Personal Contact Programme*	10,000	15,000
(l) Compilation of Reading material (Royalty, cost of production etc.)	10,000	20,000
(m) Tape recorders and cassettes	20,000(NR)	-

Total Expenditure	3,97,340	5,13,840

	Total Rs. 9,11,180	

INCOME

Tuition fee 250 students in Part I in each subject
@ Rs. 350/- per year (for 1975-76 and onward, 250
students in Part I and 250 students in Part II
in each subject

Part I	3,50,000	3,50,000
Part II	-	3,50,000

TOTAL :	3,50,000	7,00,000

	Total: 10,50,000	

Surplus :	1,38,820	

* This includes expenditure on part-time staff.

p.t.o.

A copy of the D.O. No.826/UC dated 27/28 March, 1974, received from the Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala, addressed to Dr. George Jacob, Chairman, U.G.C., New Delhi.

My dear Dr. George Jacob,

It is now more than five years ago that we had submitted a proposal to the U.G.C. for post-graduate correspondence courses but we have not got the clearance so far. The University Grants Commission Visiting Committee while examining our proposal in November, 1973, I understand, had recommended that we should be allowed to start post-graduate correspondence courses in four subjects viz. Punjabi, English, Political Science and History.

We expected that the Commission would give us clearance soon after the submission of the report of the Visiting Committee but I now learn that the U.G.C. Standing Committee on Part-time and own Time Education has recommended that the Universities starting post-graduate correspondence courses should put in atleast one year of preparatory work.

In this connection, I would like to emphasize that our Directorate of correspondence Courses has been operating at the undergraduate level for about 6 years now and is well equipped and ready for the take off stage. It would, therefore, not be difficult for us to start the postgraduate correspondence courses from the next academic session beginning in July, 1974. We would not like to by-pass the U.G.C. as some universities have done, but at the same time. I cannot ignore the statutory obligations of my University for the development of Punjabi Language, and the public demand and pressure for starting M.A. Punjabi Correspondence Course.

The University Senate has also taken a decision that we must start M.A. Punjabi Correspondence Course from the next academic session commencing in July, 1974. Since no other University is doing M.A. Punjabi Course by correspondence at present, it would fulfil a genuine public demand in Punjab as well as Punjabis living in other states of India who are keen to acquire higher qualifications in Punjabi.

I may also point out that we have strong Facility in the subject of Punjabi catering from M.A. and Honours course in Punjabi. It will therefore, be possible for us to complete the preparatory work during the five months that we still have on our hands before the commencement of the next academic session. I would, therefore, request you to kindly allow us to start M.A. Punjabi Correspondence Course in anticipation of the decision of the Commission. I can assure you that we will comply with the norms and conditions laid down by the Commission for M.A. Correspondence Course.

p.t.o.

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As regards other subjects, I would appreciate if the Commission could give us clearance for these also because there is great pressure and demand from students who have already graduated from our Directorate of Correspondence Course. However, should you think that one year preparatory period is absolutely necessary, we may be given immediate clearance for starting the preparatory work for M.A. in English, History, and Political Science so that we may have the specified time for completing the preparatory work so as to enable us to start the courses with effect from the admission of 1975.

I am sure you will be kind enough to place this matter before the Commission at its next meeting and get us clearance for starting M.A. (Punjabi) through Correspondence with effect from 1974 admission and in the remaining subjects with effect from 1975-admission.

With kindest regards,

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI

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Meeting :

Dated : 18th April, 1974.

Item: .30: To consider a proposal of Central Institute of English and foreign Languages, Hyderabad for financial assistance for organising an intensive practical training in Phonetics and Spoken English for correspondence course students.

Director, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad has sent a proposal for holding a 15-day programme of intensive practical training in Phonetics and Spoken English Practice Teaching and demonstration lessons from 15th May to 31st May, 1974. This programme would be a part of the first correspondence course of one year's duration for college/university teachers, leading to a post-graduate certificate course in the teaching of English. The course started by the Institute in March, 1973. The Institute has indicated that only the proposed contact programme would be confined to only 75 of 138 candidates who have fulfilled all the requirements of the course.

The training will be held at three places viz., Hyderabad, Madras and Chandigarh. An expenditure of Rs. 18,100 is likely to be incurred in the organisation of this programme. An amount of Rs. 16,000/- is proposed to be spent on meeting expenses on travel and boarding and lodging of the participants. An expenditure of Rs. 2,200/- is likely to be incurred on meeting travel expenses of two staff members. A copy of the letter received from Dr. Ramesh Mohan is attached (Annexure)

The U.G.C. is not providing at present any financial assistance to the Institute for running the correspondence course.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Copy of letter No. CIEFL/PA/82/1924/8867 dated the 27th March, 1974, from the Director, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad addressed to The Chairman, University Grants Commission.

This Institute offers a Correspondence Course of one year's duration for colleges/university teachers, leading to a Post-graduate Certificate in the Teaching of English. A brief report of this Correspondence Course is enclosed (Appendix).

The first Correspondence Course, started in March, 1973 with 138 candidates will end on 31st May, 1974. Out of these, about 75 who have finished all their lessons are being permitted to take the final examination at the end of May, 1974. (The remaining candidates have not been allowed by us to take the examination this May since they have not completed all the 20 lessons. They will be taking the examination next year).

The Institute is arranging for them a 15-day programme of intensive practical training in Phonetics and Spoken English, Practice Teaching and demonstration lessons from 15th May to 31st May, 1974 at 3 centres: Hyderabad, Madras and Chandigarh. This training will be given by the members of the Institute staff who will be deputed for this purpose to these centres. Actually we originally planned to have 8 centres with a view to making it easy for the participants to reach their centres with the minimum possible effort and expense, but owing to the fact that there were very few candidates choosing centres such as Calcutta, Bangalore, Delhi, Coimbatore and Trivandrum, and also because of organisational difficulties in arranging for training at many centres, we decided only on 3 centres for this batch of candidates. This means that some of the participants have to travel long distances to reach the three centres where practical training will be given.

The candidates doing the Correspondence Course pay a fee of Rs. 300/- for the Course, out of which we meet the running expenditure of the Correspondence Course Unit, including salaries of staff etc. But we cannot provide for the expenses in connection with the travel of the candidates to these training Centres and their maintenance there. Some of these candidates have now requested us for financial assistance towards their travel to their respective training centres and for their maintenance there for 15 days, for which we have no provision.

The UGC Advisory Committee on Summer Institutes in English which met here, has already recommended that the Correspondence Courses run by CIEFL should be linked with the Summer Institute Programme, that is, one or two Summer Institutes sponsored by the UGC should be held for intensive practical training to those who take the Correspondence Course. But since it is too late to incorporate the proposed practical training programme referred to above in the programme of the Summer Institutes sanctioned by the UGC for this year, I would request that some assistance from the UGC may separately be provided to the teachers who will undergo the 15-day practical training as part of the Correspondence Course at the three centres mentioned above.

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Of the 75 candidates who will be attending the 15-day training course at the three centres mentioned above, about 60 will be from outstation and will need assistance for their travel to the centres.

I give below an estimate of the financial assistance required from the UGC in this connection:-

Total number of participants who will undergo practical training at the three centres	75	
Boarding and lodging charges for 15 local participants @ Rs. 4/- per participant per day for 15 days		Rs. 900-00
Travel expenses for 60 outstation candidates (60x Rs.100)		6000-00
Boarding and lodging charges for 60 outstation candidates for 15 days @ Rs.10/- per candidate per day (60x10x15)		9000-00
Airfare and incidental charges to the 2 staff members, one to Chandigarh & one to Madras and D.A. as per Govt. of India rules since non honorarium is being paid to them		2200-00
Total		<u>18100-00</u>

Please find enclosed a detailed list of candidates taking the examination this May.

I hope that it will be possible for the UGC to provide assistance for this programme.

With kind regards,

Sd/- Ramesh Mohan

APPENDIX

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES
HYDERABAD -500007

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

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A BRIEF REPORT

The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, has, during the past years, organised a variety of course, short as well as long term, designed to improve the professional competence of English teachers at various levels. In order to widen the scope of such training, to include a much larger section of the teaching profession, the Institute now offers a specialized and advanced Correspondence Course leading to a Post-graduate Certificate in the Teaching of English. The duration of the Course is one year and those with an M.A. Degree in English and are currently engaged in teaching English are eligible.

Instruction is given in 5 subjects. These are:

1. Phonetics and Spoken English
2. Methods and Materials
3. Perspectives on Language for Teachers of English
4. Modern English Grammar and Usage
5. Interpretation of Literature & Advanced Rhetoric

Practice Teaching and Final Examination

Only on completion of the assignments in all 20 lessons will the participants be allowed to participate in the practice teaching and to take the final examination. The Institute will normally hold these once a year during the month of April or May at Centres which are convenient to most of the participants. For purposes of practice teaching, practical training in the use of the language laboratory and audio-visual equipment and the final examination, a participant will spend 15 days at a centre. The final examination will take place immediately after the practical training.

There are at the moment 2 batches of participants taking the course for the first batch started in January, 1973 and for the second batch in September 1973.

Correspondence Course - Batch I

The correspondence course for the first batch commenced in January, 1973. The total participants are 138. The number of participants

(contd..P-2)

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in each State is given below:

Andhra Pradesh	16
Delhi	18
Gujarat	4
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	2
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Karnataka	7
Kerala	11
Madhya Pradesh	4
Manipur	4
Maharashtra	10
Orissa	3
Punjab	7
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	35
Uttar Pradesh	5
West Bengal	7

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The Practice Teaching/Final Examination for the I batch of students is scheduled to take place at Hyderabad, Madras and Chandigarh between 15.5.74 and 31.5.74 (both days inclusive).

CIEFL - Correspondence Courses Unit

List of candidates - Batch I - doing the practice
teaching/final examination 15-31 May 1974

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(List as on 27/3/74)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Roll No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of work</u>	<u>Centre</u>
1.	3	Mrs. Indira Reddy	Chittoor	Hyderabad
2.	6	Mrs. K. Mehta	Secunderabad	"
3.	11	Mr. Prabhakara Rao	Vizag	"
4.	13	Mrs. Rama Devi	"	"
5.	14	Mr. Ranga Rao	Guntur	"
6.	19	Mr. Venkataramaiah	Srikakulam	"
7.	42	Mr. Kannayalal	Rajkot	"
8.	44	Mr. A.M. Menon	"	"
9.	45	Mr. M.H. Vaishnav	Amreli	"
10.	56	Mr. Thirumaleshwara Bhat	Kasaragod	"
11.	70	Mr. T. Verghese	Tiruvalla	"
12.	81	Mr. P. George Mathew	Poona	"
13.	86	Mr. K.L. Vinayak	Sholapur	"
14.	93	Mrs. Sawant Rohini	Bombay	"
15.	97	Capt. M.S.G. Kutty	Secunderabad	"
16.	137	Mrs. K.S. Ganapathi	Coimbatore	"
17.	140	Mr. Janaradhanan	Nagercoil	"
18.	151	Mr. P.R. Narasimhan	Madurai	"
19.	162	Mrs. S. Natarajan	Sivakasi	"
20.	166	Miss Sheela Subramanian	Rajapalayam	"
21.	186	Mr. K. Rahman Khan	Bhopal	"
22.	104	Mr. B. Sreenivasamurthy	Bangalore	"
23.	85	Mrs. Kamala Subramanian	Bombay	"
24.	106	Mrs. Esha Dey	Bhubaneshwar	"
25.	134	Mr. Balagangadharan	Ottapalam	"

1.	24	Miss Sudeshan Arora	Delhi	Chandigarh
2.	27	Mr. S.B. Gupta	"	"
3.	29	Mr. Kuriakose Vari	"	"
4.	31	Miss Maya Kapoor	"	"
5.	51	Miss Sudesh Grover	"	"
6.	53	Mr. M.P. Jain	Solan	"
7.	73	Mrs. Asha Kamal	Gwalior	"
8.	112	Miss J.K. Ahuja	Patiala	"
9.	118	Mr. Roshanlal Saini	Chandigarh	"
10.	119	Miss Santosh Sood	Ludhiana	"
11.	122	Mr. Anil Pathak	Jodhpur	"
12.	177	Dr. R.L. Varshney	Haridwar	"
13.	120	Mr. Satya Pal	Punjab	"
14.	174	Dr. M.N. Sharma	Meerut	"
15.	125	Mr. Khazan Singh	Bhilwara	"
16.	35	Mrs. S. Mazumdar	Delhi	"
17.	39	Mrs. Rattan Jeet Lamba	"	"
18.	38	Mr. U. Ramdas Rao	"	"
19.	171	Mr. Balkrishna Verma	Dehradun	"

p.t.o.....

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1.	67	Mr. Sankaran Nair	Trichur	Madras
2.	101	Mrs. P. Padmanabhan	Kharagpur	"
3.	130	Mr. D. Albert	Tuticorin	"
4.	135	Capt. H.S. Donald	Tanjavur	"
5.	138	Mr. T.K. Ganapathy	Coimbatore	"
6.	144	Mr. D. Krishnaraj	"	"
7.	147	Mr. K. Murugesan	Madurai	"
8.	148	Mr. K.R. Muthuraman	"	"
9.	150	Mr. M. Markandan	Tirunelvelly	"
10.	152	Mr. S. Nagaraja Pillai	Nagercoil	"
11.	153	Mr. G. Natanam	Chidambaram	"
12.	154	Mr. P. Prabhakaran Nair	Ponneri	"
13.	161	Mr. H.D. Stanley	Vellore	"
14.	165	Mr. Simon Jeyamani	Sivakasi	"
15.	30	Miss Lalitha Unny	Delhi	"
16.	59	Miss T.C. Kumari	Trichur	"
17.	141	Mrs. A. Kamalam	Palni	"
18.	72	Mr. P.S. Vijaya Raghvan	Kadakavur	"
19.	129	Mr. J. Anthony Pitchai	Tuticorin	"

NOTE: There are 63 candidates in this list. Some 12 more are expected to finish the Course before 15th May, 1974 and therefore will be eligible to attend the practice teaching/final examination session.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

Date 18th April, 1974.

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Item No. 31 To receive a note on the revision of scales of pay of the Library staff and non-academic staff in Universities.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 30th April 1973 received the report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges on 'Teachers'. The recommendations of the Commission with regard to the scales of pay were communicated to the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare. The scales of pay agreed to by the Government of India are the same as recommended by the UGC. The statement made by the Minister of Education, Social Welfare & Culture, on March 29, 1974 in the Lok Sabha regarding revision of pay scales of university and college teachers is being placed before the Commission vide Item No. 26.

The Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges in its report on 'Teachers' did not make any recommendations regarding the revision of scales of pay of library and other staff in the libraries and physical instructors in universities and colleges and suggested that these may be considered along with the revision of the scales of pay of non-teaching staff. The Commission has set up two Groups which are looking into the question of revision of scales of pay of the library staff and directors/instructors of physical education. The reports of the Groups are expected shortly. With regard to the non-academic staff in universities and colleges, the Commission's responsibility is in respect of the Central Universities. The revision of scales of pay of the non-academic staff in the State Universities is the responsibility of the University/State Government concerned. So far as Central Universities are concerned, the Commission has already appointed two Committees - one to deal with Class IV and Ministerial staff and the other for technical and laboratory staff. The Commission has already recommended revised scales of pay for some posts in Class IV and Ministerial cadres in the light of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission to the Government of India for their concurrence. The question of revision of scales of pay of the technical and laboratory staff in the Central Universities is under active consideration of the committee.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

Meeting:

Dated: 18th April, 1974

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Item No. 32: To receive the proceedings of the first meeting of the Standing Committee on Development of Postgraduate Studies in Colleges.

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The first meeting of the Standing Committee on Development of Postgraduate Studies in Colleges was held in the UGC office on 13 March 1974 to consider the Commission's policy and pattern of assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in the colleges during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. A copy of the proceedings of this meeting is enclosed Annexure. A summary of the principal recommendations and observations of the Committee is given below:-

1. At present most of the postgraduate colleges are substandard, and do not have adequate libraries and laboratories or adequately qualified staff. The Committee was concerned about this situation and recommends that
 - a. it would be desirable to have specific academic norms laid down by the UGC for the guidance of the Universities for granting affiliation and recognition to colleges for postgraduate teaching
 - b. subject panels may be requested to prepare such norms.
 - c. the UGC may adopt a selective approach in supporting PG courses in colleges; in particular, the norms to be established may be applied by the Commission for determining the eligibility of a postgraduate department in a college to receive assistance from UGC.
 - d. the universities may also be requested to use these norms while recognizing postgraduate departments in colleges and while recommending the proposals of such departments for the Commission's assistance.
 - e. In the meantime, the Universities should be requested by the Commission not to grant affiliation or recognition to any postgraduate department in a college in 1974-75 without reference to the norms to be framed by the Commission.
 - f. Until the norms are framed, the Commission's assistance to postgraduate departments in colleges may be continued only in respect of those few colleges which can be considered outstanding by any acceptable criteria.
2. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Education Commission (1964-66) that "Postgraduate education and research work should ordinarily be organised in the universities or in university 'centres', where a good

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programme can be developed cooperatively by a group of local colleges". It felt that the University has a crucial role to play in the maintenance and improvement of higher standards. For this, the University has naturally to provide leadership through its various teaching departments - leadership in stimulating co-operative and co-ordinated PG teaching in the appointment of well-qualified teachers, in the establishment of properly equipped libraries and laboratories, etc.

- a. In those states where the number of colleges with postgraduate departments is quite large, it would be necessary for the Universities/State to undertake a survey of the existing postgraduate colleges and review their working before new colleges or new college departments for postgraduate education are allowed to be opened.
 - b. Postgraduate departments in the Universities, which undertake to improve the quality of postgraduate education in the colleges, may be suitably supported by the Commission.
3. It would be desirable to prepare district-wise perspective plans for PG education. In a district where there are more than 4 or 5 colleges, it would be advisable to set up an academic centre. The relationship of such a centre with the University and its concerned departments and with the colleges selected for co-operative teaching, and the courses to be offered in relations to regional and national needs, will have to be worked out by an Expert Committee. Such district-wise planning implies a flexibility in the functioning of a University, in particular an autonomy for a college or a cluster of colleges to organise diversified programmes.
 4. The Committee recommends that PG colleges be assisted by UGC on a selective basis, for the appointment of qualified teaching staff. A suggestion was made to create supernumerary positions for Ph.D's (or equivalent). It was recognised that the Fellowship Committee's recommendation to place post-doctoral fellows at post-graduate colleges will also help in strengthening the staff in these colleges.
 5. The Committee recommends an intensified programme for the improvement of the professional competence of the existing teachers - in-service training, M.Phil programme, one year Q.I.P. etc.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(D-5)

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Minutes of the first meeting of the Standing Committee on Development of Postgraduate Studies in Colleges held in U.G.C. Office on 13th March, 1974.

The first meeting of the Standing Committee on Development of Postgraduate Studies in Colleges was held in the UGC Office on 13th March, 1974 to consider the Commission's policy and pattern of assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in the colleges during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The following were present:-

1. Dr. George Jacob
Chairman, UGC.
2. Professor Satish Chandra
Vice-Chairman, UGC.
3. Professor Rais Ahmed
Member, UGC.
4. Professor B.M. Udgaonkar,
Member, UGC.
5. Professor M.R. Bhiday,
Poona University.
6. Dr. D.D. Pant
Allahabad University.
7. Professor N.N. Siddhanta
Gauhati University.
8. Professor C.D. Narasimhaih
Mysore University
9. Dr. Chaudran D.S.Devanesan
Vice-Chancellor
North Eastern Hill Univ.
10. Professor J.B. Sandil
Vice-Chancellor
Saurashtra University.
11. Professor V.A. Sukumaran
Nair, Kerala University.
12. Sri R.K. Chabra,
Secretary, UGC.
13. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan
Additional Secretary, UGC.
14. Dr. J.N. Kaul,
Joint Secretary, UGC.
15. Sri. I.C. Menon
Deputy Secretary, UGC.
16. Dr. T.N. Hajela,
Education Officer, UGC.
17. Sri A.G. Deshmukh,
Education Officer, UGC.

The Committee consider the various issues raised in the note prepared by the UGC office. The record of the discussion and the observations of the Committee follow:

The Committee considered the question of the quality of postgraduate education in the country in all its aspects. It was felt that during recent years standard of postgraduate education had gone down considerably, especially, in the affiliated colleges. The Committee felt that while some expansion of postgraduate education was inevitable and also necessary, it would have to be necessarily need-based. Keeping in view the democratic set up of the country and the social aspirations of the people, the Committee felt that the expansion of the education at the postgraduate level cannot be restricted but efforts will have to be made to ensure that with the expansion of postgraduate education the quality of output does not deteriorate and sub-standard postgraduate departments are not established. Expansion of postgraduate education can take place at three levels viz. university teaching

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departments, university maintained postgraduate centres and affiliated colleges. Generally speaking, the university teaching departments have better facilities and a research atmosphere and so it would be economical as well as advisable to increase the intake capacity of these departments. The same holds good and should hold good in respect of postgraduate centres set up by the universities with the Commission's assistance. At present these centres are the extensions of the parent postgraduate departments and in time and with further assistance from the Commission they should attract more students especially to new courses related to local, regional and national needs. The weakest link in this chain, however, are the postgraduate departments in the affiliated colleges. It has been found that most of these colleges are sub-standard and have inadequate libraries and laboratories and inadequately qualified teaching staff. Although it would not be possible to raise the standard of all such colleges in a short span of time, it is necessary to provide the better ones among them assistance for the appointment of qualified teaching staff, for the improvement of professional competence of existing teachers and for additional inputs in the form of laboratory equipment, workshop facilities, library books and journals etc. etc. In this connection it was agreed that a well thought-out plan for the improvement of professional competence of the existing teachers like in-service training, M.Phil. courses a one-year R.P. Programme etc. may be introduced. The Committee endorsed the recommendation made by the Education Commission (1964-66) that "Post-graduate education and research work should ordinarily be organised in the universities or in university 'centres', where a good programme can be developed cooperatively by a group of local colleges".

It may also be necessary to divert a substantial part of the increasing number of postgraduate students from formal to informal education i.e. to correspondence courses or evening classes. This can be done at present only in courses based on the Humanities and Social Sciences. In the field of science education, one year postgraduate diploma courses could be started in particular branches where knowledge can easily be linked with industry.

The Committee felt that postgraduate courses should not be uniform all over the country or even in all colleges within a particular university. Thus, postgraduate education will have to be diversified and the kind of diversification required to be introduced will depend on the education demands of the area concerned. Diversification will however be possible only if colleges have autonomy, and Postgraduate centres also have an autonomy vis-a-vis the main universities departments.

For a more effective utilisation of the existing resources, it would be necessary if specific norms laid down by the UGC for the guidance of the universities for granting affiliation and recognition to colleges for starting postgraduate teaching. In those states where the number of colleges with postgraduate departments is quite large, it would be necessary to undertake a survey of the existing colleges and review their working before new colleges or new departments for postgraduate education are allowed to be opened. No new postgraduate colleges should be allowed until this survey is completed in a district, where there are more than 4 or 5 colleges. The relationship of such a centre with the university, its concerned departments and with the colleges selected for co-operative teaching and the courses to be offered may be worked out as a perspective plan by an expert committee.

The role that a university should play in the development of postgraduate education was discussed in some detail. A university occupies a pivotal position in the entire set up of higher education in the area concerned and has a crucial role to play in the maintenance and improvement of standards of higher education. The university has naturally to provide leadership to the colleges through its various teaching departments. The leadership of the university department will be required in stimulating co-operative and coordinated postgraduate teaching in the appointment of well-qualified teachers, establishment of properly equipped libraries and laboratories and above all in identifying courses and their contents which will have some relationship with regional and national needs on the one hand and with high academic standards on the other. Postgraduate departments in the universities, which undertake to improve the quality of postgraduate education in the colleges, may be suitably supported by the Commission.

The University Grants Commission may adopt a selective approach in supporting postgraduate courses in the colleges. The colleges which have done outstandingly well in this field should be provided all necessary assistance to development their postgraduate departments to the same level as is available in the universities. In-deed their distinctive character should be safeguarded and strengthened and they should be given adequate autonomy to plan their own development. Utmost caution will have to be exercised in supporting postgraduate colleges where standards are no good and in which amelioration of the situation is not very possible in the near future. Assistance of the UGC should be made available only after norms prescribed by the universities and also by the UGC have been met by the colleges. It was suggested that the subject panels set up by the Commission may be requested to prepare norms for the recognition of postgraduate colleges for U.G.C. assistance. These norms may be applied by the Commission in determining the eligibility of a postgraduate department in a college to receive its assistance. The universities may also be requested to use these norms while recognising postgraduate departments in the colleges and in recommending the proposals of such departments for the Commission's assistance. The universities should be requested not to grant affiliation or recognition to any postgraduate department in a college in 1974-75 without reference to the norms to be framed by the Commission.

The Commission's assistance to postgraduate departments in the colleges may continue for the present only in respect of these few colleges which can be considered outstanding by any acceptable criteria. Assistance to such colleges may be for same purposes and on the same sharing basis as in the postgraduate departments in the universities, and postgraduate centres.

The Committee recommended that scales of pay of teachers should not be linked up with the level at which they are teaching. The present situation creates anomalies and unacademic competition for opportunities of teaching at the postgraduate level, and for opening were substandard postgraduate departments in colleges.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI

Confidential
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Meeting :
Dated : 18th April, 1974

Item No:- 33 To consider the recommendation of the Panel of Scientists and the science Research Council regarding research projects to be supported during V Plan.

In July, 1973, the University Grants Commission invited research projects from the universities to be undertaken by their faculty members in different disciplines in concerned university departments. The universities, in this connection were requested to sponsor suitable projects involving expenditure ranging from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- per annum to meet essential items of recurring and non-recurring expenditure (excluding construction of laboratories, purchase of sophisticated scientific equipment).

A total number of about 200 research projects in various subjects were received from various universities for consideration by the Commission. Each project was referred to two subject specialists for evaluation from the point of view of its suitability for financial support by the Commission. The research projects evaluated by subject specialist were further considered by the concerned Panel of Scientist at its meeting held on 18-20th March, 1974 and subsequently recommended by the Science Research Council for financial support from University Grants Commission.

The number of proposals recommended, subjectwise and expenditure involved is given below. Details are given in Annexure-I (enclosed).

<u>No. of proposals recommended.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Amount</u>
11	Physics	Rs. 2,69,100/-
18	Chemistry	Rs. 4,52,600/-
16	Bio-chemistry	Rs. 2,08,800/-
1	Botany	Rs. 64,500/-
2	Zoology	Rs. 1,44,600/-
1	Geography-Meteorology	Rs. 19,500/-
1	Geology	Rs. 6,500/-
Total	<u>40</u>	<u>Rs. 11,65,600/-</u>

The recommendation of the Mathematics Panel pertaining to support for Research is awaited.

The number of projects considered but not recommended for support is 20. Other proposals are under consideration of the different Science panels.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.S.(S)/Addl. Secretary

University	Name of Principal Investigator & Co-Investigator	Title of the project	Duration	Amount recommended
2	3	4	5	6
1. Aligarh Muslim University.	Prof. Rais Ahmed & Dr. R.S. Yadav	i) Setting up of Moduli of Neutron Monitor. ii) To collect the data of cosmic ray intensity and iii) To set up a cubical meson telescope at Aligarh.	3 yrs	Rs. 20,000/- for equipment (project is also to be referred to experts)
2. Calcutta University	Prof. M.De & Dr. S.P. Basu.	Utilisation of optical techniques for studies on heat transfer	2 yrs	Rs. 12,600/- Rs. 9,600/- 1 Research Fellow@Rs.400/-p.m. (Rs.3,000/- Equipment)
3. -do-	Prof. N.N. Dasgupta	Bio-physical studies on the structure of DNA replication complex.	3 yrs	Rs. 73,800/-
4. Indore University	Dr. R.G. Arikhindi & Dr. J.S. Akhyankar	Study of Dielectric properties of certain complexes and of organic semi-conductors followed by transition metals.	3 yrs.	Rs. 17,500/-
5. Karnatak University	Prof. N. Umakantha	Polarisation effects on the energy loss of electrons.	2 yrs.	Rs. 22,000/-
6. Poona University	Dr. K. Sathianadan & Dr. A.D. Tillu	Fabrication of He-Ne-CO ₂ & Ar gas lasers and parameter measurement.	1 yr.	Rs. 20,000/- (including 1 J.R.F @ Rs.300/-p.m.)
7. Rajasthan University	Prof. B.L. Saraf & Dr. V.S. Shishodia	Study of electron Momentum Distribution & defects in materials using position Annihilation Technique.	3 yrs.	Rs. 20,000/-
8. Udaipur University	Prof. J. Varma	Mossbauer Effect Measurement of Crystalline Fields.	3 yrs	Rs. 15,000/- (Equipment & for 1 yr. Contingencies)

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2	3	4	5	6
9. Utkal University	Prof. B.B. Deo	Problems of Quantum Electrodynamics.	5-7 yrs.	Rs. 10,000/- for one year
10. Sri Venkateswara University	Dr. P. Jayaram Reddy.	Semiconducting films: Transport and optical studies	2 yrs.	Rs. 33,400/-
11. Visva Bharti	Prof. S.N. Biswas	Application of Statistical Mechanics to Non-linear Ecological Models of Interacting species.	3 yrs.	Rs. 24,800/-
12. Allahabad University	Dr. S.P. Mushran	Kinetics and Mechanism of Oxidation of Sugars by some less familiar Oxidant	3 yrs	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- p.a contingencies).
13. Allahabad University	Dr. Arun K. Dey	Metal Chelate Formation Involving Carcinogenic, Anticancer & Antitubercular compounds.	3 yrs	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- p.a contingencies)
14. Banaras Hindu University	Dr. O.P. Malhotra	Studies on Transient Enzyme Substrate Covalent Intermediates	3 yrs	Rs. 46,600/- (2 Junior Research Fellow Equipment: Rs. 10,000/- and Contingencies Rs. 5,000/- p.a)
15. Bombay University	Dr. A. Syamal	Studies on metal complexes of biologically active Polydentate ligands.	3 yrs	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- p.a contingencies)
16. Calicut University	Dr. G.P. Savariar	Liquid ion exchangers for the Separation of various constituent elements of the Beach sands of Kerala.	3 yrs	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- P.A. contingencies).

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2	3	4	5	6
17. Delhi University	Prof. R.P. Singh	The Chemistry of some Metal Chelate compounds.	3 yrs.	Rs. 33,600/- (2 Junior Research Fellows and Rs. 4,000/- P.A. for contingencies)
18. Gorakhpur University	Prof. R.P. Restogi	Thermodynamics of dissipative structure and other related far from equilibrium phenomans	3-4 yrs.	Rs. 68,600/- for 3 years (2 Junior Research Fellows- Equipment Rs. 35,000/- and Rs. 4,000/- contingencies).
19. Himachal Pradesh University	Prof. A.C. Jain	Constitutional and synthetic studies on Organic Natural compounds.	3 yrs.	Rs. 22,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 4,000/- P.A. for Contingencies) * Recommended for implementation of the project "Synthesis of Plant Products".
20. Jadavpur University	Prof. R.V. Gopala Rao	Equilibrium and Non Equilibrium Properties of Liquids and solutions.	2-3 yrs	Rs. 11,200/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- P.A. for Contingencies).
21. Kurukshetra University	Dr. P.P. Gardhi	Light-initiated Reactions; Studies on some Optically active compounds	3 yrs.	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- p.a. for Contingencies)
22. Kurukshetra University	Dr. V. Yatiranjan	Studies in the Chemistry of Lower Oxidation States of	3 yrs	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- p.a. for Contingencies)
23. Madras University	Prof. S. Swaminathan	Molecular Rearrangements	3 yrs.	Rs. 43,800/- (1 Senior Research Fellow & 1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 5,000/- P.A. for contingencies).

2	3	4	5	6
24. Nagpur University	Dr. M.N. Ray	Mechanism of thermal decomposition of inorganic salts.	1 yr.	Rs. 2,000/- (Contingencies)
25. Nagpur University	Dr. K.N. Munshi	Studies in Co-ordination Chemistry of some rare elements	1 yr.	Rs. 2,000/- (Salts of rare elements).
26. Rajasthan University	Prof. Krishna C. Joshi	Some aspects of the Chemistry of Organo-Fluorine Compounds.	3 yrs	Rs. 43,800/- for 3 years (1 Senior Research Fellow & 1 Junior Research Fellow & Rs. 5,000/- p.a. for contingencies)
27. Sambalpur University	Prof. S. Pani	Reaction of Transition metal complexes of Hydroxy polybasic acids with Uni and Polydentate ligands.	3 years	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- P.A. for contingencies)
28. Utkal University	Prof. S.R. Mohanty	Annealing and thermal decomposition behaviour of irradiated solid substances	3 yrs.	Rs. 43,800/- for 3 years (1 Junior Research Fellow & 1 Senior Research Fellow & Rs. 5,000/- p.a. for contingencies. * The Investigator may be asked to submit detailed justification for the purchase of equipment.
29. Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani.	Dr. K.I. Srivastava	Studies on the 'Preparation and Industrial applications of Molybdenum complexes and its mixed oxide catalysts.'	3 yrs.	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- P.A. for contingencies)
30. Banaras Hindu University	Dr. Maharan Chakravorty	Molecular Biology of Host Virus relationship.	3 yrs.	Rs. 43,000/- for 3 years. (1 Senior Research Fellow & 1 Junior Research Fellow & Rs. 5,000/- P.A. for contingencies)

2	3	4	5	6
31. M.S.University of Baroda	Dr.S.K.Srivastava	Regulatory relationship between arginine and nucleic acid metabolism in Plant tumour	3 yrs.	Rs. 33,600/- (2 Junior Research Fellows and Rs. 4,000/- P.A. for contingencies).
32. M.S.University of Baroda	Dr. I.J. Parekh	Studies on citrus vesicle callus maintained in vitro with special reference to biosynthesis of citric acid.	3 yrs.	Rs. 16,800/- (1 Junior Research Fellow and Rs. 2,000/- for contingencies).
33.Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	Dr. Paul J. Vithayathil	Studies on the structure and physico-chemical properties of caseins from Cow and Buffalo to obtain basic information to improve milk processing and products.	2 yrs.	Rs. 24,400/- (2 Junior Research Fellows & Rs. 5,000/- P.A. for contingencies)
34.Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Dr.N Apraji Rai & Prof.C.S. Vaidyanathan	Studies on the regulation on the biosynthesis of Methionine and of the Coenzyme nucleotide in plants.	3 yrs.	Rs. 53,600/- (2 Junior Research Fellows 1 Senior Research Fellow and Rs. 8000/- P.A. for contingencies).
35.Delhi University	Dr. U.K. Misra	Relationship of dietary protein to lipid metabolism.	3 yrs.	Rs. 36,600/- (2 Junior Research Fellows and Rs. 5,000/- P.A. for contingencies).
36. Kashmir University	Dr. V. Kaul	Ecological & Productivity studies on some typical wetlands in Kashmir	3 yrs.	Rs. 64,500/-
37. Delhi University	Dr. V.K. Gupta	Studies on the Taxonomy, zoogeography and evaluation of oriental ichneumonidae (parasitic Hymenoptera).	2½ to 3½ yrs.	Rs. 90,000/-

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	2	3	4	5	6
	38.	Banaras Hindu University	Prof. J.P.Thapliyal	Reptilian Embryology and Foetal Endocrinology.	3 yrs. Rs. 54,600/-
GEOLOGY	39.	Roorkee University	Dr. B.B.S. Singhal	Geoelectric Modelling of Aquifers.	2 yrs. Rs. 6,500/-(including on Research Fellow)
METEOROLOGY	40.	Andhra University	Prof. V.P.Subramanyam	Studies in Urban Meteorology of Visakhapatnam.	3 yrs. Rs. 19,500/-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

Meeting:

Dated : 18th April, 1974.

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Item No. 34: To consider the recommendation made by the ICSSR Review Committee with regard to the recruitment of staff and financial procedure for research projects approved by the Council in the Universities.

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The Indian Council of Social Science Research appointed a Review Committee consisting of the following members to evaluate the work of the Council in the last 4 years and to indicate the lines on which it should be developed during the V Five Year Plan period:

1. Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah .. Chairman
2. Dr. Kamala Chowdhry
3. Professor Nitish R. De
4. Dr. S.C. Dube
5. Dr. D.T. Lakdawala
6. D.V.B. Singh
7. Dr. M. Abel .. Member-Secretary

The Review Committee has recommended, among other things, that the Universities may be requested as follows:-

- (a) The arrange for the recruitment of research staff for ICSSR projects by the head of the department in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor and the project director concerned;
- (b) To adopt financial procedures which would permit the project directors to draw advances from research grants sanctioned to them as and when they need the money for their work; and
- (c) In reckoning the work load of staff members, to treat their research work as time spent on official duty.

The relevant extracts from the report of the review committee are given in Appendix I.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research has requested that the Commission may take necessary action on the above recommendation made by the Review Committee. A copy of the letter received from the Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research in this regard is attached (Appendix-II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Extracts from the report on "Social Sciences in India: Retrospective & Prospective" prepared by the ICSSR Review Committee relating to the recruitment of staff and financial procedure for working of the research projects approved by the Council in the Universities.

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V 13 ii. University Procedures: Some social scientists represented to the Committee that the delay caused by University procedures in getting the research grants released and in recruiting the needed research staff proved to be a great handicap in research work. They suggested that the finances released by the ICSSR should be placed at the disposal of the project directors who should be allowed to open and operate an account. The Committee also received representations from University staff about the need for taking into account the teacher's research work in computing his total work load. The Committee discussed these problems with some Vice-Chancellors and Registrars at the different centres which it visited.

V 13 iii During these discussions it was given out that, in some Universities, the problem of recruiting research personnel, was not a serious one as they were employed for the duration of the project only and such temporary appointments were made by the heads of departments themselves under formal intimation to the Registrar. In some other Universities a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the head of the department and the project director concerned made such ad hoc appointments.

V 13 iv Project Funds: Inasmuch as the University was held responsible for project funds, they had to be administered according to its financial rules and regulations. It was not possible to have a separate fund to be directly administered by the heads of departments and project directors. It was further said in support of the existing arrangement that financial regulations did not really impede quick and timely disbursement of research funds as the heads of departments and project directors were free to draw advances as and when they needed them. Heads of departments and project directors should not moreover be distracted from research concerns by administrative duties and responsibilities. The actual delegation of financial responsibilities, to the heads of departments and project directors was likely to create problems.

V 13 v While accepting these explanations, the Committee feels the need for procedures in some Universities which would expedite recruitment of research staff needed for ICSSR projects and for the timely disbursement of Council grants.

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¶ 13 vi Accordingly it is recommended that the ICSSR request the Universities:

- a. To arrange for the recruitment of research staff for ICSSR projects by the head of the department in consultation with the Vice-Chancellors and the project director concerned:
- b. To adopt financial procedures which would permit the project directors to draw advances from research grants sanctioned to them as and when they need the money for their work; and
- c. In reckoning the work load of staff members, to treat their research work as time spent on official duty.

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Copy of the letter No.4,130/73 CC dated March 12, 1974 from Shri J.P. Naik, Member-Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi addressed to Prof. Satish Chandra, Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission.

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I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report of the Review Committee of the ICSSR. 25 copies of the report are being sent separately to the office of the UGC for circulation to its members. There are several portions in this report which are addressed to the UGC. The Committee has also suggested joint and coordinated action by the UGC and the ICSSR in several fields, I am writing this letter to invite your attention to these portions so that they receive attention of the UGC. A little later it would then be possible for us to meet and have a fruitful discussion.

I am writing this letter over a comparatively simple issue. On page 144 of its report, the Review Committee has recommended certain action on part of the universities to overcome the difficulties which are now faced by university teachers when they receive projects from the ICSSR. These are contained in paragraph V.13.vi of page 144. The suggestions are unexceptional. I would, therefore, be grateful if the University Grants Commission would kindly write to the universities on this subject and request them to take necessary action.

Thanking you,

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 18.4.74.

Item No. 35 To consider the report on the meeting of the Science Panels held on 18-20th March, 1974.

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The University Grants Commission constituted Science Panels in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biological Sciences, Geography and Geology/Geophysics to advise it on matters relating to the development of teaching and research in different science subjects under the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Composition of the different Science Panels and their recommendations are given at Appendix-1. The Panels first met in a joint session on the 18th March, 1974 and then broke up into individual panels to consider the specific items of agenda referred to it by the Commission for advice. The panels finally met in a joint session on the 20th March, 1974.

The following recommendations as made by the different panels are more or less common:-

- (i) Status Report on the development of teaching & research in a discipline would help in the identification of areas/institutions for research trust and development of the focal points of growth.
- (ii) Postgraduate teaching and research should go hand in hand, complementary to each other. Fundamental research should continue to constitute a major activity in the Universities.
- (iii) Faculty being the most significant component for development of teaching and research in any discipline, it is imperative that its improvement and the college teachers training programmes receive a high priority.
- (iv) Curricula development and updating of syllabus in various disciplines would be really effective only when the desired improvement in the faculty is brought about purposefully.
- (v) More fruitful collaboration should develop between specified university postgraduate departments and selected groups/sections of such organisations like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Atomic Energy Commission, Defence, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, B.A.R.C. etc. in a planned manner to ensure fruitful exchange of visits, discussions, lecture programmes and development of joint research projects to facilitate development of R & D activity in the Universities.

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- (vi) Introduction of a pre-Ph.D. programme like M.Phil., would serve a useful purpose.
- (vii) Maintenance and repair of existing equipments should be a major concern of the universities as first charge on the plan allocation for their effective utilisation.
- (viii) Universities to develop centralised instrumentation workshops for repair, maintenance, design and fabrication of equipments.
- (ix) Postgraduate departments in the universities having the critical physical facilities and expertise should take up the responsibility of training of teachers of the colleges on short and long-term basis through ULP, Summer Institutes, Seminars, Symposia, etc. planned sufficiently in advance with adequate preparation.
- (x) Faculties should be closely involved in the selection of students for admission to various courses, recruitment and promotion of staff, organisation of courses of studies, methods of assessment, etc.
- (xi) Few centres should be established for talented students for an integrated programme of training designed on the lines of the E' cole Normale Superieure and in Special Schools in the U.S.S.R.
- (xii) National Service Scheme could be undertaken alongwith undergraduate studies in areas of education, recreation health involving activities designed to acquaint the rural people with rudiments of arthmetics, exposure to elementary ideas of sampling particularly those useful in agriculture, trade, census etc.
- (xiii) The Commission received about 200 research projects in various disciplines for financial support under the Fifth Plan. These projects were referred to subject specialists and were finally considered by the respective science panels. The science panels approved 40 research projects in different disciplines for financial support amounting to Rs.11,65,400/- under the Fifth Plan programme as indicated below:-

(a)	Physics	(11 Projects)	Amount	Rs. 2,69,100/-
(b)	Chemistry	(24 Projects)	"	Rs. 6,61,200/-
	including Bio-Chemistry.			
(c)	Biological Sciences.	(3 Projects)	"	Rs. 2,09,100/-
(d)	Geography	(1 Project.)	"	Rs. 19,500/-
(e)	Geology/Geo Physics.	(1 Project.)	"	Rs. 6,500/-
Total		(40 Projects)	"	Rs.11,65,400/-

This item is also being placed before the Commission separately. Fresh research proposals as and when received will be considered by the Science Panels in a similar way.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE SCIENCE PANELS HELD IN
THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION ON 18TH-20TH MARCH, 1974.

The University Grants Commission constituted Science Panels in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biological Sciences, Geography and Geology/Geophysics to advise on matters relating to development of teaching and research in different science subjects under the Fifth Plan programme. The composition of the different science panels is indicated at Annexure-I.

The science panels met in the office of the Commission on 18th-20th March, 1974 with Dr. G. Jacob in the Chair. All the science panels had a joint discussion for the development of science in the universities/institutions in a general way at the preliminary session. The following issues were covered at the joint session :-

- 1) Curricula development and updating of syllabus in various disciplines at the undergraduate and postgraduate level.
- 2) Research thrust to be developed with the identification of areas and institutions with relevance to national/regional needs.
- 3) Faculty being the most significant component for development of teaching and research in any discipline, it is imperative that the Faculty improvement and teachers training programme receive a high priority.
- 4) Development of more effective collaboration between the University system and the non-university bodies/organisation e.g. CSIR, TIFR, BARC, the Geological Survey of India/Botanical Survey of India, the Meteorological Department etc. to ensure effective utilisation of the resources in the pursuit of higher learning and research.
- 5) Concentration and dispersal of resources to ensure effective development.
- 6) Provision of basic requirements in equipments to equip the science departments in a rational way.
- 7) Workshop facilities for instrumentation development, design and fabrication and their maintenance.
- 8) B.Sc. courses may be restructured so as to make it terminal.
- 9) Faculty improvement in undergraduate/postgraduate college to be tackled on a priority basis.

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After the joint session the different science panels did split into individual groups to consider matters pertaining to development of teaching and research in their particular disciplines. It was agreed to nominate a Convenor for each science panel for drafting of the reports of the individual panels. The Convenor of the Science Panels could call meetings of the particular panels as and when considered necessary with the prior approval of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. The Convenor would guide the discussions on various issues, co-ordinate the recommendations for presentation to the Commission. The Convenor would appoint sub-groups or additional members to help in making depth studies on specific issues wherever considered necessary. The Commission could provide a small expense account (say Rs. 200/- or so) to meet the cost of correspondence etc. in connection with the panel work to be done by the Convenor.

The following are the Convenors of the different science panels:-

A. PHYSICS.

Professor B.M. Udgaonkar,
Tata Instt. of Fundamental Research,
Bombay.

B. CHEMISTRY.

Professor R.C. Mehrotra,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur.

C. MATHEMATICS.

Professor K.G. Ramanathan,
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research,
Bombay.

D. BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES:

Professor A.S. Paintal,
Delhi University
Delhi.

E. GEOGRAPHY.

Professor Munish Raja,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi.

P.T.O.

F) GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS :

Professor B. G. Doshpande,
Poona University,
Poona.

The different panels met separately in the afternoon of 18th and on the 19th March, 1974. The reports of the different science panels were discussed at a joint session with Dr. George Jacob in the Chair on the 20th March, 1974. The report of the different science panels are given at Annexure-II. The principle recommendations of the different science panels are summarised below :-

A) PHYSICS :

Criteria and procedure for evaluating research proposals in the form of guidelines are under preparation.

- i) Research proposals have been recommended by the panel involving a grant of Rs. 2.7 lakhs. In respect of some proposals further details have been sought.
- ii) Scientific Research Council to appoint a Committee to survey the impact on research and training on the basis of computers presently available to the universities and to make recommendation for upgrading the existing facilities and for the establishment of new computer system/centres in the universities during the Fifth Five Year Plan.
- iii) Repair and recommissioning of existing equipment must be the first charge on the Fifth Plan.
- iv) Universities to develop centralised instrumentation workshops under the supervision of inter-departmental committee for repairing, maintenance, design and fabrication of equipments with a provision of the necessary technical and supporting staff.
- v) To develop some regional instrumentation centres which can provide for maintenance and repair of a wide range of instruments.
- vi) To develop audio-visual aids, experimental kits, and design and fabrication of special equipment.
- vii) New colleges or departments to be established only if they are viable.

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- viii) The Fifth Plan Visiting Committee should hold discussions with the representatives of the concerned State Governments to ensure provision of State Governments' matching share and their involvement in the development programmes.
- ix) The Indian Physical Association be entrusted with the task of preparing norms for college libraries, laboratories, workshops, staff etc. at undergraduate/postgraduate levels.
- x) Panel to prepare a proforma in the form of a questionnaire for eliciting information from universities/institutions regarding status report on physics.
- xi) Faculty Improvement Programmes, organisation of intensive short-term courses on specific topics for the benefit of all college teachers. The ULP Programme could be used for the purpose. Organisation of M. Phil of one year's duration should have both the pedagogic and subject components as a precursor to Ph. D. Academic Programmes with foreign countries should include visits of longer duration, short visits are profitable for organisation bi-national conference on specific topics.

B. CHEMISTRY :

- i) Postgraduate teaching and research should go together. Departments with intensive research activity should not tend to provide any scope for neglecting the teaching function which is its primary concern.
- ii) Pre-Ph.D. Programmes should be an integral part of research activities of all postgraduate departments. This would necessitate augmentation of teaching staff.
- iii) Training of young Ph.D. research scholars in fundamental area must continue as a major activity of university chemistry departments and postgraduate departments in colleges. With that aim in view the number of research scholars at present being allocated to the universities should be increased to the extent of 33 per cent of the staff strength per year so that every postgraduate teacher would have at least one U.G.C. Research Scholar associated with him. This would enable every postgraduate teacher to engage himself in personal research and in research training of students. The administrative machinery in the universities should be geared in such a way that approved grants are made available to the research workers without avoidable delay.
- iv) Provision of administrative assistance at a proper level would help the university department to function more effectively.

academic matters. Besides administrative assistance, the University department should have adequate support in the form of instrument Supervisor, Micro-analyst, Laboratory technicians, glass blower, workshop staff etc. with suitable grades. The qualifications for these posts should be such that they have adequate knowledge of Chemistry in addition to the technical skill of a high order having provision for adequate chances of promotion.

- v) Efficiency of a teacher could be evaluated by such activities as - development of novel teaching aids (charts, models, film strips etc.) involvement in developing new and exciting experiments for students, new methods of presentation of concepts, ideas and facts as revealed in his publications/ monographs/reviews etc.
- vi) Publication of the quarterly Indian journal of chemical education introduced by the National Council of Science Education should be resumed on a monthly basis.
- vii) Available equipments should be fully utilised for newer and for more precise measurement.
- viii) Preference should be given to B. Sc. students with mathematics for admission to the M.Sc. courses in Chemistry in view of the growing importance of mathematics in understanding Chemistry properly. Students from other streams for admission to M.Sc. Chemistry programme should be provided with a special course in Mathematics at the initial stage of the postgraduate training. On successful evaluation of their knowledge in mathematics the students would be permitted to continue their postgraduate studies in Chemistry.
- ix) Although it is true that the updating of the syllabi in Chemistry at the undergraduate level has received a good deal of attention so far as the theory part is concerned, the same is not true for Chemistry practicals. The panel has, therefore, agreed to undertake the preparations of syllabus for practical work in Chemistry in different branches of Chemistry with emphasis for developing laboratory skills such as in glass-blowing, workshop training, electronics, instrumentation and computer programme.
- x) At the postgraduate level teaching should be provided on the basis of unit courses in a semester type programme with provision of internal assessment. Each member of the panel has been entrusted to draft a number of topics on curricula in the unit wise pattern which would be considered at the next meeting of the Chemistry panel proposed to be held after about three months.

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- xi) At the undergraduate level the panel has agreed to draft syllabi in each major branch of Chemistry which would be considered at the next meeting of the panel.
- xii) Detailed information is being sought from the university as regards its research activities in Chemistry.
- xiii) Links may be established between specified university chemistry departments and specific groups/sections of such laboratories like C.S.I.R., Atomic Energy, Defence, ICMR, FCI, etc. in a planned manner to ensure exchange of visits, discussions, lecture programmes and development of joint research projects. These would facilitate development of R & D activity in the universities.
- xiv) The gap between the instrumental facilities available in the universities in India and their counterparts in developed countries has been increasing which has led to a unhappy situation in our research standards from an International point of view. To correct it stress should be laid on development of fabrication and utilisation of indigenous equipment, provision of adequate equipment grant, facilities for repairing and maintenance of existing equipments for their optimum use and establishment of common instrument centres at national as well as at regional levels.
- xv) To derive the desirable after-sales service some specific brands of equipments may be identified which may be procured in bulk with a view to encouraging the foreign manufacturers to provide necessary servicing and maintenance facilities. It may also be necessary to train persons indigenously for repair and maintenance of such equipments.
- xvi) A meeting of the Chemistry Panel may be arranged when the convention of chemists is arranged by C.S.I.R. for evaluating the major research projects in Chemistry.
- xvii) It may be difficult to formulate any curricula in the discipline of chemistry which may be followed purposefully from the National Service Scheme angle. However, extra-curricula activities like water and soil analysis, environmental pollution, analysis of food stuffs to check adulteration etc. may be incorporated under the National Service Scheme.
- xviii) The panel recommended financial assistance in support of 24 research proposals involving an outlay of Rs. 6,61,200/-.

C. MATHEMATICS:

- i) The report of the Bi-national Conference on Mathematics as well as the report of the U.G.C. Review Committee in Statistics should be sent to the universities and colleges for speedy implementation of the recommendations.
- ii) The Sub-^{Committee} (with Professor J.N. Kapoor, Professor D.K. Sinha and Professor M. Venkataraman) would assess the potential of the country for the training of teachers in universities and colleges in terms of manpower, finance etc. under the Faculty Improvement Programmes.
- iii) Universities may be asked to furnish details of the present teaching and research programmes in Mathematics, Areas of Specialisation, Staff strength and a projection in terms of manpower needs, financial and other assistance that would be required for the next five years. On the basis of the information compiled, the panel would make suitable recommendations for development of teaching and research in mathematics under the Fifth Five Year Plan.
- iv) Postgraduate instruction in mathematics should be confined to the university departments and in selected colleges only.
- v) U.G.C. may appoint a Committee to determine the qualifications of teachers for postgraduate teaching in mathematics.
- vi) Postgraduate departments of mathematics including Statistics, should have at least 10 staff members (at least 6 of them should have first rate academic attainments with two years of broad-based post-M.Sc. training and three with Ph.D. qualifications and publication of merit etc.).
- vii) 4 National Fellowships in mathematics should be instituted for award to the outstanding scholars annually with a view to stimulating mathematical research and teaching. They would be expected to deliver lectures on mutually agreeable subjects, to conduct seminars and group discussions on problems of academic nature like syllabi, evaluation methods etc.
- viii) The University Departments of mathematics and the selected colleges offering courses in mathematics should be helped to build good libraries with fair a number of standard textbooks and journals devoted to postgraduate teaching and education. There must be regional documentation centres located in universities with reproxing facilities.

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- ix) The present system of junior fellowship at Rs. 300/- per month for three years and senior fellowship at Rs. 500/- per month for two years is totally inadequate. The junior fellowship should be 2 + 3 years duration at Rs. 450/- per month for the first two years and Rs. 500-550 - 600 for the next three years. First two years the students will learn the basic branches of mathematics in depth e.g. Algebra, Analysis, Topology, Probability, Statistics, differential equations and applications of mathematics. On the basis of the assessments made at the end of the initial period of two years, the successful candidates would be permitted to go into the topic of their research in mathematics.
- Senior Fellowships should have a value of Rs. 700/- per month for two years with a teaching load not exceeding four hours a week in addition to their research activity.
- x) Research proposals from individuals, groups, departments, etc. in pure mathematics, application of mathematics or statistics should be referred to the mathematics panel for advice. The Convener of the panel would appoint two referees to evaluate the proposals. On the basis of the recommendation of the referees, the panel will recommend suitable research proposals to the Commission for financial support twice a year. The panel will recommend the research proposals on the basis of the worthiness of the project and on its relevance and on the competence of the investigator, terrain and the facilities available.
- xi) The current study of mathematical education in the country has been studied in depth at the Bi-national Conference in mathematics. The relevant portion of the report of the Bi-national Conference be circulated amongst the panel members for devising and finalising meaningful syllabi in mathematics at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels.
- xii) The faculty in mathematics should be involved closely in the selection of students for admission at various levels, recruitment and promotion of staff, organisation of courses of studies, methods of assessment etc. at all levels of University education.
- xiii) U.G.C. should establish a few centres on the lines of the École Normale Supérieure and special Schools in the U.S.S. for integrated programme of training in mathematics for talented students for a period of four to five years duration to produce future mathematicians of high quality in current disciplines of mathematics. The Convener of the panel Professor K.G. Ramanathan will prepare a project report on this subject.

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- xiv) Audio-visual aids would be very helpful in mathematical instruction.
- xv) The panel had identified the areas of collaboration in different branches of mathematical sciences and also the Universities/Institutions in India and U.S.S.R. for developing a fruitful programme of academic cooperation to the benefit of both.
- xvi) Writing of books on mathematics and its application at all levels of instruction need to be undertaken on a priority basis. The panel would lay down procedures and norms to accomplish this task.
- xvi) Ecology and its relation to mathematics should be studied at the undergraduate and postgraduate level.
- xvii) National Service Scheme could be undertaken alongwith undergraduate studies in areas of education, recreation, health involving activities designed to acquaint the rural people with rudiments of arithmetics, exposure to elementary ideas of sampling particularly those useful in agriculture, trade, census etc.
- xviii) The panel would function as a coordinating body in the implementation of the recommendations concerning mathematical sciences.

D. BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES :

- i) The experience of the Centre of Advanced Study should be carefully assessed with a view to identify the reasons for not producing the desired research thrust in some cases despite of the provision of physical facilities of a critical size.
- ii) Existing administrative machinery in the universities should be geared to make research finding more effective and time saving.
- iii) Closer links should be established between the university departments and organisations like CSIR, AEC, ICAR, ICR, B & D Laboratories, industries, etc. with a view to promoting useful applied research.
- iv) Research proposals should be supported at every level e.g. departmental individual or group. Special efforts should be made to promote interdisciplinary group research. It is often helpful to provide support for research from more than one source.
- v) The assessment system may be evolved to screen the individual research workers for award of junior research fellowship having a special aptitude for scientific research.

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- vi) Adequate financial support should be provided for improvement of existing courses or for introducing new courses.
- vii) The panel agreed to prepare status report in specialised areas of biology for consideration at the next meeting of the panel.
- viii) Critical information should be elicited in respect of research projects to help experts judging the quality of the project.
- ix) Monitoring of approved research projects should be done by the Biology Panel with the help of co-opted specialists if necessary, for continuation or otherwise of the projects.
- x) The Panel recommended provision of financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2,09,100/- in respect of three research projects. Professor D.P. Burma (Department of Bio-Chemistry, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University) and Professor L.K. Ramachandran (Department of Bio-Chemistry, Osmania University, Hyderabad) Members of the Physics and Chemistry Panels respectively should be transferred to the panel of Biological Sciences as their discipline falls under the purview of biological sciences.

3. GEOGRAPHY:

- i) Improvement in the curricula programme at the undergraduate and postgraduate level, faculty improvement, research strategy and its monitoring and co-ordination of training and research would constitute major activities of Geography Panel.
- ii) Introduction of semester system is a necessary pre-condition for major reforms in curricula restructuring.
- iii) 10 + 2 + 3 structure may lead to an adequate first university degree in Geography either in the form of terminal degree or as a pre-requisite for a master's degree programme.
- iv) The proportion of time allocated to core programme and specialised courses in Geography should be generally in the ratio of three to one. The core courses at master's level should include nature of Geography with special reference to new concepts of ecosystem, systematic geography-Physical and Social, Regional Geography at macro and Micro levels, methods - quantitative, Cartographic and field work. The specialised courses should cover selected areas with interdisciplinary approach.

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- v) The areas of specialisation may cover natural environment, social environment and methods. The craze for adding specialisation/optionals without adequate resources and expertise should be checked.
- vi) Improvement of syllabi would be a major task on a priority basis.
- vii) Faculty improvement constitutes the crucial task for development of teaching and research in Geography. To achieve it, College teachers constituting the bulk in the profession should be encouraged to do doctoral work/higher studies and research on a long-term basis in recognised university departments of Geography. At least 15 teachers in Geography from the colleges should be provided with this opportunity every year with the provision for necessary financial support.
- viii) Orientation programmes/advance courses and dissertation work should be encouraged to enable the college teachers and the younger university teachers for updating their subject knowledge.
- ix) The prevailing Summer Institute Programmes suffer from serious limitations such as, problems chosen are sometimes very broad which results in instruction getting diffused, absence of the element of evaluation of the work done, inadequate planning and preparation and problems chosen having no relevance with the field of specialisation of the organising universities.
- x) To make the Summer Institute Programme more effective, a five year programme should be developed; the problems chosen should have relevance to the country and to the expertise available; adequate preparation and planning and proper evaluation of the level of performance of each participants should be ensured.
- xi) Updating of syllabi and faculty improvement would be possible with the provision for preparation of adequate number of university level text-books. The panel should prepare a five year plan for the preparation of a series of 30 university level text-books. The publication of such texts could be assigned to important publishers. The Commission, however, may have to provide the necessary financial support in the form of a post-doctoral research assistance at Rs. 500/- p.m. for two years alongwith Rs. 5000/- for cartographic work + Rs. 2,000/- for data processing + Rs. 1,000/- for typing and other expenses in respect of each text-book preparation.

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- (xii) Research Projects should have relevance to social, regional requirements and to the development of the discipline specially on points of growth. Further details in this regard would be considered at the next meeting of the panel. The panel has recommended one Research Project with financial support of Rs. 19,500.
- (xiii) It is necessary to bring about a coordination between the university system and other organisations like Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, Indian National Science Academy, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Historical Research, Indian Census Department, National Atlas Organisation and several other Government Departments at the National and State Level carrying out projects like National Land utilisation Survey, Irrigation Projects and Regional Surveys.
- (xiv) Introduction of M.Sc. in Applied Cartography, Postgraduate Diploma in Regional Demography/Regional Development in Cooperation with the concerned Government Departments/Organisations would provide for advance level job oriented courses.
- (xv) Current status in teaching and research in Geography for its future development in the Indian Universities would be considered by the Panel at its next meeting proposed to be held in Bombay towards the end of June, 1974. The next meeting among other things would consider curricula reform at undergraduate and postgraduate level, five year plan for Summer Institutes, research strategy in Geography and the five year plan for the preparation of text-books.

F. GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS:

- (i) Sub-committee with Professor A.K. Saha as Convener has been constituted to prepare a core curricula in both theory and practical for B.Sc. and M.Sc. courses.
- (ii) Earth Sciences should be introduced at the high school level.
- (iii) Post B.Sc. diploma course of one year duration should be introduced to cover ground water Geology, Ground Geophysics, Mineral Prospecting, Fossil Fuels Exploration, Drilling and Well logging Materials Testing and Mineral Geophysics.
- (iv) Post-M.Sc. of one year duration should also be started at selected Geology and Geophysics Departments to cover such specialisations as earth resources technology, petroleum geology, photogeology, geo-chemical prospecting, marine geophysics, ground water geophysics etc.
- (v) Three months' refreshers course at selected universities. New concepts of teachings, inclusion of geology/geophysics under CCSIP etc. should be encouraged.
- (vi) The proposal of the Geological Survey of India for awarding scholarships at undergraduate and postgraduate level, is strongly recommended.

- (vii) Duration of the Master's Degree in Geophysics should be three years leading to a M.Sc. (Tech) or M.Tech.
- (viii) Research projects which are likely to be of Economic importance and which have remained neglected should be identified for necessary financial support. Also development of new methodology techniques, quaternary geological studies, experimental petrological studies, radio active mineral deposits, ground water flow and accumulation, Mathematical Geology, Marine Geophysics etc. should also be encouraged with financial support. Out of the research projects referred to the Panel has recommended one with financial support of Rs. 6,500.
- (ix) Comprehensive instrumental analytical facilities should be provided at the departments of Geology/Geophysics of the universities of Saugar, Calcutta, Andhra and Panjab. These facilities should be made available on national basis to be shared by all users. Universities may be requested to submit projects with R & D bearing either on departmental or individual or group basis.
- (x) The Minimum size of postgraduate department of Geology should have two Professors + four Readers + six Lecturers. If undergraduate studies are also included there should be an addition of one Professor + two Readers + three lecturers.
- (xi) The number of national fellows needs to be raised to about 150.
- (xii) Research projects should be periodically evaluated by the panel for their continuation or otherwise. The criteria for this evaluation will be prepared by the panel at its next meeting.
- (xiii) The preparation of the status report has been entrusted to the members of the panel which when ready will be considered by the panel at its next meeting.
- (xiv) Instrumentation cells should be established for fabrication, testing, repair and maintenance of equipments.
- (xv) Larger number of technical and supporting research staff should be provided.
- (xvi) Studentship should be provided for postgraduate studies in Applied Geology/Applied Geophysics.

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The Conveners of the different panels brought out the salient points of their recommendations at the joint session of the Science Panels and the Science Research Council held in the office of the Commission on 20th March, 1974. It was agreed that the Convener of each Science Panel may call the next meeting of the concerned panel as and when considered necessary with the prior approval of the Chairman, University Grants Commission. It was also suggested at the joint Session that appropriate follow-up action may be taken expeditiously for the successful implementations of the recommendations with the concurrence of the Commission particularly in:

- a) preparation of Status reports in various disciplines
- b) faculty improvement and teacher training programmes
- c) effective utilization of available physical facilities, e.g. equipment, library etc.
- d) proper maintenance of equipment for optimal use
- e) development, design and fabrication of Scientific equipment, gadgets, teaching aids etc through establishment of regional and local workshops
- f) provision of core support to individual teachers in pursuit of fruitful research

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Member of the Panels of Scientists.

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Waltair.
3. Professor M.K. Das Gupta
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4. Professor A.N. Mitra
Deptt. of Physics & Astrophysics
Delhi University
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5. Professor S. Chandrasekhar
Raman Research Institute
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6. Professor M.R. Bhidey
Head of the Deptt. of Physics
Poona University
Poona.
7. Prof. D. Ramachandra Rao
Department of Physics
Indian Instt. of Technology
Kanpur.
8. Professor S.K. Joshi
Head of the Physics Department
Roorkee University
Roorkee.
9. Prof. E.S. Rajagopal
Department of Physics
Indian Instt. of Science
Bangalore.
10. Professor D.P. Burma
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Biochemistry
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Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.

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11. 11. Dr. P.K. Iyengar
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12. Dr. S.K. Dasgupta, Member Secretary
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4. Prof. R.C. Paul
Head of the Deptt. of Chemistry
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
5. Prof. H.J. Arnikar
Head of the Deptt. of Chemistry
Poona University
Poona.
6. Prof. C.A.R. Rao
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Indian Institute of Technology
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7. Prof. L.K. Ramachandran
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8. Professor V.V.S. Murti,
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9. Prof. Salahuddin Ahmed
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 10. Dr. S.K. Dasgupta
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C. MATHEMATICS.

1. Professor R.P. Bambah
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2. Professor J.N. Kapur
Vice-Chancellor
Meerut University
Meerut.
3. Prof. K.B. Athreya
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4. Professor D.K. Sinha
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5. Prof. M. Venkataraman
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6. Prof. V.S. Huzurbazar
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D. BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES.

1. Prof. S.C. Maheshwari
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Delhi University
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2. Prof. S. Mookerjee
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3. Prof.(Mrs.) Kunthala Jayaraman
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4. Professor A.K. Sharma
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Haryana Agricultural University
Hissar.
6. Professor A.S. Paintal
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute,
Delhi University,
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9. Dr. S.K. Dasgupta
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E.

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1. Professor Moonis Raza Convenor.
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Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi.
2. Professor Manzoor Alam
Prof. of Geography
Osmania University
Hyderabad.
3. Dr. S.C. Chakravarty
Prof. of Geography
Burdwan University,
Burdwan.
4. Dr. G.S. Ghoshal
Prof. of Geography
Panjab University
Chandigarh.
5. Shri M.S. Honrao
Prof. of Geography,
Karnatak University
Dharwar.
6. Dr. C.D. Deshpande
Professor of Geography,
Bombay University
Bombay.
7. Dr. S.K. Dasgupta,
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University Grants Commission,Member Secretary
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F.

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1. Dr.M.K. Roy Chaudhary (or his nominee)
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2. Professor B.S. Tewari
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3. Professor U. Aswathanarayana
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4. Professor B.G. Deshpande Convenor.
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Osmania University
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6. Professor V.K. Gaur
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Roorkee.
7. Dr. A.K. Saha
Head of the Department of Geology
Presidency College,
Calcutta.

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PANEL OF SCIENTISTS - PHYSICS

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General Remarks:

The Panel could discuss only some of the items in detail. For some of the rest, it had only a general discussion and decided that committees should look into them. Regarding some other items, in particular, the notes placed before it for consideration after coming to Delhi, the members would write to the Convenor giving their comments and suggestions.

The Panel felt that it would have to meet again after three months, i.e. in June, by which time the proposals received from university departments should have undergone a preliminary processing, on the basis of which the procedure for speedy evaluation could be recommended.

Criteria and Procedures for Evaluating Research Proposals:

The Panel had a general discussion on this question. A rough draft incorporating a possible approach to quantification was prepared and is being circulated to help further thinking. The Panel expects to discuss this question further at the next meeting, by which time, one will also have the first set of proposals from universities in response to the recent circular.

There was also some discussion regarding university procedures with regard to recruitment of staff, purchase of equipment, reapportionment of project grants and travel within India for work connected with the project, which can hamper the progress of research projects. In this connection, Professor S.K. Joshi was requested to prepare some draft guidelines. These will be considered again at the next meeting.

Research Proposals:

(i) The Panel considered the 42 proposals placed before it. It was able to recommend about 13 of them, involving grants totalling about Rs.2.5 lakhs and one more was recommended for support on the understanding that it will be a first charge on Department's Fifth Plan (Annexure-I).

(ii) Panel also considered a joint proposal by from I.I.T. Kanpur and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the fabrication of 100 portable helium-neon lasers, with educational kits etc. The proposal involves an outlay of Rs.13 lakhs over a five-year period. The Panel commends the proposal. However, it feels that development programme of this kind should be linked with a production agency such as ECIL and BEL. Since BEL has already shown some interest in it, it recommends that the investigators should submit a more detailed feasibility report after discussions with BEL and taking into account the comments of the Panel. It also recommends that an amount of upto Rs.5,000 be granted

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to Professor Ramakrishna Rao of I.I.Sc., to enable him to call a meeting of the I.I.T. and Indian Institute Scientists with BEL and make the detailed proposal.

(iii) The Panel also considered a proposal from Dr. Aparesch Chatterji of Calcutta University for the construction of several Van de Graff machines for use by universities. This cost has been estimated to be about Rs.1.5 lakhs per machine of 500 Kev if 6 of them were ordered. The Panel felt that such machines could be useful for postgraduate teaching, and the proposal should therefore be referred to Dr. C. Ambasankaran of BARC, Dr. R.S.N. Rao of Indian Institute of Science and Dr. A.S. Divatia of VEG Project, Calcutta for technical appraisal. After getting this appraisal, the Convenor may arrange a meeting with Dr. Aparesch Chatterji and the above experts and make recommendation to the Panel at its next meeting. In the meantime, the secretariat should get clarification from Dr. Chatterji regarding the availability of necessary facilities at Calcutta University.

(iv) General Comments:

- (a) Many proposals had scanty information or were vague. These had often to be referred back to the investigator for resubmission according to the new proforma.
- (b) proposals had sometimes been referred to wrong referees; different referees had therefore to be suggested. There is clearly a need to establish a proper referee system within the UGC Secretariat. The Panel will make a definite recommendation on this at the next meeting.
- (c) In some cases, where the proposal appeared to be good but additional detailed information was needed, or an additional referee's opinion, the Panel recommended that the Commission may take a decision on the advice of the Convenor, so as to avoid further delays.
- (d) summary given to panel has to be more accurately prepared; e.g., the amounts were sometimes wrongly quoted; also, at least in one case, the summary of referee's report was not correct, the reservations having been omitted.

Computers:

The Panel desired that the SRC should appoint a committee to survey the situation with regard to the computers presently available to the universities, their utilisation, their impact on research and training programmes, and make recommendations on the possible needs for upgrading existing facilities, and on the number of computers that should be installed in the universities during the Fifth Plan period and possible types (e.g., is IDC-512 or 16 the right system for the educational and research needs of a university) and locations. It should also advise on the manpower

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requirements in this area so that appropriate computer science courses may be organised at universities. It may also consider the possibility of installing computers to serve the needs of universities in a State or a region. It should be requested to make its report within 6 months.

The Panel felt that the proposals of Ranchi and Mysore Universities should be considered after the above report is available.

Effective Utilisation and Maintenance of Scientific Equipment:

The Panel considered the report of the UGC Committee, and took note of the large (though incomplete) list of equipment needing repairs. It also considered Dr. Rajagopal's note. The Panel recommends:-

- (a) Repair and recommissioning of existing equipment must be a first charge on the Fifth Plan and the visiting committees should be asked to keep this in mind.
- (b) Part of the difficulty of university departments in this regard is organisational. Universities must develop centralised instrumentation workshops, under the supervision of an inter-departmental committee, for inhouse maintenance of their equipment. This workshop should also take the responsibility for repair and maintenance of equipment in affiliated colleges of the university. Universities should be encouraged to make proposals to UGC in this regard. Each such centre is expected to cost Rs.3-4 lakhs over a five-year period.
- (c) Universities should be able to appoint technical and operating staff, as technicians rather than as lecturers, and give them appropriate status as technicians, with possibilities of going up as technicians.
- (d) When budgeting for new equipment, an investigator must make adequate provision for spares, maintenance and repairs.
- (e) Apart from creating and/or strengthening such inhouse repair and maintenance facilities, there was also a need to develop some (say 4) regional instrumentation centres which can provide for maintenance and repair of a wide range of instruments, as recommended by various conferences during the last decade, including the Binational Conferences organised by U.G.C. This is a matter of considerable urgency.
- (f) It is also necessary to have an intensive programme for the development of audio-visual aids, experimental kits, and design and fabrication of special equipment. This has also been recommended by Binational Conferences and by the NCSE Working Group on Education.

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In this context the Panel considered the proposal from Dr. P.K. Iyengar regarding the setting up of an Agency for Instrument Development and Educational Aids (IDEA) under the auspices of the U.G.C. The proposal envisages the setting up of four regional units. The Panel recommends that it would be desirable to set up one unit at Bombay as a pilot project and the Bombay University Physics Department may be invited to submit a detailed proposal in collaboration with BARC/TIFR/IIT.

The UGC list of equipment needing repairs, though incomplete, could be the starting point of action for this Bombay Centre.

Fifth Plan Guidelines, SRC Document, UGC's Role in the Determination of Standards in the Universities:

The Panel could have only a brief discussion on these. Among the points made were:-

- (a) setting down norms would help the progressive elements in the universities to resist the non-academic pressures for proliferating subviable new colleges or departments in existing colleges. Norms should therefore be established soon and adequately publicised.
- (b) Fifth Plan Visiting Committees must hold a dialogue with State Governments to ensure that the states will take their share of financial responsibilities.
- (c) It was noticed that some university authorities had not circulated the Fifth Plan guidelines to the Departments. UGC should therefore improve its channels of communication with the university teachers, so that they are immediately informed about such important matters.
- (d) UGC should, as soon as possible, send out a brochure to the universities regarding the constitution of the SRC, ~~its~~ and its policy with regard to research support. Here again there was a communication gap.

Determination of Norms for College Libraries, Laboratories, Workshops, Staff etc., at undergraduate/postgraduate levels in colleges:

The Panel had before it a letter from Dr. Satyamurthy, General Secretary, Indian Physical Association (IPA) addressed to Professor Udgaonkar, offering the services of the IPA for this purpose. The Panel welcomed this proposal and recommends that IPA be entrusted with the task of preparing these norms and be given a suitable grant for carrying out this task.

Status Report on Physics:

The Panel noted that some effort has already been made in this direction, viz., factual quantitative data on publications compiled by Professor Rais Ahmed and colleagues at AMU and impressionistic reports on various sub-areas of physics prepared at Bombay. Professor Rais Ahmed & Professor B.M. Udgaonkar will circulate these reports to panel members. The completed proforma that will be received from university departments in response to the recent UGC circular would also provide useful information. The Panel will consider all these at the next meeting.

Faculty Improvement Programmes:

Panel considers that:

- (a) Summer Institutes have had only a limited use;
- (b) there is in addition a need for intensive short-term courses on specific topics;
- (c) for these to be effective, they should be organised for all colleges in a given universities so that there may be possibility of influencing action through the Board of Studies. The ULP Programme can be used for this purpose.
- (d) There was also a need for a faculty Improvement Programme similar to the QIP Programme for teachers in engineering colleges. It could lead to an M.Phil degree after a year's programme which should have a pedagogic component (e.g., relating to evaluation procedures) apart from the subject component. Some of the teachers may be enabled to continue on to a Ph.D. UGC may request certain university departments to undertake such a programme. In fact, this should be an obligation for every university department receiving special assistance. Some national laboratories may also be requested to organise some QIP Programme for college teachers. A desirable target would be to make such a facility available to 100 teachers of Physics every year (estimated cost Rs.75 lakhs over 5 years).

Cultural Agreements with USSR and other countries:

The Panel desired that information relating to all such agreements in force may be circulated to the members well in advance of the next meeting. It felt that while the agreements in several tend to be used for short visits, visits of longer duration (½ year or more) would be more desirable to derive maximum benefits. Shorter visits could be profitably utilised for organising binational conferences on specific topics. In doing so, however, one must avoid mismatches such as those that occurred at the Indo-USSR Conference on Solid State Physics held recently at Bangalore. The other use of short visits should be in relation to specific programmes identified by panels/SRC rather than on an ad hoc basis.

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Annexure-II (B) (Chemistry)

Minutes of a meeting of the Panel of Chemistry of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi held on 18th, 19th & 20th March, 1974 at Delhi.

(1) The following were present:-

- (1) Professor R.C. Mehrotra
- (2) Professor (Mrs.) A. Chatterjee
- (3) Professor R.P. Rastogi
- (4) Professor R.C. Paul
- (5) Professor H.J. Arnikar
- (6) Professor L.K. Ramachandran
- (7) Professor V.V.S. Murti
- (8) Dr. S.K. Das Gupta Member Secretary

(2) Professor R.C. Mehrotra was elected the Convener of the Panel.

(5) The Panel considered different subjects assigned to it and recommends the following:

I. Suggestions about the structural changes in the Departments of Chemistry/Biochemistry:

(a) Existing postgraduate departments should, as far as possible, be encouraged to have both teaching as well as research activity. Simultaneously care must be taken that postgraduate education should not be proliferated any longer unless provision for research activity can also be made simultaneously.

(b) Pre-Ph.D. programmes should be started as an integral part of the research activity of all the postgraduate department. This will require at least certain percentage of teaching staff more than calculated, as is being done now, on the basis of work-load for teaching at B.Sc. and M.Sc. levels only.

(c) The last sentence on page 1 of documents No.9-1/74(Sc.III) entitled "Support for Research in Universities Research Proposals during Fifth Five Year Plan period" reads as follows:

"The research projects should not be drawn up mainly to obtain a few research fellows who may work towards Ph.D. degree, since opportunities for such fellowships would be available under separate programmes of the U.G.C., e.g., award of research fellowships".

The Panel would like to emphasise that training of young Ph.D. research scholars in fundamental areas must continue as

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a major (say, 75%) activity of the University Chemistry Departments and also of postgraduate departments in Colleges.

In order that the fundamental research activity is not affected adversely and is in fact, encouraged much more than is being alone at present the number of research scholarships at present being allocated to the Universities for disbursement within the University should be increased to the extent of 33% of the staff strength per year. This might look as too high a demand in the present context. However, research activity is considered by all including the U.G.C. as an essential component of the duties of a postgraduate teacher and in order that this could be translated into practice, provision of at least the above number of scholarships would make it possible for every postgraduate teacher to have one U.G.C. research scholar associated with him. Even with the above provision, this would happen only on a three years' basis. This minimum provision is, therefore, essential if we sincerely expect that every postgraduate teacher must engage himself in personal research and research training.

(d) The University should be directed to evolve a machinery so that a research grants sanctioned to individual or groups of research workers are made freely available to them without too much of administrative hindrances.

(e) Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry have to deal with the procurement and up-keep of records of a very large number of small items like chemicals, glass-ware and also like any other science department, more costly and sophisticated equipments. This burdens the Head of the Department with too much administrative work which is physically impossible for him to shoulder efficiently even with the help of his other academic colleagues without the help of a efficient administrative assistant at a proper level. This recommendation was stressed in 1962 in the report of the Chemistry Review Committee of the U.G.C. also.

The above also makes it essential that the quantum of administrative assistance like Storekeepers in a Chemistry have to be larger than in any other Science Departments. Simultaneous these departments should be provided with a senior administrative person of the rank of an Assistant Registrar in Departments having about 20 faculty members and in smaller departments, the administrative assistance should be of at least in the grade of an Office Superintendent.

(f) In addition to provision for the above administrative assistance, adequate support should be available in the form of: Instrument Supervisor in the grade of Office Superintendent (Rs. 300-600), (ii) Micro-analysts in the grade of a Lecturer with chances of promotion after a few years of efficient service,

(iii) Laboratory Technicians, (iv) Glass-Blower, (v) Workshop staff. The grades of the last three should be suitably fixed.

All qualifications of these posts should be such that they have adequate knowledge of Chemistry in addition to the technical skill of a high order. Their conditions of service should be governed by the rules generally operative for administrative staff and not for academic staff, so that they continue to be available in vacations also but have a provision for privilege leave etc.

All this technical staff should have some chances of promotion so that they do not tend to leave after gaining useful efficient experience. Arrangements should be made for providing some training also to these laboratory staff say in national laboratories.

(g) In view of the multifarious diverse duties which had of a Bio-Chemistry/Chemistry Department has to discharge particularly in the Summer vacations to make preparations for the new session; provision be made for an Officer on Special Duty who may be the Head of the Department himself or one of his senior colleagues to be present at the headquarters during the long vacations, and persons deputed for such duties should be entitled to privilege leave to the tune of the half the period of such duty.

II. Status of teaching and Research in the subject:

(a) It is expected in all quarters that teaching and research flourish only side by side particularly at the postgraduate level. It is in view of this that a pointed emphasis has been laid above on the provision of research facilities in every department of teaching at the postgraduate level.

However, taking a stock of the position prevalent in a good number of institutions, within ourselves, one cannot avoid the unfortunate conclusion that in departments having an intensive research activity, teaching of even the postgraduate students tends to be neglected and this applies even more forcefully to the teaching at the undergraduate level.

One of the reasons for the above situation appears to be that as it should be, emphasis is given to the research out-put of the teachers while considering them for promotion to a higher grade. This situation, therefore, requires some rectification.

It is understood that in the new grade-system being considered for the Universities and postgraduate departments, provision is being made for personal assessment of every teacher after he has put in creditable service for a number of years. In such personal promotions, it is suggested that due emphasis should be given to the efforts put by that particular teacher in his teaching programmes.

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It is an admitted fact that evaluation of efficiency as a teacher is rather a difficult job but achievements in this direction could be assessed in the following types of illustration activities:-

- (i) Development of novel teaching aids like charts, models, film-strips etc.
- (ii) Active involvement in developing new and exciting experiments for students.
- (iii) New methods of presentation of concepts, ideas and facts has revealed by his publications in Journals of Chemicals, Educations/Monographs reviews etc.

It may be mentioned at this stage that Indian Journal of Chemical Education which was being brought out under a scheme of National Council of Science Education has become irregular during the last year or so. Steps should be taken not only in reviewing the above Journal of Education, but in fact making it a monthly publication in place of quarterly as it is planned at present.

- (iv) Suggesting improvements in the equipments available in the laboratory for adopting it to newer or more precise measurements.

(b) Understanding of a fairly high standard of mathematics has become essential for a Chemist. It is, therefore, suggested that for admission to the M.Sc. level in Chemistry preference should be given to B.Sc. with Mathematics as one of their optional subject at least at the minor level.

If for some reasons, students from other streams have to be admitted to the M.Sc. Chemistry programme, provision should be made for a special course in Mathematics, at the initial stage of their postgraduate training. In order to ensure that students take this course seriously, their continuance in their M.Sc. programme should depend upon their being successful in a evaluation held after this initial course in Mathematics.

(c) Surveying the syllabi at the postgraduate and undergraduate level in the Universities in general, a conclusion can be drawn that in a large number of institutions, a good amount of effort have gone in updating the syllabi being proscribed for theory classes. The same cannot be said for syllabus proscribed in chemistry practicals. In fact, the Panel is of the general view that even the practical work, inadequate and insufficient as it is proscribed in the curricula, is not being attempted fully in a large number of institutions. This aspect of training in Chemistry, therefore, requires very urgent attention.

In order to make meaningful suggestions, the Panel has divided itself in a number of sub-groups (Enclosure III) each of which would be

preparing independently draft for practical work for syllabus in Chemistry practicals. It has been further accepted by the Panel as a whole that in addition to practicals in conventional Chemistry, due emphasis be provided in these curricula for laboratory skills like glass-blowing and workshop training. It would be desirable to include at least in some institutions, a unit course in Chemistry practicals in Electronics and Instrumentation as well as in Computer programming.

As regards theory classes, the Panel is of the view that at least at the postgraduate level teaching should be provided on the basis of unit courses in a semester type programme with provision of internal assessment. In this direction, the Panel has again assigned to each individual member (Enclosure 'B') a number of topics on which curricula in this unit-wise pattern would be drafted. This would be submitted to the Convener who would get them circulated through the U.G.C. to all the members and this would be considered at the next meeting of the Panel proposed to be held after about 3 months. At this next meeting effort would be made to spell-out the minimum knowledge which should be considered essential for all students of Chemistry getting a M.Sc. level and also the minimum level of knowledge in their specialised branches, if provision is made for specialisation partly or fully in the final year of the M.Sc. programme.

For the undergraduate level, the Panel has sub-divided itself so that two persons (Enclosure 'C') would independently prepare draft syllabi (both at the minimum and as well as on a slightly higher level) in each major branch of Chemistry. This would again be submitted to the Convener who would process them for the next meeting of the Committee of the Panel.

(d) The Panel suggests that S.I. Unit should be uniformly used in all Chemistry Programmes.

(e) As regards Research Activity, the Panel also has made a preliminary list (Enclosure 'D') of areas in the following three categories:

(i) Areas in which there is sufficiently strong activity in the departments of Chemistry in the country.

The Panel with the limited information available has tried to list a few active departments but this list can be exhaustive only after information has been sought and obtained from individual departments.

(ii) Areas in which there is some activity but same is at a low level and requires strengthening.

(iii) Areas of thrust which have developed during the last few years in Chemistry on which there is very little or no activity in the Chemistry/Bio-Chemistry Schools of the country.

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III. Scheme of Cooperation and Collaboration:

(a) The scheme of U.G.C. Lecturers and U.G.C. Fellows be strengthened so that more specialised and competent teachers can be made available to as many institutions in the country for varying longer duration as necessary.

(b) Although there has been a talk of developing cooperation and collaboration between University Departments and Organisation like CSIR laboratories, Atomic Energy, Defence, ICMR, FCI and others, a suggestion that the Panel would like to make is that some links be established between specified Chemistry Departments and specific groups/sections of such laboratories in a planned manner which makes it possible for mutual visits, discussions, lecture programmes and development of joint research projects. This would facilitate development of R & D activity in the Universities as well.

(c) Although the volume of research in the Universities has increased and the quality of work has also improved, the gap between the instrumental facilities available in our Universities and their counterpart in developed countries has been increasing and this had led to a unhappy situation for our research standards from an international point of view. In order to cope with the situation, the following suggestions are being made by the Panel:

- (i) Stress should be laid on development of fabrication and utilisation of indigenous equipment.
- (ii) More equipment grants be made available to departments of Chemistry as modern developments in Chemistry require a much larger number of more and more sophisticated equipments.
- (iii) Facilities be provided for repair of equipments, as even with the available equipments are not being put to their optimum use.
- (iv) Common Instrument Centres at National as well as regional levels be set up so that even weaker centres can get analytical and spectroscopic data to make their research findings worth while and internationally acceptable.
- (v) In establishing such service Centres, even though it may be considered desirable to locate them at certain University Centres, their management should be independent of a single University and in fact, steps be taken so that all the research departments in the region for which the centre is meant should be involved and should have a say in the running of the centre. This would ensure the services of the Centres being available in an equitable manner to all the institutions in that area.

Similar facilities should be developed for repair of instruments also and for running special courses of instrumentation in vacations etc. at these very Instrumentation Centres.

- (vi) In view of the difficulties of repair and maintenance of specialised equipments, a suggestion is being made to explore the possibility of making suggestions about the suitability of some specific brands so that a sufficiently large number of such equipments are present in the country to make it worth while for the manufacturers of that brand to maintain efficient servicing and repair facilities in the country, or to train persons indigenously for repair of such equipments. This may be desirable particularly till a stage when we have sufficient indigenous instrument manufacturing/repairing facilities.

IV. Criteria and procedure for evaluating Research proposals:

- (a) The Panel feels that the procedure developed by the Commission in referring research proposals submitted by individuals or groups of individuals to two experts before putting them up before the Panel for final recommendation is all right.

It is only for bigger research proposals submitted by Department as a whole that the alternative of deputing a Visiting Team may be adopted.

For monitoring of research proposals, the Panel suggested that this be done by two experts in that specific fields. Further the Panel would like to suggest that the annual Convention of Chemists, being organised by CSIR etc. for evaluation of their research projects has proved a good success. In view of this experience, the Panel suggests that the U.G.C. should support travel of Investigators-in-Charge as well as the actual Investigators involved in a research projects sanctioned by the U.G.C. to these annual Conventions. A provision should be made for the members of the Panel also attending such Conventions to be able to evaluate the progress of individual research projects as presented in the Convention. In fact, a meeting of the Panel may be arranged simultaneously so that after considering the opinions of the experts and also after the individual evaluation at the Convention itself, a more definite evaluation can be arrived at.

V. N.S.S. Activities:

The Panel feels that as regards discipline of Chemistry it is difficult to formulate any curricula which may be followed purposefully

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from the N.S.S. angle. However, extracurricular activities of the following type should be encouraged in these directions:-

- (i) Water and soil analysis of the surrounding areas
- (ii) Analysis for extent environmental pollution
- (iii) Analysis for foods stuffs, milk etc. to check adulteration.
- (iv) In addition to the above, students should be encouraged to participate in Hobby Workshops and other activities of a similar nature which would enable them to develop a habit of working with their hands, developing their natural skills in these directions, all of this Hobby Workshops Programme can also be tailored in such a way that it might become a part of the NSS Programme also.

VI. Research Proposals:

The Panel perused the research proposals submitted to the U.G.C. Reports of referees had been obtained only for a few projects. After reviewing them carefully, the recommendations are included on the summary of research proposals (appendix 'E').

Enclosure 'A'

Syllabi for Chemistry Practicals at the Undergraduate & Postgraduate levels:

It was decided that both for the postgraduate as well as for the undergraduate levels, persons drafting syllabi for theory should try to indicate relevant practical syllabi for their topics/branches.

Enclosure 'B'

Lists of topics assigned to individual members for drafting unit courses:

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

<u>Name:</u>	<u>Topics</u>
1. Prof. R.P. Rastogi	(1) Thermodynamics (2) Phase rule

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Name	Topics
1. Prof. R.P. Rastogi	3. Electrochemistry 4. Quantum Mechanics 5. Statistical Mechanics 6. Essential Mathematics 7. Reaction Mechanisms and theoretical kinetics.
2. Prof. H.J. Arnikar	1. Radiation Chemistry 2. Radiochemistry 3. Photochemistry 4. Surface Chemistry

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

1. Prof. (Mrs.) A. Chatterjee	1. Application of M.O. Theory to Organic Chemistry. 2. Application of group theory to Organic Chemistry. 3. Theoretical Organic Chemistry 4. Organic Photochemistry 5. Stereochemistry and Conformational Analysis. 6. Heterocyclic Chemistry 7. Chromatography 8. Biosynthesis of natural products. 9. Natural and synthetic drugs.
3. Prof. V.V.S. Marthy	1. Aminoacids, peptides, proteins 2. Nucleic acids 3. Aromaticity 4. New reagents and new methods of organic synthesis 5. Applications of physical methods to structure of Organic molecules.

BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Prof. Salahuddin Ahmed &	1. Physical Chemistry of biopolymers
2. Prof. T.K. Ramchandran	2. Macromolecular-biosynthesis and metabolism. 3. Macromolecules-structure and functions 4. Small molecules-biosynthesis and metabolism. 5. Nutrition and Physiology 6. Enzymes, Inhibitors, kinetics 7. Chemical modification of proteins and enzyme engineering

(2/5)

BIOCHEMISTRY

8. Fermentation and microbial biochemistry
9. Biochemical engineering
10. Molecular biology.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Prof. R.C. Paul | 1. Non-aqueous Chemistry
2. Fused electrolytes
3. Coordination Chemistry
(may be subdivided in more than one unit course).
4. Reaction mechanism
5. High temperature Chemistry |
| 2. Prof. R.C. Mehrotra | 1. Organometallic Chemistry
2. Transition metal Chemistry
3. Lanthanides and Actinides
4. Chemistry of non-transition elements (may be more than one unit) |

Enclosure 'C'

Undergraduate Syllabi in Theory

It was decided that the following persons will independently draft two syllabi (one minimum and the other slightly advanced) for the undergraduate level:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Prof. (Mrs.) A. Chatterjee | Organic |
| 2. Prof. V.V.S. Murthy | Organic |
| 3. Prof. H.J. Arniker | Physical |
| 4. Prof. R.P. Rastogi | Physical |
| 5. Prof. R.C. Paul | Inorganic |
| 6. Prof. R.C. Mehrotra | Inorganic |

Enclosure 'D'

I. Areas of Active Research in India:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Some Active Research Centres</u>
A. <u>Physical Chemistry:</u>	
1. Kinetics of reactions in solution.	Allahabad, Madras
2. Thermodynamics-equilibrium and non-equilibrium.	Gorakhpur, Kurukshetra, Chandigarh.
3. Electrochemistry and electro-analytical Chemistry.	Jodhpur, I.I.Sc., Bangalore, Jadavpur.

p.t.o.

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4. Polymer Chemistry:
Kinetics of Polymerisation in
Solution.

I.A.C.S., Calcutta

5. Molecular Structure:
a. Spectroscopy
b. Magnetochemistry

I.I.T., Kanpur, Calcutta.

B. Organic Chemistry:

1. Natural Products:

Delhi, Calcutta, Osmania,
I.I.T., Bombay.

a. Polyphenolics
b. Alkaloids
c. Steroids

2. Newer Methods of Organic
Synthesis.

I.I.Sc., Bangalore, Bombay

C. Inorganic Chemistry:

1. Coordination study of complex
and their formation constants.

Chandigarh

2. Reaction mechanisms of
Coordination Compounds.

Calcutta

3. Lanthanides

Chandigarh, Jaipur

4. Inorganic Polymers

Jaipur

5. Non-aqueous solvents

Chandigarh

6. Fused-electrolytes

Delhi

7. Metal-organic Chemistry

I.I.Sc., Bangalore,
Jaipur.

8. Organometallic Chemistry

Jaipur, Gorakhpur

9. Chemistry of non-transition
Elements.

I.I.Sc., Bangalore

D. Biochemistry:

1. Aminoacids and their metabolism

2. Enzyme inhibitors

3. Chemical modification of proteins

4. Plant Biochemistry of aromatic compounds.

5. Nutrition

6. Glycoprotein

7. Mineral Metabolism

E. Analytical Chemistry:

1. Colorimetry

Allahabad

2. Applications of Complexes
in Analysis.

Allahabad, Delhi

3. Electroanalytical Chemistry

Jodhpur, I.I.Sc., Bangalore

4. Ion-exchange

Aligarh, Shantiniketan,
Jaipur, I.I.T., Bombay.

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II. Areas in which there is some (but insufficient) Activity:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Some Active Centres:</u>
<u>A. Physical Chemistry:</u>	
1. Photochemistry	I.I.T., Kanpur
2. Surface Chemistry-catalysis	I.I.T., Madras
3. Radiation and Radiochemistry	Poona, Bombay
4. Tracer and isotope Chemistry	Bombay
5. Quantum Mechanics	Calcutta
6. Dipole Moments	Allahabad
7. Physical Properties of Polymers	
8. New Methods of Polymerisation	
<u>B. Organic Chemistry:</u>	
1. Lipids	
2. Polypeptides, proteins	
3. Nucleic acids	
4. Carbohydrates	
5. Stereochemistry	
6. Organic Reaction Mechanism	
7. Development of new polymers	
<u>C. Inorganic Chemistry:</u>	
1. Actinides	B.S.R.C., Bombay
2. Rare-element Chemistry	
3. Catalysis	
4. Ligand field theory	
<u>D. Biochemistry:</u>	
1. Metabolism of proteins, Carbohydrates and lipids.	
2. Basic immunochemistry	
3. Fermentation Chemistry	
4. Microbial (antibiotics)	
5. Biosynthesis	
6. Biochemistry of disease	
7. Hormones	
8. Physical Biochemistry	
<u>E. Analytical Chemistry:</u>	
1. AC Polarography	
2. Electroanalytical Applications of non-aqueous solvents.	

III. Important areas on which very little (if any) work is being pursued:

1. Fast reactions
2. Combustion reactions
3. Ion selective electrodes
4. Surface Chemistry Catalysis
5. X-ray diffraction
6. Fluorecarbons
7. Silicones
8. Electro-organic Synthesis
9. Fluorine Chemistry
10. Rare element Chemistry
11. Chemistry of liopolymers

IV. Relevant areas of Applied Nature on which Research work should be taken up in the country:

1. Fuel cells
2. Catalysis - radio catalysis
3. Chemistry of explosives
4. Propellents
5. New materials - solid state chemistry
6. Utilisation of agriculture waste and other industrial waste.
7. Utilisation of solar energy.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
MATHEMATICS PANEL HELD ON
18-19 MARCH 1974

The following members were present :

1. Professor K.B. Athreya
Department of Mathematics
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore.
2. Dr. (Miss) A. George
Head of the Department of Statistics
Kerala University
Trivandrum.
3. Professor V.S. Huzurbazar
Head of the Department of Mathematics
Poona University
Poona.
4. Professor J.N. Kapur
Vice-Chancellor
Mcerut University
Mcerut
5. Professor K.G. Ramanathan
School of Mathematics
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
Homi Bhabha Road
Bombay-5.
6. Professor D.K. Sinha
Head of the Department of Applied Mathematics
Jadavpur University
Calcutta-32.
7. Professor M.Venkataraman
Head of the Department of Mathematics
Madurai University
Madurai.
8. Dr. S.K.Das Gupta
Deputy Secretary
University Grants Commission ... Member-Secretary

Professor R.P. Bambah could not attend the meeting since he was abroad.

Professor K.G.Ramanathan was elected unanimously as the Convener of the Panel.

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The Panel discussed the various points made by the participants at the joint meeting of the Panels and the substance of the discussions is given below:

A. Bi-National Conference Report

- 1) The members of the panel were of the view that most of the items mentioned at the joint meeting of the Panels have been discussed, in depth, at the Bi-National Conference on Mathematics, held at Bangalore in June, 1973. The Panel therefore recommends strongly that the U.G.C. should as first priority send to the various Departments of Mathematics in the country a copy each of the report of the Bi-National Conference on Mathematics, as well as the report of the U.G.C. Reviewing Committee in Statistics (1968) together with a covering letter - with copy to the Convener - requesting the Universities and the various Departments of the Colleges to speedily implement the recommendations made therein and to let the U.G.C. know about the difficulties, if any, encountered in their implementation.
- 2) The Convener was requested to write to the various universities, urging them to give serious consideration to the letter from the U.G.C. mentioned above, in the light of the recommendations of the Bi-National Conference, and to send to him a copy of their reply to the U.G.C.'s letter so that the panel could make, if possible, suitable proposals for the speedy implementation of the proposals.

B. Faculty improvement Programme.

- 1) In the light of the recommendations at the Bi-National Conference on this subject, the Panel appointed a subcommittee consisting of Professors J.N. Kapur, D.K. Sinha and M. Venkatarama to go into this question de novo and in depth. They are requested to get information about the number of colleges offering Post-graduate instruction in Mathematics, the number of teachers at this level, their qualifications and their trainability. They were also requested to assess the potential of the Country for the training of these teachers, in terms of man-power, finances etc. The sub-committee is expected to submit its report soon.

- 2) In this connection the Panel suggested that the U.G.C. should write to the various universities asking them to send to the Convener of the Panel, details of present teaching and research programmes in mathematics, areas of specialisation, staff strength and a projection in terms of man-power needs and financial and other assistance that would be required from the U.G.C. during the next five years. The deadline for the receipt of these should be August, 31, 1974. The Panel will then examine these in the light of their study mentioned above and make suitable recommendations to the U.G.C. so as to be fitted to the Fifth Plan project in Mathematics education.

C. Norms for Post-Graduate departments

- 1) The Panel felt that Post-graduate instruction should be given only in University departments and in selected colleges which can be specially recognised as worthy. The training of M.Sc's at colleges with teachers of questionable quality should be discontinued forthwith. The Panel suggested, that as far as Mathematics, including Statistics are concerned, the U.G.C. appoint a Committee of three (with terms of reference that could be formulated when required) to determine the qualifications of Post-graduate departments that have been enjoying and that, in futuro, will seek U.G.C. assistance.
- 2) The Panel felt very strongly that every educational institution and more particularly every Post-Graduate department in Mathematics, including Statistics, needs a number of "over-educated" staff members. It therefore suggests
 - a) that a Post-graduate Department have at least ten staff members
 - b) that at least six of these should be first rate men who have had at least two years of broad based post-M.Sc training at an institution of higher learning. This training should be a must for teaching in a Post-Graduate department.
 - c) that at least three of these be Ph.D's of quality who besides their theses have publication of merit to their credit, and are actively engaged in research and

- d) that no person be appointed as a teacher who does not have a broad based training and that the Faculty, as far as possible, represent a broad spectrum of mathematics, Statistics and more particularly their applications. The topics could be algebra, analysis, algebraic topology, Propability and Mathematical Statistics and applications of mathematics.

D. National Fellowships

In order to stimulate mathematical research and teaching and to make teachers and students in the Departments in Universities alive to present trends in research and the needs of the Country the Panel suggests that annually 4 U.G.C. National Fellowships be instituted each tenable for a year and offered to outstanding scholars in Mathematical Sciences. These scholars will visit two places in a year for a duration of 2 - 4 months at each place. They would be expected to lecture on subjects mutually agreed upon, by the Scholar and the host institution conduct seminars and discuss with the members of the department various problems of academic nature like syllabi, evaluation methods etc. The maintenance of the Scholar at the place of visit, an appropriate honorarium and expenses on travel should be met by the U.G.C. The parent institution of the Scholar should give him leave of absence with salary. The U.G.C. should make arrangements for these in some way, if necessary.

E. Library and documentation facilities.

This has also been discussed at the Bi-National Conference. This Panel recommends that both undergraduate and Post-graduate departments in universities and special colleges, mentioned in C be helped to build good libraries which go beyond the levels required at these stages in studies. A fair number of copies of standard text books, at least a few journals devoted to post-graduate teaching and education like the American Mathematical Monthly, Mathematical Gazette etc. and books of a general nature, to arouse the curiosity of the young, like Courant and Robbins: What is mathematics, Tietze: Solved and unsolved problems in Mathematics, E.T. Bell: Men of Mathematics, E. Kramer: The Nature and growth of Modern Mathematics, should be in every library. The U.G.C. should assist good colleges to build up such libraries. Besides,

there must be some regional documentation Centres located at universities with Xeroxing facilities to obtain reprints of research papers and books for references etc.

F. U.G.C. Research Fellowships:

The Panel felt that the present system of three-year junior Research Fellowships on Rs.300/- a month and a two year senior Research Fellowship of Rs.500/- is not adequate. In the three years, at the present moment, students are supposed to do or even complete their research. This is impossible, if high standards are to be aimed at and maintained. The Panel suggests that junior Research Fellowships should be of 2+3 years duration; in the first two years the student learns the basic branches of mathematics; in depth, namely Algebra, Analysis (Real and Complex) and Algebraic topology in the first year and subjects like Probability, Statistics, Differential equations and applications of mathematics in the second year. There will be continual assessment during the two years and at the end of the second year there will be a rigid test. Those who are successful should be given fellowships for 2 or 3 years more. The emoluments should be Rs.450/- a month for the first two years and Rs.500-550-600 for the next three years. Very bright ones among these may be given a senior Fellowship on a stipend of Rs.700/- a month for 2 years and allowed to teach at an institution away from the institution where he has studied. The teaching load however should not exceed 4 hours a week. This would allow him to continue his research.

G. Processing of Research Proposals :

- 1) The U.C.C. should invite proposals, from individuals, groups of individuals or institutions, for carrying out research on specific projects in Pure Mathematics, applications of mathematics or Statistics.
- 2) The applicants should send 20 copies of their applications giving all details, to the U.G.C.
- 3) The U.G.C. should send one copy each of this to the members of the Panel and a few to the Convenor to be sent to experts in the respective fields on the advice and consent of the members of the panel.

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- 4) On the advice of the members, the Convener will appoint two referees (these need not belong to the panel) to evaluate the proposals and to report to the Convener within four weeks. This report will be circulated to the members of the panel who will study it along with the proposal.
- 5) The Panel will meet twice in a year, say in April and in September to examine the proposals and the referees' reports and make necessary recommendations to the U.G.C.
- 6) The deadline for submission of proposals to be considered at the April meeting would be November 30 and for the September meeting it would be April 30.
- 7) The criteria for evaluation would broadly include the following :
 - a) Worthiness of the project and its relevance
 - b) Competence of the investigator, his team and facilities available at the place of work.

A research rating sheet, to be prepared, will be sent to the referees along with the proposals.

H. Current state of the subject and applications :

The current state of mathematical education in the country has been studied in depth and reported on at the Bi-National Conference last year. There have been further thoughts on this at the meeting of the Follow-up Committee whose suggestions for implementations of the recommendations of the Bi-National Conference are appended as a note to the minutes.

The panel suggested that for teaching of application of mathematics to various fields, the relevant portions of the report of the Bi-National Conference be circulated among members of all the panels for eliciting their comments and criticisms. The mathematics panel will then, in cooperation with other panels, devise and finalise meaningful syllabi for learning at all levels and also for specialization, in the various fields of applications of mathematics.

- I. The Panel very strongly was of the view that in order to make mathematical institution and research effective, it is absolutely necessary that structural changes need to be made in the

administrative aspects of University and college education. These have been discussed at length at the Bi-National Conference. The attention of the U.G.C. is specially drawn to the need for involving the Faculties in mathematics closely in the selection of students for admission at various levels, recruitment and promotion of staff, organization of Courses of study methods of assessment, etc. at all levels of university education.

J. School for talented students:

The Panel considered the following recommendation of prime importance. It recommends that the U.G.C. establish a few centres on the lines of the E'cole Normale Superieure and Special schools in the U.S.S.R., for an integrated programme of training in mathematics for talented students who have finished their pre-university or equivalent courses. The programme will be of four to five years duration and will concentrate mainly on training in high class mathematics and its applications and will be designed to produce future mathematicians of high quality in current disciplines of mathematics including statistics and meaningful applications of mathematics. Leading active mathematicians of the country would be coopted to run this programme. They will design the courses of study and procedures of evaluation. They will design the courses of study and procedures of evaluation. The centres for these talented students should be located in the vicinity of or if necessary and feasible, under the auspicious of a University, where there already exists an appropriate environment and activity in quality mathematics and in some of its applications. The University in whose vicinity this centre is located may award an appropriate degree. The details have to be carefully planned. The panel has requested Professor K.G. Ramanathan to prepare a project report giving details including financial implications.

K. Concerning the IDFA the feels that audio-visual aids would be very helpful in mathematical instruction. The relevant requirements have been given in the report of the Bi-National Conference.

L. Regarding the Indo-Soviet Collaboration programme, the Panel feels that the list as given in the appendix III of item I of the additional agenda, requires a great deal of modification. The modified list is given separately (Appendix-I).

M. The writing of books on Mathematics (including statistics) and its application at all levels of instruction need to be undertaken and encouraged. Monographs at research level also need to be written. The authors and the subjects have to be carefully selected. The Panel will, in due course, lay down procedures and norms to accomplish these tasks.

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- N. The Proposal for establishing an Institute of History of Sciences is, according to the panel, premature. On the other hand, however, it recommends support and encouragement to qualified and interested individuals in universities to undertake research in this area.
- O. The proposals on studies in environmental Sciences were discussed already at the Bi-National Conference in Mathematics and recommendations had been made for their implementation. The panel stresses that Ecology and its relation to mathematics be studied at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels.
- P. The Panel feels that the programme of N.S.S. could be undertaken along with the studies at the undergraduate level. While Mathematics students can generally participate in the areas of education, recreation, health etc. it would be very fruitful if they are assigned work specially suited to their attainments. They could, for instance, be involved in activities designed to acquaint the rural people with rudiments of arithmetic, exposure to elementary ideas of sampling particularly those useful in agriculture, trade, census etc. It might therefore be useful to design at the undergraduate level some courses with a vocational slant. However the Panel felt that participation in these programmes alone should not count for purposes of recruitment. In this connection, it is again necessary to stress the need for a study, in depth, of the mathematical man-power needs of the country, of reservicing of teachers and of employment opportunities for people with training in mathematics.
- Q. The Panel suggested that Professor D.K. Sinha look into the recommendations of the SRC in relation to the recommendations of the Bi-National Conference and prepare a write up for consideration at a subsequent meeting of the Panel.
- R. The Panel suggests that it should be considered as the coordinating body in the implementation of the recommendations concerning Mathematical Sciences.

Areas of Collaboration	Industries/Universities in USSR	Institutes/Univ- ersities in India
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MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

1. Modern Algebra	i) Moscow State Univ. ii) Leningrad University	i) Madras University ii) Madurai University iii) T. I. F. R.
2. Analysis		
3. Differential Equations		
4. Mechanics of continua	- do -	i) I. I. Sc., Bangalore ii) I. I. T. Kharagpur iii) Jadavpur University
5. Number theory	- do -	i) Panjab University, TIFR
6. Functional Analysis	- do -	i) I. S. I. Calcutta ii) Madras University iii) Madurai University.
7. Modern Geomertry & Geometry of manifolds	- do -	i) Madurai University ii) TIFR
8. Aerodynamics & Gaynamics	- do -	i) I. I. Sc. Aeronautics Dept., Bangalore.
9. Mathematical Logic, Logical circuits & Cybernetics	i) Moscow State Univ. ii) Institute of Cybernetics Kiev.	i) Andhra University ii) Delhi University iii) I. I. T. Kanpur iv) School of Automation, I. I. Sc. Bangalore.
10. Numerical Analysis & Programming	Ukranian Academy of Sciences, Kiev.	i) I. I. T. Bombay ii) I. I. T. Madras iii) Jadavpur University iv) Calcutta University v) Delhi University
11. Mathematics Education	Academy of Pedagogical Science Moscow University	Meerut University

STATISTICS

12. Advanced Probability	i) Leningrad State Univ. ii) Moscow State Univ. iii) Steklova Mathematical Institute	i) Annamalai University ii) I. S. I. Calcutta iii) I. I. T. Delhi iv) Poona
13. Stochastic Processes	- do -	i) Indian Institute of Sc., Bangalore. ii) Poona University iii) Karnatak University

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| 14. | Statistical Inference | i) Leningrad State Univ.
ii) Moscow State Univ.
iii) Steklova Mathematical Institute. | I.S.I. Calcutta.
I.I.T. Delhi. |
| 15. | Design of Experiments | | Poona
I.S.I. Calcutta
I.S.I. Bombay
Calcutta University
Instt. of Agricultural Research
Statistics. |
| 16. | Statistical Quality Control and standardisation | All Union Research Instt. of Standardisation Moscow(VNIIS)
Goestandard Moscow. | i) Indian Statistical Institute
ii) Indian Standards Instt. New Delhi.
iii) Calcutta Univ. |
| 17. | Sample Surveys | -do- | i) Indian Agricultural Research Statistics New Delhi.
ii) Indian Statistical Instt., Calcutta.
iii) Rajasthan Univ.
iv) Kerala University Deptt. of Statistics |
| 18. | Operations Research | Moscow State University. | i) Operation Research Society of India
ii) Delhi University.
iii) Calcutta University |
| 19. | Demography and Population Models. | Suitable Demograph Institute in USSR | University of Kerala
Department of Statistics
Banaras Hindu University
Department of Statistics |
| 20. | Life testing & reliability. | Institute of Cybernetics Kiev. | Scientific Evaluation Groups, Ministry of Defence,
School of Automation
I.I.Sc., Bangalore |

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A NOTE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF
THE BINATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MATHEMATICS EDUCATION AND
RESEARCH.

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The Binational conference held in June 1973 at Bangalore made many important recommendations which, if implemented, can go very far for development of mathematics education and research in India. However, for implementing the recommendations, each implementing agency should know what it can do in this direction. As such the recommendations have been classified below according to the agencies which have to implement the corresponding recommendations.

1. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

The UGC organised this conference and is obviously interested in seeing that its recommendations are implemented as effectively and as soon as possible.

(a) Printing of report and its wide distribution.

The report is already being published by the UGC. However, the report has a great educational value and so deserves to be circulated and read widely. It should be made available to all participants in the conference, all members in different sections of the UGC, all colleges teaching mathematics at undergraduate or post-graduate level, all university mathematics departments, major departments in physics, chemistry, economics, psychology, sociology, operation research, life sciences etc. all those users who participated in pre-conference committees, concerned members of NCERT, Atomic Energy Commission, Department of Science and Technology, CSIR, INSA, N.C.S.T., NCSE etc, all Directors of Education, all Convenors of Boards of Studies in various universities and Directorates of Education and all others who are likely to be interested in the development of mathematical sciences in India. Participants in summer institutes in mathematics to be held in 1974 may also be supplied copies of the report.

It is likely that many libraries and individuals may like to have copies of the report. If some copies can be priced and made available through normal trade channels, it may be helpful.

All those who are supplied complimentary copies may be requested for their reactions which may be processed by the UGC implementation Committee.

(b) Discussion of report in follow-up-conferences.

It is proposed that 5 regional conferences may be held in different parts of the country where recommendations of the conference and their implementation may be discussed in detail. The participants in these conferences may include members of the Boards of Studies of all the universities in the region. These may also include heads of departments and other enthusiastic teachers in the region. Some members of the steering committee of the original conference may be there to explain the background of the recommendations.

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- (c) Follow-up Action with Boards and Universities of curricula suggested and help to universities in implementing the new curricula both in letter and in spirit.

The UGC can send a letter to all the universities requesting them to implement those recommendations of the conference which fall within their purview. It may also give financial help for implementing these recommendations.

- (d) Writing of text books for undergraduate & postgraduate classes and for users.

The UGC may give all encouragement to writing of new text books specially on the curricula suggested by the conference. Its mathematics panel may be authorised to request distinguished mathematicians to write books on those topics. The UGC may also take steps in cooperation with the Central Hindi Directorate and State Governments to see that good text books are available in regional languages wherever the medium of instruction is a regional language.

- (e) Examination reforms.

The UGC has already drawn up its plan of action for examination reforms and is implementating it in 12 universities. The conference has recommended continuous internal assessment. The UGC may give encouragement to this idea and may provide financial support wherever necessary.

- (f) Academic restructuring of courses and departments.

In Chapter 8 detailed suggestions for introducing academic autonomy, academy flexibility and satisfactory conditions of work are given. The UGC can draw special attention of the universities to the recommendations in this chapter.

- (g) Strengthening of college and universities libraries and setting up of regional libraries.

In mathematics education and research, libraries play a very important role. The mathematics panel may be asked to prepare a basic library list for under-graduate and post-graduate colleges and UGC should give funds so that each library has a minimum number of books and journals recommended by the UGC panel. In addition the conference has recommended the setting up of regional libraries where most of the current and back issues of the journals may be available.

- (h) Increasing the amount of research fellowship.

The conference has recommended that the amount of fellowship should be only Rs.100/- less than the starting salary of a lecturer so that the bright students are attracted to research, since otherwise the brighter students go in immediately for teaching and are lost for research for ever and only less bright students are available for doing research.

(i) Setting up centres for two years post-M.Sc. training programme in some universities.

This is one of the main recommendations of the conference. The conference felt that every person who wants to become a teacher for post-graduate classes should have undergone such a two-year programme. We require about 300 teachers for our post-graduate colleges every year and we should be able to give advanced training to the prospective teachers, as well as those who are actually teaching in post-graduate colleges. UGC may identify at least 5 universities of the country and give them special assistance to set up these two-year training programmes. The students in these programmes should get scholarships and expenses of the teachers undergoing this programme should be taken care of.

(j) Setting up centres for mathematical sciences.

This is another major recommendation of the conference. Mathematics has an important role to play in solving national problems. The conference has identified seven areas of national importance and has suggested that the centres for advanced education and research in these areas may be set up in some universities or institutes of national importance. These centres can run two year post-M.Sc. programmes for training the mathematicians and others to apply mathematical methods for solving national problems.

II ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

According to the Government of India's resolution the Atomic Energy Commission is mainly responsible for development of research in mathematics and as such the Commission has to be approached for implementing one of the most important recommendations of the conference, namely setting up of Indian Council of Mathematical Sciences, which will undertake a survey of the trends in mathematical research find out the gaps take steps to encourage research in new areas and take all steps for improving education and research in mathematical sciences in a coordinate way in the same way in which Indian Council of Social Sciences Research has helped to galvanising social sciences research in our country. A deputation of the implementation Committee may wait upon the Chairman and members of the Atomic Energy Commission to emphasise the urgency and importance of the implementation of this recommendation of the conference.

III. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The department is going to spend large funds for research in science and technology in the country and may be requested to include mathematical sciences research as an important part of its activities. DST intends to set up a Council for Science and Engineering Research. This may include a section for mathematical Sciences research. The Department is also giving assistance to scientific societies and scientific activities. It may also be requested to give assistance to mathematical societies and mathematical activities.

IV. NCERT.

The conference has made some important recommendations for the first 12 years of school education. The NCERT may be requested to take steps to get curricula and text books prepared according to the recommenda-

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tions of the conference. The NCERT may also make arrangements for the inservice training of a large number of primary, middle and secondary teachers. It may also undertake to run a correspondence education course for inservice training of teachers. It may also be requested to undertake research in mathematics education on a comprehensive scale.

V. UNIVERSITIES.

- (a) The universities may be requested to restructure their departments and courses in the light of the recommendations of the conference.
- (b) The universities may try to implement the curricula recommended by the conference and may seek the assistance of the UGC for any inservice training that their teachers may require.
- (c) The universities may undertake research in mathematics education at the undergraduate and post-graduate level.
- (d) The universities may develop a course on history, culture and excitement of mathematics as recommended by the conference.
- (e) The universities may organise educational and research conferences and may give all encouragement to their teachers for professional activities.
- (f) Each university may organise a conference of its teachers to discuss the recommendations of this conference and to see how far the university itself can implement these recommendations. If necessary the UGC may be approached for financial support for such conferences.

VI. DIRECTORATES OF EDUCATION.

The Directorate may be requested to see that the minimum qualifications laid down for teachers are observed in the recruitment of teachers and the present teachers are given facilities to obtain these minimum qualifications. They may be given leave facilities to obtain these qualifications. In addition facilities for inservice training should also be provided. In preparation of text books, the recommendations of the conference may be kept in view.

VII. INDIVIDUAL TEACHERS OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES.

The conference has made a number of recommendations about changing the character of instruction, involving the students more actively in the learning process and giving adequate emphasis on applications. It has made significant recommendations about teaching of users of mathematics i.e. students of physical, social and biological sciences. It has recommended the preparation of problem books for students in various disciplines. Individual teachers can play an important role in making teaching of mathematics more effective to all students. Every teacher may be requested to go carefully through the recommendations of the conference and to implement those parts which he can implement without external financial assistance.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF
BI-NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

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This is a summary of the most important recommendations made by the conference. Details and further recommendations of less crucial character are given in the body of the report.

0.1. Mathematics

The basis pattern of school education should be ten years of elementary and secondary school, with a common syllabus for mathematics in each of these years, followed by two years with streams designed for various vocations. One such stream should be preparatory for teachers of the elementary school and another of the streams should be designed for preparation for degree courses.

It is essential that effort be focussed on the mathematical training of all students and that mathematics be taught so that its everyday applications are part of the content. It is imperative that the prestige, self respect, and the competence of the teacher be raised by all possible means. The teachers must, except for examinations at the end of 10 and 12 years, be entirely responsible for evaluation of the students' performance. Scores in subjects, but not the notation "pass" or "fails" should be given on the school leaving certificate.

New uniform standards for teacher training should be established. In-service training, focussed on the district level, should be expanded, and such training should relate directly to the content and methods of the courses the teachers are teaching. Full salary with allowances should be given to teachers who undertake special study to improve their competence. Correspondence courses may be established for teachers in the later part of the L.XIII teaching programmes. A concerted enterprise to produce new textbooks that are appropriate to Indian education should be made.

(See later chapters and specially Appendix I for details and for further recommendations on curriculum, teachers qualifications, teaching method etc.).

0.2. The B.A./B.Sc. Programme.

The principal recommendations here concern first, the curriculum, and second, the character of instruction and evaluation.

The mathematics curriculum should serve the needs of all students who need some training in quantitative methods. To this end, a basis core of three units, suitable for social scientists, physical scientists, and mathematical scientists has been recommended. For sound mathematics training, standard algebra and analysis courses have been recommended at the B.A./B.Sc. level. Finally, in order to make this curriculum feasible, a standard level of competence at entry is required; however, necessary flexibility in the form of remedial measures have been suggested (See Chapter 5 for details).

In order to accomplish this curricular reform, and indeed in order to teach the mathematical curriculum effectively the system of instruction and evaluation must be changed. The Conference recommends in the strongest terms that assessment and evaluation be made on a continuing basis by the teacher,

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and that the teacher have exclusive responsibility for both teaching and evaluation. The form of instruction must be changed; problems must be assigned each week and must be carefully graded and returned to the student so that his understanding of the material is ensured. Competent students at a higher level may be employed and paid for correcting these papers. Tutorials must be part of the regular programme of study.

0.3. Postgraduate training

There must be substantial improvement of present instruction at the M.Sc. level if the recommended curriculum is to be taught effectively at the undergraduate level (See Chapter 5 and Appendix VI for the curriculum and methods which are recommended).

A major recommendation of the Conference is that a two year programme of post-M.Sc. training be instituted, and that a degree be awarded for successful completion of this programme. The first year of the programme should be common for all students, and the second year should have two streams one of which focusses primarily upon preparation for teaching at the college level, and the other is preparatory for research as well. This training is essential if Indian mathematical scientists are to be properly equipped for their tasks.

0.4. Centres of Mathematical Sciences

The post-M.Sc. training recommended above requires a concentration of scarce mathematical manpower resources, and consequently the Conference recommends the establishment of Centres of Mathematical Sciences. These centres should be based on existing universities, or on cooperative groups of universities. A systematic procedure is recommended for the establishment of these centres to ensure the necessary quality (See Chapter 6 for detailed recommendations).

Some of these centres may be developed further so that Ph.D. programmes of quality may be offered. In particular, it is recommended that certain of the centres specialize in applications of mathematics, both in the directions in which Indian Mathematical scientists are now strong as well as in new fields such as computer science software, biomathematics, communication and control etc. (See Chapters 6 & 7).

It is further recommended that as resources permit, certain of the centres become full fledged research and training centres, with special research seminars, facilities for post-doctoral research, a systematic programme of visiting research workers etc.

0.5. Books

The conference was profoundly concerned with the quality of mathematical textbooks and reference books now commonly available in India. It is recommended that a systematic programme of textbook writing, class-room testing and publishing be undertaken, with suitable emoluments for promising authors.

However, particularly at the degree and post-graduate levels, this development cannot meet the desperate need for high quality mathematical

books for some years. It is therefore recommended that consideration be given to the desirability of India's continued adherence to the International copyright agreement.

0.6. Indian Council of Mathematical Science

The recommendations made by the conference, require continuing effort, evaluation and administration. It is recommended that an Indian Council of Mathematical Sciences be established, either as an autonomous body or as an autonomous component of a larger science council. The Council should be charged with implementing in whatever way possible the recommendations of the conference, with offering professional advice to other agencies, with preparing and following up on implementation schemes. The committee should also assist with liaison with suitable foreign agencies devoted to mathematical sciences.

7. In seeking to improve mathematics teaching one has to consider the need for special training for those who teach mathematics at various levels. This is considered in detail in Chapter 4. The academic and administrative reorganization that seem to be imperatively needed for the reforms suggested in this conference are discussed in detail in Chapter 8.

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES PANEL OF THE UGC

Item 1 (a)

The Committee were in agreement with the V Plan guide lines. They were of the view that implementation is the weakest point in our system of planning and execution. They needed time to make specific suggestions arising out of the V Plan guide lines.

1(b) S.R.C. documents

The Committee spent a considerable amount of time considering this document. It agreed with the philosophy embodied in this document specially the statement on p.3 appendix II where it is stated

" In the context of present situation in Indian Universities the real problem, however, is not whether they should be engaged in pure research for applied research but whether they can do worthwhile research at all if they continue to be supported on the present grossly in-adequate scale. The real crisis in our universities has been the lack of viable support which alone can enable critical size research groups to grow and thus lead to establishment of flourishing research schools".

In this connection, the Committee felt that the experience of the centres of advanced study should be carefully assessed in order to determine why, where some succeeded in achieving their objectives, others did not inspite of the effort to provide a critical size research support in these centres.

Structural changes in Universities:

It is necessary that universities should be advised to carefully examine their existing administrative machinery through which research funding is made effective. The Committee recommended that the University Grants Commission could issue guidelines to the universities so that the investigators deal directly with the grants and are able to utilize effectively the increased level of funding that is envisaged.

Links with other Bodies,

The SRC (and the associated machinery of the UGC) should have close links with CSIR, AEC, ICAR and ICMR with a view to promoting useful applied research in the University Departments. The Committee agreed that special efforts should be made to co-ordinate their research activities with these in R&D laboratories or with developmental work carried out in industries wherever this is possible.

Research proposal during V Five Year Plan

The Committee were of the view that research proposals should be supported at every level i.e. departmental, group or individual. However, special financial support from research funds should not be made for strictly departmental strengthening. Special efforts should be made

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to promote inter-disciplinary group efforts. The Committee were of the view that any individual or group already in receipt of grants from other agencies need not be debarred (or even unfavourably considered) from receiving grants from the S.R.C. It is often helpful to get support from more than one source.

Junior Research Fellowships

The Committee considered this at length. At present, selection of Junior Research fellow is done purely on the basis of marks obtaining at the Final M.Sc. Examination. It was brought out that sometimes individuals with very high marks turn out to be bad research workers; the converse is also true. The Committee were strongly of the view that this system of selection must be changed. They recommend that the UGC should set up a Central Assessment System for Junior, Research Fellows. This system of assessment should be available for asking to all persons holding Master's degree in Science. The aim of this Assessment System would be to screen individuals who have a special aptitude for scientific research. The Panel recommend that the UGC should set up a Committee in order to define the type of tests that need to be conducted.

Important of Courses and Introduction of new Courses

The Committee recommend that the UGC should favourably consider applications from universities for financial assistance required by them for improvement of existing courses or introduction of new courses.

2(b)

Status of teaching and research in the subject

It was decided that Status reports in specialised areas of Biology as well as teaching of Biology would be prepared by the members of the Panels and that these would be submitted in 3 months time.

The areas to be covered by the individuals are as follows:-

- Dr. Siddiqi - Molecular Biology, micro-biology, biochemistry and Genetics.
- Dr. Sharma - Cytology and Genetics.
- Dr. Satish Maheswari - Plant Physiology & Biochemistry
- Dr. Pandey - Ecology
- Dr. Jayaraman - Teaching of Life Sciences & Teaching & Research in Molecular Biology.
- Dr. Mukherjee - Developmental Biology
- Dr. A. Paintal - Physiology
- Dr. Kakar - Plant breeding, Animal breeding, Genetics and Microbiology.

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2. Members of the Panel will name individuals who will undertake to write Status reports in other subjects and send it to the Panels.

The Committee decided to discuss the general lines of development in the discipline after the Status report had been received.

3(a)

Research Projects

The Panel felt that the present forms on which applications for research grants were made were inadequate. They do not succeed in eliciting crucial information that the experts need in order to judge the quality of the project. There should be a common form for all subjects. The present form should be suitably modified. There was no need for separate forms for group support and individual support.

There should be a column in which the investigator should indicate the names of 3 established investigators are working in the same or related fields.

It is suggested that one of the 3 referees chosen for getting the research proposal should be from those suggested by the investigator.

There should also be a statement that "Projects are liable to be terminated if progress is unsatisfactory.

The Panel decided to adopt the following procedure for evaluating the research proposals:

On receipt of a proposal the U.G.C. Secretariat would send the proposal, on the advice of the convenor, to one of the Panel members in whose broad area of interest the proposal falls. The Panel Member would then assume responsibility for getting the proposal evaluated by sending it to 3 referees simultaneously. There would be a list of available referees with their specialization from which the Panel Member could choose. The Panel Member would then present the Research Project to the Panel at its next meeting.

3(b)

Monitoring:

It was agreed that the Panel would require only a brief progress report after the first year of work on the project. However they would insist on a detailed progress report after the second year in order to give advance consideration for possible extension of the proposal for another two years after the initial three year period of work was over. Final decision on extension for the second form of

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two years would be given only at the end of the third year after considering the achievement during the three year period.

It was suggested that personal visit by panel members would be necessary only in the case of projects with large grants - may over 1 lakh of rupees.

4(a)

Policy and decision regarding on-going projects:

No comment since there are no on-going projects at present:

4(b)

Decisions on Projects received:

The following projects were approved:

List sent separately.

The remaining projects were distributed to panel members for close scrutiny and assessment of the project after receipt of reports from referee. These would be communicated to the Convenor.

Suggestion by Panel:

The Panel suggest that Prof. L.K. Ramachandran and Prof. D.P. Burma be transferred to the Biological Sciences since Biochemistry and Biophysics are biological Sciences.

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Report of the Deliberations of the meeting
of the Geography Panel

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University Grants Commission

March 18, 19 & 20, 1974, New Delhi

Present:

1. Professor Manzoor Alam,
Professor of Geography,
Osmania University, Hyderabad.
2. Professor C.D. Deshpande,
Professor of Geography,
Bombay University, Bombay.
3. Professor G.S. Gosal,
Professor of Geography,
Panjab University, Chandigarh.
4. Professor M.S. Hamae,
Professor of Geography,
Kannatak University, Dharwar.
5. Professor Moonis Raza,
Professor of Geography,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi.

Item No.1: Appointment of the Convener of the Panel

The Panel unanimously requested Professor Moonis Raza to act as its Convener.

Item No.2: Nature of work of the Panel

2.1 It was agreed that the work of the Panel should be viewed as a continuing process concerning itself, particularly, with the following problems:

- (a) Improvement in the curricular programmes in Geography at the undergraduate and the postgraduate levels;
- (b) Organisation of activities pertaining to faculty improvement;
- (c) Development of a research strategy and the monitoring of the same;
- (d) Coordination of training and research activities in Geography conducted under the sponsorship of the University Grants Commission with similar activities under other sponsorships and coordinating the same with the work of the relevant Government organisation.

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2.2 The fulfilment of the above tasks call for periodical meeting of the Panel, providing facilities to it to collect information and enabling it to associate other scholars in its work.

Item No.3: Improvement in the curricular programmes in Geography at the undergraduate and the postgraduate levels

3.1 It was agreed that the introduction of the Semester System is a necessary pre-condition for effectively introducing major reforms in the curricular structure since it permits the development of short specialised courses and encourages flexibility in the choice of courses.

3.2 At the undergraduate level, the Panel felt that the 10+2+3 structure may lead to an adequate first university degree. The courses at this level should be so framed that they lead to the B.A./B.Sc. degree as a terminal degree or act as a pre-requisite for an advanced Master's programme. If need be, this may call for the structuring of two different types of undergraduate courses, each geared to either of the above requirements.

3.3 At the Master's level, it was felt that the proportion of time and credits allotted to core programme and specialised courses should be generally in the ratio of 3 : 1.

3.4 The core courses at the Master's level should have the following elements:

- (a) Nature of Geography with special reference to the new concepts of the Eco-System and other related concepts;
- (b) Systematic Geography under both of its major components - Physical and Social;
- (c) Regional Geography at the Macro, Meso and Micro levels;
- (d) Methods - Quantitative, Cartographic and Field Work.

3.5 The specialised stream at the Master's level should not be looked upon as a mechanical aggregate of unrelated courses but as an integral unit of allied courses in the selected area of specialisation. At this stage the introduction of interdisciplinary elements would be desirable.

3.6 Universities should, in terms of their expertise and their infrastructure, choose one or a number of the following areas of specialisation for the specialisation stream:

- (a) Natural Environment:
 - (i) Natural Resource Base of the Indian Economy;
 - (ii) Physiography and Geomorphology;
 - (iii) Climatology

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- (iv) Geography of Water Resources
- (v) Geography of Soils
- (vi) Bio-Geography
- (b) Social Environment:
 - (i) Agricultural Geography
 - (ii) Industrial Geography
 - (iii) Transport Geography
 - (iv) Regional Planning and Development
 - (v) Urban Geography
 - (vi) Population Geography
 - (vii) Geography of Rural Settlements
 - (viii) Anthropo and Cultural Geography
 - (ix) Historical Geography
 - (x) Political Geography
- (c) Methods - Quantitative, Cartographic and Field Work

3.7 The above list indicates the development of the discipline in its present stage. It is possible to organise specialised programmes in the above in one or a number of universities in the country. It is, however, felt that with the development of knowledge, this list would be found inadequate and new growth points would emerge and would call for new specialised courses. This point is being specially made so that the above structure may not straightjacket the development of the discipline.

3.8 The Panel is convinced that the specialisation stream would acquire meaning only if it is linked with the generation of knowledge in that branch of specialisation. In this sense, the craze for adding specialisation optionals without adequate resources and expertise should be checked.

3.9 Within the limited time at its disposal, the Panel could only suggest the broad guidelines for the improvement of syllabi. It, however, proposes to detail it out on a priority basis in the near future.

Item No.4: Organisation of activities pertaining to faculty improvement

4.1 The Panel is of the opinion that faculty improvement constitutes the crucial task at the present stage of development of Geography in the country; and, consequently, it calls for a well thought out operational strategy and not for ad hoc steps. The following steps should be expeditious taken to remove this serious limitation.

4.2 College teachers, who constitute the bulk of teachers involved in higher learning, should be encouraged and enabled to do doctoral work on long term basis in centres of excellence for at least a period of two to three years. There is no cheaper substitute for this essential input in the development of the curricular programmes in the discipline. The constraint of resources may restrict the numbers of college teachers availing of this facility; but any faculty improvement programme which does not identify this method as irreplaceable and the most effective one, would be an exercise in futility. Looking at the number of college teachers of Geography in the country we feel that at least fifteen teachers every year should be given this facility; the University Grants Commission should underwrite their salary for the required period and ensure that bureaucracy and red-tapism at the level of the college and the university administration does not inhibit this process.

4.3 In the case of college and younger university teachers, the reorientation programme also calls for advance course and dissertation work spread over at least a year at a centre of excellence. There are some universities in the country which have organised 12/18 month programmes leading to M.Phil/M.Lit. degree which are given on the basis of course/dissertation work. The Panel is strongly of the opinion that these universities should be required by the University Grants Commission to admit at least twenty teachers from the colleges for these programmes.

4.4 It may be noted that though the Summer Institutes have produced some positive results in this direction, experience has shown that they suffer from some serious limitations and have not led to optimal results. The following limitations, in particular, have been noticed:

(a) The problems chosen are sometimes very broad in nature with the result that instruction gets diffused and in-depth coverage does not become possible.

(b) The element of evaluation of the work done by the participants is absent.

(c) The planning and preparation are generally inadequate.

(d) The problems chosen have sometimes no relevance with the field of specialisation of the university concerned.

4.5 In the light of the above, it is suggested that (i) a five-year programme of Summer Institutes should be developed; (ii) the problems chosen should have relevance for the country and should reflect the level of development of the discipline in various universities; (iii) the work should be organised through lectures, tutorials, seminars, short term papers and field study which should be evaluated and a scheme of incentives should be linked with the level of performance of each participant; (iv) adequate preparation and planning should be ensured; and (v) the functioning of the scheme should be evaluated by the Panel each year so that experience can be fed into improving the programme.

Item No.5: Preparation of University Level Text Books

5.1 The up-dating of syllabi and the faculty improvement programme would not lead to the desired results unless these endeavours are supported by the availability of adequate university level text-books. The current scheme of the University Grants Commission which calls for the submission of proposals from universities in this connection has not and will not lead to the desired results. Scholars who are capable of writing high level text-books would generally not submit proposals. They have to be requested and commissioned by the Commission to participate in this very important nation building task. It is therefore suggested that the Panel should prepare a Five Year Plan for the preparation of a series of 30 university level text-books. Their publication would not pose any serious problems because a number of important publishers in the country have expressed their willingness to handle such a series. Payment to the authors would also not be necessary because this will be covered by the normal royalty processes. It is, however, necessary that the University Grants Commission should support in the following ways the scholars commissioned to prepare a book:

- (a) a post-doctoral research Assistant on Rs.500/- per month for two years
- (b) Rs.5,000/- for cartographic, Rs.2,000/- for data processing and Rs.1,000/- for typing and other expenses.

5.2 In the light of the above, it is suggested that the University Grants Commission should consider a proposal of assigning Rs.6 lakhs for the preparation of 30 university level text-books in Geography. If this proposal is generally approved, the Panel would work out a detailed plan.

Item No.6: Development of a research strategy and the monitoring of the same

6.1 The following forms of research activity in the university system may be identified:

- (a) Doctoral Research
- (b) Research by the Faculty
- (c) Research Projects
- (d) Consultancy with a research component

6.2 It has been noted that research activities under the above forms do not develop necessarily in the integrated fashion. In order to get optimal results with the minimum inputs, it is necessary to ensure that this is done.

6.3 The Panel, while agreeing with the view that the researchers should have the freedom to research on a problem of his interest, nevertheless, feels that national priorities should be fixed in terms of the following factors:

- (a) Social relevance

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- (b) Regional requirements
- (c) Development of the discipline especially on the points of growth that lie on the frontiers of knowledge

6.4 With the limited time at its disposal, it was not possible for the Panel to apply these principles to evolve a system of priorities of geographical research in the country. It, however, considers it to be one of its major tasks, which it would like to do in the next few months or so.

6.5 The Panel is greatly concerned at the accentuation of disparities between the developed centres of research which can be counted on the finger tips and the vast hinterland of geographical teaching and research in the country which remains neglected. While it subscribes to the view that centres of excellence should be encouraged and developed, it is strongly of the opinion that these centres should be encouraged only to the extent that they perform their role as centres of diffusion and of inducing impulse of growth in the academic hinterland. This is a challenging task which the university system in India has yet not been able to shoulder. In the light of the nature of Geography which is strongly region-oriented, this task acquires greater significance in this field. The Panel, therefore, strongly recommends that once a Centre has been identified as a centre of excellence for a particular field of specialisation, the University Grants Commission should require it to look not only to its own needs but to the development of that field of specialisation in the country as a whole and in the region to which it belongs. This would need institutionalisation and that monitoring becomes possible.

Item No. 7: Coordination of education, training and research activities conducted under the sponsorship of the University Grants Commission with similar activities in the country under other sponsorships and coordinating the same with the relevant Government organisations

7.1 The promotion of teaching and research in Geography is at present being looked after the University Grants Commission, the Indian Council of Social Science Research and, to some extent, by the National Academy of Sciences. Some geographical projects have also links with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Indian Council of Historical Research. There has been a good deal of geographical work done in the Indian Census and also in the National Atlas Organisation. Several Government departments both at the National and State levels carry out projects, such as, the recently proposed national Land Utilisation Survey, irrigation projects and regional surveys. It is necessary to bring about a coordination between these and other similar agencies and the university departments of Geography. The Panel is of the opinion that it should address itself to this important task and make its recommendations to the Commission in the interest of optimal utilisation of resources.

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7.2 The possibility of organising advanced level job oriented courses in cooperation with the Government departments may also be examined. The following courses of this category are already being developed in some universities:

1. M.Sc. in Applied Cartography
2. Post-Graduate Diploma in Regional Demography
3. Post-Graduate Diploma in Regional Development

These and similar programmes need to be encouraged by the Commission.

7.3 The Panel noted that there have been instances of lack of response from government departments, whereas they could have benefited themselves by drawing upon the expertise of the university departments and the trained specialists therein.

7.4 In this context, the Panel decided to consider background paper: "Current status in teaching and research in Geography" prepared by Professor C.D. Deshpande for purposes of evolving plans for future development of Geography in the Indian Universities.

Item No. 5 : Next Meeting of the Panel

8.1 It was suggested that the next meeting of the Panel should be held towards the end of June at Bombay to discuss the following documents:

- (i) Changes in the curriculum at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels (Basic paper to be prepared by Professor C.D. Deshpande).
- (ii) 5-Year Plan for Summer Institutes (Basic Paper to be prepared by Professor Moonis Raza).
- (iii) Research Strategy in Geography (Basic Paper to be prepared by Professor Alam).
- (iv) 5-Year Plan for Preparation of Text-books (Basic paper to be prepared by Professor Gosal).

Panel- Geology & Geophysics

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Item No.I Upgrading of courses at B.Sc. & M.Sc.

i) It was decided to prepare a core-curriculum in both practical and theory for B.Sc. and M.Sc. to serve as a model for universities for this a sub-Committee has been constituted as follows:-

1. Professor A.K. Saha (Convenor)
2. Professor U. Aswathanarayana
3. Professor V.K. Gaur
4. Dr. D.N. Awasthi
5. Prof. M.N. Viswanatha.
6. Nominee of D.G.G.S.I.
7. Professor B.S. Tiwari.

ii) We recommend that Earth Sciences be introduced at the High School level.

iii) We propose that in order to make B.Sc. to be of a better employment value Post-B.Sc. Diploma Courses of 1 year duration are recommended.

1. Ground Water Geology
2. Ground Geophysics
3. Mineral Propecting
4. Fossil Fuels explcation
5. Elements of Drilling & of well Logging
6. Materials Testing
7. Mineral Geophysics.

iv) We also recommended that a Post-M.Sc.(Tech.)Diploma Geology/Geophysics of 1 year duration should also be started at suitable geology and Geophysics Departments.

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|---|--|
| 1. Earth Resources Technology | 11. Mathematical Geology |
| 2. Environmental Geology | 12. Geochemical Prospecting |
| 3. Ore Genesis | 13. Interpretation Techniques in Geophysics. |
| 4. Nuclear Geology | 14. Dat Processing |
| 5. Marine Geology | 15. Nauclear Geophysics |
| 6. Hydrogeology | 16. Marine Geophysics. |
| 7. Engg. Geology & Rock Machanics | 17. Seismology |
| 8. Petroleum Geology | 18. Base Metal exploration |
| 9. Micropalaeontology and Nanenopalaeontology | 19. Integrated Geophysics. |
| 10. Photogeology & Geomorphology. | 20. Ground Water Geophysics |
| | 21. Geomagnetism. |

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Item No.2.

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Programme for improvement of facilities in Geology and Geophysics.

1. Teaching load be reduced at both level, B.Sc. & M.Sc.
2. Three months Refresher Course at a selected university and by selected teachers.
3. New Concepts of teaching involving more of inter-communication between teachers & Students feeding of facts should be introduced.
4. Geology & Geophysics should be granted a COSIP Type programme-3/4 months.
5. Geology and Geophysics should be included in the COSIP Programme.
6. Improvement of courses of B.Sc. & M.Sc. have been suggested at Item No.1.
7. There is a need to reduce and/or distribute the load of administrative work of the Head of the Department to enable him to devote more time to teaching, Research & Development.
8. More opportunities to all teachers to go abroad to International Conferences and Courses and get acquainted with the developments in the subject.

Item No.3.

The proposal of the G.S.I for awarding Scholarships to students at graduate level and postgraduate level is strongly recommended by the Panel, with the following modifications:-

- (a) Junior Research Scholarships and Senior Research Scholarships should be designated as G.S.I. studentship and G.S.I. Fellowship respectively.
- (b) The amount of G.S.I. Fellowship should be Rs.300/- each (i.e. at par with the Junior Research Fellowships of UGC) and tenable for a period of three years.
- (c) Add the words:- On P.11-under Para I(c): The guide must be a teacher of the Department in which the Scholar is a student".
- (d) and on P.11 against para I(d) add " Prior permission of the Director-General G.S.I will be required for publication of any paper arising out of the work".
- (e) Against-Para 2(4)P.11 add "Prior publication of the Director General G.S.I. will be required for publication of any paper arising out of the work".
- (f) Add under Para 2(3) P.11 "A. Contingent grant for laboratory work of Rs.1000/- p.a. should be provided for each G.S.I. Fellow as is the Practice in the UGC".
- (g) Continuation of the studentship & Fellowship will be subject to a satisfactory report of the performance of the recipient by the University Supervisor.

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- (h) Travelling expenses to General/Regional/Circle Laboratories of the G.S.I. by students/Fellows may be granted to suitable candidates where necessary on the recommendation of the University Supervisor.
- (i) The number of Senior Research Scholarships (G.S.I. Fellows) should be distributed as: 32 for Geology and 8 for Geophysics.

Item No.4.

Problems of Employment of persons in the newly started Courses.

Panel recommends that the duration of the Master's degree in Geophysics should be 3 years and those universities now giving 2 years' M.Sc. in Geophysics should restructure their courses for a duration of 3 years leading to the degree of M.Sc.(Tech) or M.Tech. Geophysics covers a wide spectrum of Applied Physics, Mathematics and Applied Geology and it is essentially a technological Subject. In order to provide a sound background for geophysical technology, 2 years are too inadequate.

Item No.5.

Support of Research in the Universities.

A) The Panel identified the following fields of the earth Sciences as needing funding from the UGC on a priority basis. In extending support to the research projects, the chief guidelines should be (apart from a consideration of the competence of research) personnel to encourage research on those branches of the subjects which (a) have remained neglected in India, but which have attained major scientific importance in recent years and (b) which are likely to be of economic importance either immediately or in the near future. In view of the limited funds that can be spared by the UGC., and in order to ensure maximum possible benefits to the scientific community and to the country, the topics of the above two categories should receive priority in the allotment of funds.

- i) Geology Development of new methodology techniques, instrumentation and interpretation for mineral exploration:- geophysical, geochemical, petrological, structural & micropalaeontological.
- ii) Quaternary geological studies.
- iii) Experimental petrological studies under hydrothermal and high pressure conditions.
- iv) Investigations on controls of mineralisation in the base metal and radioactive mineral deposits of India.
- v) Problems of groundwater flow and accumulation.

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- vi) Mathematical Geology with special reference to applications in mineral exploration.
- vii) Experimental deformation of rocks and minerals.
- viii) Studies in micro stratigraphical correlation.
- ix) Deccan Trap studies-geological setting, petrology, geochronological studies, stratigraphical mineralogy, geochemistry mode of replacement and relation to upper mantle.
- x) Seismological Investigation in the Himalayas.
- xi) Mineral Geophysics.
- xii) Groundwater Geophysics.
- xiii) Bore-hole Geophysics.
- xiv) Engineering Geophysics.
- xv) Marine Geophysics.
- xvi) Physical Properties of Earth materials.
- xvii) Palaeo-ecological studies.

Certain other priority items relating to Geophysics will be communicated by Professor Bhimasankaran in a four weeks time.

In order to pursue effectively research in the areas of R & D listed above it is recommended that:

i) Comprehensive instrumental analytical facilities (AAS, XRD, recording DTA, Microhardness & reflectance studies, IR Spectrometer, stereosean etc. and instrumental activation facilities in 4 university centres of Geology and Geophysics which have already the basic facilities in this regard-Sagar, Calcutta, Waltair and Chandigarh.

These facilities are to be clearly understood to be national facilities to be shared by many universities.

ii) Attention of all the departments of Geology and Geophysics in the universities and postgraduate colleges should be drawn to the R & D points listed above with the request to submit projects falling within the broad category to be processed by the Panel in due course. Such project could submitted on the prescribed form either by the department or by a group or by an individual scientist before 30th June and 31st December i.e., twice a year. In view of the experience of some of the members of the Panel, the projects from the department/group/individual scientist should be submitted to the Head of the institution but once the project is approved, the funds may be kept in the name of an operated by the Head of the department/project leader/individual scientist through a bank account to be opened in the name of the project.

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Item No.6.

Optional size of a Department.

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The panel feels the Geology should be taught as a comprehensive subject incorporating geochemistry, geomorphology and elements of geophysics. The minimum size of a Postgraduate department of Geology should consist of 2 Professors, 4 Readers, 6 Lecturers. If the undergraduate studies are also included then there should be an addition of 1 Professor 2 Readers and 3 lecturers. The minimum size of the geophysics department teaching Post-graduate should be 2 Professor 4 Readers and 6 lecturers. This size is necessary in order to upgrade and diversify teaching and make full and affection of U.G.C. R.D. Programme.

Item No.7.

National Fellowships.

We recommended that the National Fellowship programme be expanded as this will permit the utilisation of expertise of Sciences University Teachers by more than one university in any one year. At present there are only three to four National Fellows. This needs to be raised to about 15.

Item No.8.

Criteria for monitoring programme of Research.

The Panel feels that the progress of Research Projects will be periodically (preferably annually) evaluated by the panel, to advise the University Grants Commission of continuance of the project or otherwise, etc. The criteria for this evaluation will be prepared at the next meeting.

Item No.9.

Time-Table for submitting proposals for Research Projects:-
30th June & 31st December. Please see Item No.5.b.para 2 (ii)

Item No.10.

Preparation of status Report.

The panel distributed the work of preparing the Status Report of R & D as follows:-

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Petrology, Minerology & Geochemistry. | -Prof. Aswathanarayana |
| 2. | Pre-Cambrian Geology | -Prof. A.K. Saha. |
| 3. | Sedimentology | -Dr. V.K. Srivastava, Aligarh |
| 4. | Tectonics. | -Prof. S.N. Sarkar. |
| 5. | Petroleum Geology | -Prof. B.L.Deshpande. |
| 6. | Groundwater. | -Prof. B.B.S. Singal. |

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|-----|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 7. | Coal Geology | - | Dr. S.K. Babu |
| 8. | Paleontology & Stratigraphy. | - | Dr. B.S. Tiwari |
| 9. | Oregeology | - | Dr. S. Roy. |
| 10. | Geomorphology and Photogeology. | - | Dr. D. Niyogi |
| 11. | Mathematical Geology. | - | Prof. A.K. Saha. |
| 12. | Engineering Geology | - | Dr. B.S. Krishnaswami |
| 13. | Seismology & Geo-Tectonics | - | Dr. K.N. Khatri |
| 14. | Exploration Geophysics | - | Prof. V.L.S. Chimsankarar |
| 15. | Heat Flow | - | Dr. M.L. Gupta |
| 16. | Ground Water Geophysics | - | Dr. V.K. Gaur. |
| 17. | Geodery | - | Dr. Harsh Sinvhal |
| 18. | Geomagnetism and Palaeomagnetism. | - | Dr. C.K.R. Radha Krishna-Murti. |

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PANEL FOR GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

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Item No.11 Instrumentation

The panel observes that university Science departments have equipment, some of it sophisticated and imported, which is either not in use or not used fully or remain out of order for inordinately long time. There is evidence that some equipment, especially imported at great cost in foreign exchange has either not been used or used very little is presently lying out of order. This is an unfortunate state of affairs and often it is difficult to find where the fault lies.

The panel, therefore, suggests that every piece of major equipment costing about Rs. 5,000/- and all imported equipment should have a log book alongwith instruction for operation. This log book should give the sale and purchase cost etc., and also details of all the operation carried on it and defects found or developed in the instrument from time to time and actions taken for remedying it. The Head of the Department under which the instrument is, should nominate one person in whose charge it will remain.

Since many of the Science Departments have such equipment which is out of order, the panel suggests that there should be a central facility in each university with Science department which will be called an 'Instrumentation Cell' entrusted with fabrication, testing, maintenance and repairs of equipment in the university. It is also conceivable that some department of Geology and Geophysics may need additional staff for maintaining their own equipment.

The panel suggests that there should be a standing committee for Geology and Geophysics for taking stock of the situation with regard to acquisition, installation, maintenance and effective utilization of these items (page 55 of main agenda).

Item No.12 Procedure for determination of Norms for college Libraries, laboratories, work shops etc.

This item will be dealt with at a later stage.

Item No.13 Need for providing larger number of posts of Research Associates, Research Assistants and Technicians in Geology and Geophysics departments of universities and colleges teaching postgraduate.

The panel feels that at present the Research Assistants and Research fellows leave the department as soon as they get suitable jobs.

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As a result the departments find that most of the research work is disrupted and there is no continuity. To avoid, the panel suggests the following remedies;

1. That 50% of these posts should be on permanent basis so that continuity of research work is assured.
2. That the other 50% should be cadre posts for duration of three years, at the end of which these personnel must be replaced to induct new blood and fresh air in the research.
3. There is a need to consider increasing the number of Research Assistants and Research Associates etc., in different departments of Geology & Geophysics.

Item No. 14 Studentships for Applied Geology and Applied Geophysics.

The panel recommends that the existing system of studentship in Applied Geology be continued only for the Three year Master's Course and be extended to Applied Geophysics with Three Years Master's Course so that there is no anomaly.

Meeting:

Date: April 18, 1974

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Item 36 : To consider the recommendations made by the Panels on Humanities and Social Sciences at their meeting held on 21/22nd March, 1974.

The University Grants Commission has constituted panels on Linguistics, History, Sociology and Social Work, Law, Economics Political Science, Philosophy and Psychology. A meeting of the panels was held on 21/22nd March, 1974. The Chairman, UGC, presided over the meeting. List of the members who attended the meeting is attached (Appendix I).

The reports of the various panels were considered at the joint meeting of the panels on Humanities and Social Sciences on 22nd March, 1974. The reports made by the Panels are provisional; the conveners of the panels have been requested to send the final reports by the end of this month.

The main recommendations made by the panels relating to the development of higher studies and research in universities and colleges are indicated below:

1. Revision of Syllabi

(a) Linguistics Panel

Undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in English should consist of a core programme consisting of history and structure of English language and the study and interpretation of English literature. There should be optional programme with specialisation in English literature and the teaching of English. These programmes should be developed in collaboration with the department of Linguistics. Courses on similar lines should be developed in modern Indian languages.

(b) History Panel

At Higher Secondary Level: Social studies should not be made compulsory at the secondary level since the present syllabi of social studies have resulted in neglect of the study of the Indian History and Culture. The present content of history in social studies is difused and is concentrated on personalities rather than on social processes. The student must have an understanding of development of Indian history and a general idea of the development of world. An outline of world civilization may be taught at the higher secondary level. The NCERT should take a lead in preparing suitable texts on the subject.

At undergraduate and postgraduate level:

At the undergraduate level a student should have an idea of the main trends of Indian history like:

- i. an outline of the framework of political history.
- ii. some broad concepts of the evolution of the Indian society.
- iii. Successive phases in which attempts have been made to integrate different aspects of Indian culture at various levels.

The syllabii recommended by the previous panel on history was endorsed and the panel suggested that special emphasis may be laid on (1) study of history of individual countries of Asia and Europe at the undergraduate level (2) Depth study of a particular country choosing a limited period should be encouraged at postgraduate level (3) courses should be developed on architecture and village life etc since the present division between various periods of Indian history is rather rigid. (4) greater emphasis should be laid on social and economic history and a comparative study of development in regions should be promoted. (5) Greater attention should be paid to fine arts such as development of music, architecture and painting etc.

(c) Law:

The LL.B. Course approved by the Bar Council of India may be continued. Introduction of new options must focus on the understanding of the role of law as the instrument of social control and social change. The LL.B. course should be of three years duration while the LL.M. course should be of two years duration for the whole time students and of three years duration for the part-time students. Study for the LL.M. course should be pursued through course work and thesis. The course content and research for the LL.M. degree should be socially relevant.

(d) Economics:

Indian Economic data should be incorporated into the courses. Economic theory should be taught with greater emphasis on the type of situations more prevalent in controlled and socialist economics rather than on the freely competitive economic model. The importance of demand management should be emphasised. Subjects such as Economics of Growth, Monetary Economics, Fiscal Economics and International Economics should be taught in the context of the Indian background and illustrated with material drawn from the Indian economic life. This would integrate teaching of economics with the results of on going research and create interest in studies. Study of State's economy should form a part of the Indian economy.

(e) Political Science:

There is a need for introducing the new courses and upgrading the old courses with a view to providing meaningful insight into the concrete political reality in India. A core syllabi may be evolved combining the modern and the traditional courses. A seminar to prepare the core syllabi may be convened by the University Grants Commission in which all heads of political science departments of universities may be invited. This seminar may also consider the possibility of introducing three elective streams besides the core syllabi. One of the elective stream may cater to the needs of higher learning and research while the second may equip the students for taking up competitive examinations and the third may deepen their interdisciplinary insight. The UPSC and the other State service Commissions may be requested to revise their syllabi in the light of the core syllabi as and when it is ready.

(f) Philosophy

At undergraduate level: Indian philosophy may be taught to show how ideas have developed over the centuries and how there has been an inter-action between them and the social and cultural environment. The historical approach rather than the six system approach may be adopted. Modern logic and scientific method, History of Western Philosophy and Ethics and social philosophy may be taught on compulsory basis at undergraduate level.

At postgraduate level: At postgraduate level self-sufficient courses which can be completed in one term in addition to those which extend over the whole year may be constructed. Modern formal logic and analytical techniques, classical Indian Philosophy, History of Western Philosophy and Contemporary Philosophy may be taught on a compulsory basis. There should be optional papers and subjects which are not generally taught in Indian universities so far such as Sino-Japanese Philosophy Islamic Philosophy and Medieval European Philosophy.

(g) Psychology

Attempts should be made to upgrade the courses with a view to make them personally and socially meaningful. Attempts should also be made to procure and also coordinate the data available in India with the curricula. Teaching of theory papers should invariably be integrated with experimental and practical work. Departments should be encouraged to take initiative in starting new courses which may be socially relevant. At postgraduate level the board of studies should prescribe the general outlines, objectives and scope of the courses. The teachers may spell out all the details of the courses along with various references etc at the beginning of the session.

(2) Improvement of teaching:

(i) History Panel: Audio-visual aids such as slides, models, films, charts, maps and photographs may be made available to the

universities so that history teaching is made more intelligible and interesting to the students. Study tours to places of historical importance and to museums must be made an integral part of history teaching. There is a need for the development of museums and this should cover the period from ancient to modern history. The museum should cover not only department of art and architecture but be related to everyday life.

(ii) Law Panel: Law teachers must be periodically exposed to intensive refresher courses on teaching methods, to techniques of empirical research and inter-disciplinary programmes ~~developed~~ foster the greater awareness of the role of law in contemporary India.

(iii). Economics Panel: Preparation and readiness of appropriate Indian material consisting of articles or their summaries on each topics should be entrusted to competent economists especially invited for the purpose. A group of two or more people should be entrusted with the work on text-book suitable for Indian students, at selective places. The persons should work on full-time basis for a period of six months. If possible more than one book should be prepared for each subject. These books should be translated into important regional languages. As the programme for production of text-books in regional languages has been terminated by the Government of India, the University Grants Commission may move expeditiously in this matter.

A one-year teachers' training programme should be provided at selected university departments and research institutions. The training should comprise of use of quantitative tools in economics, methodological aspects of economics and an essay or review of literature in any particular aspects. The teachers should be given scholarships, covering their salaries for this programme. Others may be given suitable stipends. Courses should be divided into two semesters to enable the teachers to finish it in two years, if necessary. At the end of the course, M.Phil. degree should be awarded to the persons who successfully complete it.

3. Introduction of an Intermediate degree of M.Phil/M.Litt. between Master's Degree and Doctor's Degree.

(i) Linguistics Panel: M.Phil/M.Litt. should be developed with the collaboration of department of literature and the department of linguistics. These programmes should consist of course work and research.

(ii) Sociology and Social Work Panel: M.Phil programme should be started only in carefully selected centres and that too after sufficient preparatory work. An adequate number of fellowships should be made available to these departments to enable them to draw students from other universities. The programme may be expanded to other university departments when they have offered convincing proof of their ability to run such courses effectively.

(ii) Political science: It would be both desirable and necessary to introduce a pre-Ph.D. course since M.A. degree has for all practicable purposes become the first degree and not the second degree as it was envisaged to be. The course which may be called M.Phil. may be treated as an end degree and also a passage to Ph.D. work. This course may cover 4 papers viz., (a) approaches and concept for political analysis; (b) techniques of political analysis; (c) substantive fields in which the candidate wants to work for Ph.D. work and (d) dissertation based on secondary sources on any issue pertaining to India and which may belong to the field in which the student wants to do his Ph.D.

The course should be of one year's duration and if necessary an additional time of three to six months may be given for completing the dissertation. A paper on research technique on social sciences to deepen the inter-disciplinary content of the course may also be introduced. There may be provision of field trips hardware equipment, teacher fellowships for strengthening this programme. The Commission may finance pre-Ph.D. programme at least for a period of five years irrespective of the fact whether the State Government are willing to take it up in the V Plan period or not. A teachers' training programme to equip the teachers to handle the pre-Ph.D. course effectively may be developed. University centres may be identified on a zonal basis by the Commission. These centres may conduct short-term courses as well as long-term courses in collaboration with the ICSSR. Teachers may be allowed to take study leave on full pay with some additional honorarium for this purpose.

(iii) Philosophy: The possibility of having a common examination for all M.Phil. courses of Social Sciences or at least having some common papers for Social Sciences may be explored. M.Phil. may be made compulsory for everyone who wants to take up Ph.D. work.

4. Inter-disciplinary Research:

(i) Sociology: At undergraduate level, the concentration should be on core course which may be uni-disciplinary in character. A small unit of cognate disciplines may be added to this core course. The panel supported the proposal regarding the inter-disciplinary studies and research as recommended by the University Grants Commission Committee on inter-disciplinary research.

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(ii). Economics: Social scientists belonging to different disciplines may work together on research projects of an inter-disciplinary character. Some of the priorities areas recognised by the panels require collaboration not only with social sciences but also natural sciences for example problems like economics of energy or import substitutions required considerable drawing on technical knowledge. It would be advisable to allow students graduating or having their Master's degree in one subject to transfer themselves to another subject under appropriate conditions. Research students working on a problem involving the use of more than one discipline may be permitted to work under a committee of guides drawn from different disciplines.

(iii) Political Science: A paper on the basic social sciences concepts may be introduced at the B.A. level. The M.Phil programme may have room for inter-disciplinary bias. Staffing on inter-disciplinary basis should be encouraged if a department in a University makes a demand to this effect. Research on border-line areas should be encouraged and for this purpose social scientists belonging to different departments may come together to execute a programme of inter-disciplinary research.

No.5:- Financial Support to the Departments Sociology and Social Work Panel:

Departments of proved merits, which have received special support from the U.G.C., tend to be ignored by the universities. Less developed departments are given favoured treatment. The universities should be advised to give proper consideration to the needs and claims of the departments of excellence. The panel indorsed the proposal for granting autonomy to deserving university departments. The utilisation of grants placed at the disposal of the universities for promoting and strengthening research activities should be evaluated carefully. It may be necessary to evolve fresh guidelines after this evaluation.

No.6:- Faculty Improvement Programmes:

1. Linguistic Panels: An in-service training for all teachers of English may be organised at the University. These programmes may last for one of two semesters. The teachers may be supported financially by the Commission. Similar programmes may be developed for modern Indian languages also. For classical Indian languages, short-term programmes for training should also be developed.

2. Law Panel: The teaching staff of the law faculties should consist of whole-time and part-time teachers in the ratio of 75:25.

The minimum qualification for full-time teacher should be LL.M. degree and for part-time teachers LL.B. degree with five year standing at the bar. Teaching of substantial number of procedural subjects should be entrusted to practising lawyers. The teacher-student ratio should be 1:20. Workshops, colloquia, refreshers course and publication of law journals of quality may be encouraged.

3. Economics Panel: There is a need for selective admissions for postgraduate courses.

4. Psychological Panel: Exchange of teachers among the various universities may be encouraged. Seminar courses and seminars may be organised to cover all the teachers over a period of time. Certain departments in the universities should be encouraged to take up the responsibility of organising such courses and the U.G.C. should provide assistance to them. Due credit should be given in regard to total work load for doing research or guiding research. Provision for sabbatical leave should be made with U.G.C. support. The work load should be considerably reduced on young teachers which is very heavy in some universities and colleges.

No.7: Priority Areas of Research:

1. Linguistic Panel: English and use of Educational Technology.
2. Programmes Learning.
3. Language testing.
4. Statistics and literary Interpretation

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Linguistics:

1. Surveys
2. ~~Social~~ Linguistics
3. Indian Languages outside India.
4. Applied Linguistics
5. Historical study of Indian languages.
6. Describing hitherto undescribed language.

(2) Sociology and Social Work: U.G.C. should give special support to fundamental and innovative research.

(3) Law Panel: Population and Law, Local Self-Government, Law and Agrarian Reform, Legal Process and educational planning and administration, Direct action and social change through Law, Law and Culture change, Law Justice and Tribes, Law and Industrial Growth, Law and the Sea, Development Nations and International Law, Law and Environment, Human rights and Social Justice.

(4) Economics Panel: Development of Indian Economy since Independence, Inter-regional Planning problems, Import substitution in India, Economics of Energy, Poverty in India, Unemployment and Employment in India. Area Planning, Working of the Mixed Economy, Mobilization of Resources: Fiscal, Economics of Distributive Justice, Manpower Planning, Economics of Scale, Cost-Benefit Analysis of Public Expenditure, Prices and Production in Agriculture.

(5) Political Sciences: A comparative study of political parties and party system. A study of political leadership: its history, and reactive and proactive aspects, rise and manifestation of interest/pressure groups in Indian politics, study of violence: its political aspects, Legislative elites: their behaviour, the political process, corruption, history of political thought since the Bedic period, inter-relationship between the policy formulation and the implementation processes, socio-economic legislation and the response of the judiciary, Student unrest, Grievances of citizens, Indian Socialism, study of coalitional politics and President's Rule, rural and urban politics, political and bureaucratic culture, federation and nation building, national survey of district level politics of land reform, regionalism in India, India's foreign policy.

(6) Philosophy: The following areas may be given priority:

Social, Political and Legal Philosophies, Philosophy of Education, Advanced Logic, Philosophy of Science, Continental European Philosophy, East-Asia and Western Asian Philosophy.

(7) Psychology: I.C.S.S.R. has already identified the priority areas of research in psychology in its report of study of research in psychology

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8. Coordination with other agencies:

(A) Sociology & Social Work Panel:

Efforts should be made to coordinate the programme of the ICSSR and the U.G.C. in respect of determination of priorities and sanctioning of projects. As ICSSR is promoting problem oriented research, the U.G.C. may provide special assistance to projects of a theoretical nature - project that promise conceptual and methodological growth. Regarding promotion of research, the Council has set up a standing committee to promote research on the scheduled tribes according to the guide-lines evolved in a conference organised by the Institute of Advanced Study, Simla and the ICSSR. For research in the field of tribal Ethnography, the ICSSR and UGC should coordinate their programme.

(B) Political Science Panel:

New horizons on research should be pushed with the help of latest techniques in political analysis. The ICSSR is producing literature about the work on which research has been done and on the topics which are being worked up. Overlapping and duplication in the type of research may be avoided.

9. Norms for assistance to the Postgraduate Colleges:

(1) Panel on Economics:

Appropriate conditions for recognition of postgraduate studies in Economics in the colleges should include:

- (a) adequacy of a competent teaching staff which should mean at least four teachers recognised by the University for postgraduate teaching;
- (b) adequate time for the teachers to properly prepare themselves. No postgraduate teachers should have more than 12 teaching hours a week, with a postgraduate lecture considered equivalent to two.
- (c) Library should have a sufficient number of copies of recommended books and should subscribe to 20 standard journals in Economics. Teaching equipment must also be available.

(2) Panel on Linguistics:

When a postgraduate college has a faculty comparable in quality to that of a university department and demonstrates potential of growth and specialisation, it should be considered for further support.

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(3) Panel on History:

A small sub-committee may draw up a panel on books on Indian history and the history of other countries. It should also suggest the names of the journals. No teacher should be asked to teach more than two postgraduate papers in a year.

(4) Panel on Psychology:

- (a) If available facilities in the shape of library, laboratory equipment and faculty would reflect the commitment of the department to the development of particular subject.
- (b) If it serves the needs of the students community coming from the undergraduate colleges of the region as reflected in enrolment.
- (c) If the department has the scope and potentiality for development of a specialisation in a particular area not available in the other colleges and universities of the region.

10. Miscellaneous:

Sociology and Social Work Panel:

The UGC may consider the desirability of having a single panel for sociology and social anthropology and a separate panel for social work

Political Science:

The panel noted with concern that no political science department has been picked up by the U.G.C. even for special assistance.

Psychology:

So far no advance centre or centres for a special assistance in Psychology is in existence. Potentiality for developing such centres are existent in some universities. Necessary steps may be taken by the U.G.C to identify and develop such centres in specific areas of psychology.

A copy each of the provisional reports of all the panels on Humanities and Social Sciences are attached (Appendix-II).

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Appendix-I

List of the Members of the Panel on Humanities & Social Sciences who attended the meeting of the Panels on 21st and 22nd March, 1974.

(a) HISTORY:

1. Professor R.S. Sharma, Attended on 22.3.1974
Head of the Department of
History,
University of Delhi,
Delhi.
2. Professor B.B. Lal,
Professor of History,
Jiwaji University,
Gwalior.
3. Professor S.C. Mishra,
Professor of History,
M.S. University of Baroda,
Baroda.
4. Professor S. Gopal, Attended on 22.3.1974
Centre for Historical Studies,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
Delhi.
5. Professor N. Subrahmanian,
Professor & Head of the
Department of History,
Madurai University,
Madurai.
6. Professor Satish Chandra, Convener
Vice-Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

(b) PSYCHOLOGY:

1. Dr. Durganand Sinha,
Professor & Head of the
Department of Psychology,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad.

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Psychology contd:

2. Dr. Anwar Ansari,
Professor & Head of the
Department of Psychology,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.
3. Dr. Udai Paree,
Professor & Head of the
Department of Psychology,
Patna University,
Patna.
4. Dr. R. Rath, Convener
Professor & Head of the
Department of Psychology,
Utkal University,
Bhubaneswar.

(c) LINGUISTICS:

1. Dr. D.P. Pattanayak,
Director,
Central Institute of
Indian Languages,
Mysore.
2. Professor Ramesh Mohan,
Director,
Central Institute of English &
Foreign Languages,
Hyderabad.
3. Dr. V.I. Subramanian,
Professor of Linguistics,
Kerala University,
Trivandrum.
4. Professor H.L. Sharma,
Head of the Department of Hindi
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.
5. Dr. R.K. Das Gupta, Attended on 21.3.1974
Professor of Modern Indian
Languages,
Delhi University,
Delhi.

Linguistics (contd.)

- 6. Professor T.G. Mankar,
Professor of Sanskrit,
Bombay University,
Bombay.
- 7. Professor P.B. Pandit,
Head of the Department of
Linguistics,
Delhi University,
Delhi. Convener

(d) POLITICAL SCIENCE:

- 1. Professor Rasheeduddin Khan,
Dean,
School of Social Sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi. Attended on 22.3.1974
- 2. Dr. (Kum.) A.J. Dastur,
Professor of Political Science,
Bombay University,
Bombay.
- 3. Professor V.M. Sirsikar,
Professor of Political Science,
Poona University,
Poona.
- 4. Dr. S.K. Mukherjee,
Head of the Department of
Political Science,
Calcutta University,
Calcutta.
- 5. Dr. Randhir Singh,
Professor of Political Science,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
- 6. Professor A.N. Pant,
Professor of Political Science,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad.
- 7. Dr. Iqbal Narain,
Professor of Political Science,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur. Convener

Philosophy (contd.)

2. Dr. N.K. Devaraja,
Head of the Department of
Philosophy,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.
3. Dr. S. Bhattacharya,
Visiting Fellow,
Indian Institute of Advanced Study,
Simla.
4. Dr. K.J. Shah,
Head of the Department of
Philosophy,
Karnatak University,
Dharwar.
5. Dr. R.C. Pandeya,
Head of the Department of
Philosophy,
Delhi University, Delhi
6. Dr. K.S. Murty,
Professor of Philosophy,
Andhra University,
Waltair.

(g) ECONOMICS:

1. Dr. V.M. Dandekar,
Director,
Cokhale Institute of
Economics & Politics,
Poona.
2. Dr. V.K. Alagh,
Director,
Sardar Patel Institute of
Economics & Social Research,
Ahmedabad.
3. Dr. H.K. Manmohan Singh,
Head of the Department of
Economics,
Punjabi University,
Patiala.
4. Professor V.B. Singh,
Professor of Economics,
Lucknow University,
Lucknow.

Attended on 22.3.1974

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Economics (contd:)

5. Dr. D.T. Lakdawala,
Professor of Economics,
Bombay University,
Bombay. Convener

(h) SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK:

1. Professor R. Mukherjee,
Indian Statistical Institute,
Barrackpore Trunk Road,
Calcutta.
2. Professor S.C. Dube,
Director,
Indian Institute of Advanced
Study,
Simla.
3. Professor N.R. Sheth,
Institute of Management,
Ahmedabad.
4. Dr. M.S. Gore, Attended on 22.3.1974
Director,
Tata Institute of
Social Sciences,
Bombay.
5. Dr. S.N. Ranade, Attended on 22.3.1974
Director,
Delhi School of Social Work,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
6. Dr. Yogendra Singh, Convener
Professor of Sociology,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi.

PANEL IN LINGUISTICS

Agenda Item No.3:

1. U.G.C. may appoint a committee to evaluate teaching and research in:
 - a. Modern Indian Languages
 - b. Classical languages
 - c. English
 - d. Foreign Languages
 - e. Linguistics.

2. The panel is of the opinion that faculty improvement is crucial for the success of all languages and literary programmes and that schemes of faculty improvement should be adequately supported by the U.G.C. The panel considers an in service training essential for all teachers of English at the Universities. These in-service training programmes lasting for at least one or two semesters will be required and the teachers should be financially supported by the U.G.C. to enable them to take up these full-time training courses.

3. Similarly for Modern Indian Languages, special training programmes for training of teachers should be developed on short-term basis. For classical Indian Languages, such as Sanskrit short-term programmes for training in Pali and Pralrit should also be developed.

Agenda Item No.5:

It is recommended that considering the changing role of English in our country, the undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in English should consist of a core programme consisting of history and structure of English language and the study and interpretation of English literature.

There should be optional programmes with specialisation in English literature in English language and the teaching of English. These programmes could be developed with Department of Linguistics.

Courses on similar lines should be developed for M.I.L.

2. M.Litt./M.Phil programmes should be developed with the collaboration of departments of literature and departments of Linguistics. These programmes should consist of course work and research.

Agenda Item No.7:

The panel felt that adequate information for the research proposals were not available to the panel. The panel, therefore, recommend that in future, a detailed proforma should be developed for inviting the research proposals and the proposals should be considered only after the detailed information is made available. The research proposals before the panel

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were considered and the recommendations are attached herewith.

Agenda Item No.4:

The following guidelines may be useful:

- English: Use of Educational technology Programmed learning for language teaching language testing Stylistics and literary interpretations.
- Linguistics: Describing hitherto undescribed languages Dialect surveys Sociolinguistics Indian Languages outside India Applied Linguistics Historical study of Indian Languages.

Item No.6:

The language and linguistics departments in our country may consider participations in literacy programmes as a part of National Service Scheme.

Item No.11: (Recorded)

Item No.12: (Recorded)

Item No.13:

The panels does not consider this proposal feasible, the available facilities may be strengthened.

Item No.14:

Please refer to our recommendation on Item No.3

Item No.15:

Workshops to review and redesign comes in linguistics for the discipline as well as for allied language and literature programmes is recommended at the national level. This is in line with the recommendations of UGC on this item.

Item No.16:

Recommended. Further recommended that similar financial support should be made available to cataloguing manuscripts in other classical and modern Indian Languages.

Item No.20:

When a Postgraduate college has faculty comparable in quality to that of a university department and demonstrates potential of growth and specialisation, it should be considered for further support.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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PANEL OF HISTORY

The Panel of History met on 21st and 22nd March, 1974 in the U.G.C. The following were present:

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Satish Chandra | Convenor |
| 2. Prof. B.B. Lal | |
| 3. Prof. N. Subramaniam | |
| 4. Prof. S.C. Mishra | |
| 5. Prof. R.S. Sharma | (Attended on 22nd March) |
| 6. Prof. S. Gopal | -do- |

Dr. M.N. Deshpande, Director General, Archaeological Survey of India attended the meeting on 22nd March 1974 by special invitation, for a short time.

The Committee emphasised the need for providing audiovisual aids in the universities such as slides, models, film strips (which could be used for secondary schools as well), charts, maps and photographs in order to make history teaching more intelligible and interesting to the students.

2. Study tours to places of historical importance and interest and to museums must be made an integral part of history teaching. Particular emphasis should be laid on making historical excursions in the regions in which the university concerned is located.

3. The need for the development of museums and culture was strongly felt. This should cover the period from ancient to modern history. The museum should cover not only Department of Arts and Architecture but be related to every day life, in particular, development of productivity, technology.

The Panel was of the opinion that social studies should not be made compulsory subject of state at the secondary level, since the present syllabus and social study has resulted in neglect of the study of the Indian History and Culture. It was of the opinion that social studies should be optional too at least in some cases to the study of Indian civilisation and culture.

The present content of History in Social Studies is too diffuse and is concentrated on personalities rather than on social processes.

It was recommended that at the undergraduate level a student should have an idea of the main trends. Indian History by which it is meant; (1) an outline of the framework of political history; (2) some broad concepts of the evolution Indian society and (3) successive phases in which attempts have been made to integrate different aspects of Indian cultures at various levels. In this one would form roughly half of the course content.

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At the Higher Secondary level, it was felt that the students must have a broad understanding of development of Indian History and a general idea of the development of world. The panel was in favour of an outline of world civilization being taught at the Higher Secondary level. It further recommended that NCERT could take a lead in preparing suitable texts on the subject.

Item 3 to 5:

The Committee broadly endorsed the syllabus as recommended by the UGC Committee in 1964 with emphasis on the following:-

1. Study of the History of individual countries of Asia and Europe may be taken up at the undergraduate level.
2. At the postgraduate level, depth study of particular country choosing a limited period should be encouraged.
3. It was noted that the division between various periods of Indian History are still rather rigid. In order to break down these barriers, courses should be developed spanning the periods, for instance, courses on Architecture, Village Life, etc. It was further decided that the recommendations of the Review Committee of 1964 should be circulated to all the members while incorporating the present recommendations.

While noting that the study of Regional History has developed in a number of universities and that such studies need to be developed further, the Panel was of the view that greater emphasis should be laid on the social and economic history. A comparative study of developments in regions should also be promoted.

Greater attention should be paid to research and teaching of Fine arts, such as the development of Music, Architecture, Painting etc.

In order to further identify the field of research the Panel decided to constitute a sub-committee of the following:

1. Professor Satish Chandra.
2. Professor D.B. Lal
3. Professor R.S. Sharma
4. Professor S.C. Mishra
5. Professor Subramanian.

Item 6: The Panel was of the opinion that it would be difficult to integrate history teaching with NSS schemes of Social Services while studies of history would have to be developed separately.

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Item No.7: The Panel considered the following research Proposals:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PANEL OF HISTORY OF THE
FOLLOWING PROPOSALS

<u>Title of the Proposal</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
1. Medial Temples of Vidharba	Recommended
2. Survey of Orissan Temples, Monuments and Antiquities.	Not recommended.
3. The Temples of North Bengal.	Not recommended
4. Archaeological Investigations in West Bengal.	Recommended Rs. 75,000/-
5. A Survey of Viewers' Responses to Art, especially Modern Art - An outline.	Not recommended
6. Research scheme on Compilation of Comprehensive History of Western Orissa.	May be treated as a Book Writing Project.
7. Historical and Cultural Survey of Uttarkhand.	May be treated as a Book Writing Project.

The Panel discussed the above proposals of Professor B.B. Lal regarding excavations of sites associated with the Rama and decided to refer the project to Professor R.S. Sharma and Professor Deshpande. It was further decided that Report of this sub-committee could be sent directly to the Commission to be considered as a research project outside the plan proposal of the University.

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Item 8:

The Panel supported the proposal and was further of the opinion that the question of introducing or promoting non-archeological studies in universities may be examined in detail in a seminar organised jointly by the Archaeological Survey of India and the UGC to which archaeologists, anthropologist, an art historian and teachers of ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome should be invited. The seminar should consider the possibility of taking up the study of the Archaeology of 1) Egypt; 2) Iraq and Iran; 3) Central Asia including Afghanistan; 4) Indonesia and 5) Greece and Rome.

Item 10:

The Panel desired to have the views of the Panel of Political Science in the first instance.

Item 17:

The Panel generally accepted with the proviso that there may not be any compulsion, and an incentive should be given to college teachers for attending summer institutes.

Item 18:

The Panel broadly accepted the proposal.

Item 20:

It was suggested that a small sub-committee may draw up a panel of books on Indian History and the History of other countries. The Panel should also suggest the names of the journals. The Panel felt that no teacher should be asked to teach more than 2 postgraduate papers in a year.

Item No. 1

The Panel noted the guidelines to universities for preparation of proposals for the fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-78).

The Panel is of the view that every university should have a Planning Group. The University Grants Commission should provide guidelines for setting up such groups.

Departments of proved merit, which have received special support from the U.G.C., tend to be ignored by the universities because they have already received some assistance towards their development. Instead less developed departments are given favoured treatment. In view of the desirability of consolidation the good work of these departments of excellence, the universities should be advised to give proper consideration to the needs and claims of such departments.

The Panel welcomes and endorses the proposal for granting autonomy to deserving university departments.

Item No. 2

The Panel noted with satisfaction the various schemes instituted by the U.G.C. for development of research in universities and colleges.

The utilization of grants placed at the disposal of the universities for promoting and strengthening research activities in the university departments should be evaluated carefully. It may be necessary to evolve fresh guidelines after this evaluation.

The Panel welcomes the proposal of providing assistance to university departments for undertaking research projects in the social sciences. Efforts should be made to coordinate the programme of I.C.S.S.R. and the U.G.C. in respect both of determination of priorities and sanctioning of projects. In view of the fact that the I.C.S.S.R. is promoting problem-oriented research the U.G.C. may provide special assistance to projects of a theoretical nature - projects that promise conceptual and methodological growth.

Item No. 3

The Panel recommends that a committee consisting of the following may be set up to prepare a status report on the teaching of sociology: (1) Professor M.S.A. Rao (Delhi), Convener, Dr. Partho Mukerji (JNU), Dr. Dharendra Narayan (Bombay), Dr. Rajgopalan (Bangalore) Dr. Hetukar Jha (Patna), and Dr. S.K. Gupta (Sagar).

Another committee for a similar status report on teaching in social work may be set up on the advice of Professor M.S. Gore and Professor S.N. Ranade.

In view of the valuable surveys of research in various fields of sociology and social work sponsored by the I.C.S.S.R., the U.G.C. need not undertake any studies of this type. The data already published or shortly to be published by the I.C.S.S.R. should be utilised both for refreeming the syllabi and for formulation of research plans.

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Item No. 4

In respect of priorities of research on the scheduled tribes a conference organized by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study and the I.C.S.S.R. has already prepared a useful document. In this conference all university departments of anthropology, some leading departments of sociology, all tribal research institutes, and major consumers of research work were represented. I.C.S.S.R. has set up a Standing Committee to promote research on the scheduled tribes according to the guidelines evolved by the conference. The Panel is of the view that for research in the field of tribal ethnography the I.C.S.S.R. and U.G.C. should coordinate their programmes.

Once again the Panel would like to emphasize that U.G.C. should give special support to fundamental and innovative research.

Item No. 5

The Panel supports the proposals regarding inter-disciplinary approach to studies and researches in humanities and social sciences. It is of the view that in undergraduate studies the concentration should be on a core course which is uni-disciplinary in character. To this core course may be added small units from cognate disciplines.

The Panel is of the view that M.Phil programmes should be started only in carefully selected centres and that too after sufficient preparatory work. An adequate number of fellowships should be made available to these departments to enable them to draw students from other universities. The programme may be extended to other university departments when they offered convincing proof of their ability to run such courses effectively.

Item No. 6

The Panel is of the view that the National Service Scheme should not be extended without adequate preparation. It needs a concrete programme and a trained leadership. When the U.G.C. is ready to support this scheme on an extensive scale it should be compulsory for all students.

Item No. 7

In view of the fact that members representing social work and social work education were not present at the meeting and the comments of experts to whom the projects were referred were not available to the Panel, it was decided to recommend that the research proposals received by the U.G.C. should be circulated to all members of the Panel for their opinion.

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Item No. 8 to 18

These items do not concern the Panel on Sociology and Social Work.

Item No.19.

Some sociology departments offer courses on formal organisation. The Panel recommends that in these courses the organization of the army and the police may also be introduced.

Item No.20

Norms for assistance to Post-graduate colleges cannot be evolved by separate panels. It is recommended that a U.G.C. committee, with at least one member each from the panels of major subjects taught in the colleges, should be set up to consider this question.

Other matters

The Panel approves the choice of Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Bombay University for links with other countries under the cultural research programme.

The Panel recommends that the U.G.C. may consider the desirability of having a single panel for sociology and social anthropology and a separate panel for social work. As it is constituted now the sociology panel represents both sociology and social anthropology.

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The panel considered item 9 of the agenda, in relation to item 1 to 6 and 20 of the agenda consisting of the summary of recommendations of the UGC sponsored Poona Conference on Legal Education in India. The panel found it desirable to concentrate on a few aspects of these recommendations and to defer consideration of other items, due to lack of time.

The panel considered the Poona Conference recommendations in the light of the main guidelines formulated by the Chairman, UGC at the plenary session.

A. Updating of the Syllabus:

(i) The Panel felt that the LL.B. course approved by the Bar Council of India be continued. Introduction of new options in the Law curriculum must focus on the understanding of the role of law as an instrument of social control and social change.

(ii) The Panel also feels that improvement could only be effectively sustained if law teachers are provided with teaching materials of high quality. It was also felt that law teachers must be periodically exposed to intensive refresher courses on teaching methods, to techniques of empirical research and inter-disciplinary programme designed to foster a greater awareness of the role of law in contemporary India.

(iii) The LL.B. course should be of three years duration.

(iv) The LL.M. course should be of two years duration for the whole time students and of three years duration for the part time students. The Panel recommends appropriate financial assistance be provided to whole time students and to the concerned departments.

(v) Study for the LL.M. Degree should be pursued by course work and thesis. The Panel felt that the course content and research for the LL.M. Degree should be socially relevant. The panel requested Professors Indra Deva and Upendra Basu to examine how best this could be achieved and to present a note for the consideration at the next meeting of the Panel.

B. Faculty Improvement:

The desirability for faculty improvement was discussed at length by the Panel. The Panel makes the following specific recommendations:

(i) The teaching staff of the law faculties and colleges whether maintained by the university or by private foundations - should consist of whole time and part time teachers in the ratio of 75:25.

- (ii) The minimum qualification for full time teachers in any legal institution should be the LL.M. Degree; for the part time teachers LL.B. degree with five years standing at the Bar. The Panel requests the Commission to accept in principle the recommendations of the Bar Council of India that teaching of substantial number of procedural subjects should be entrusted to practicing lawyers.
- (iii) The Panel felt that improvement in faculty is significantly co-related to the teacher-student ratio, which in their view should be 1:20.
- (iv) The Panel was of the view that serious and sustained research by faculty in substantive aspects of the discipline was stagnant and should be encouraged. For this purpose, the Panel recommends encouragement of workshops, colloquia, refresher courses and publication of law journals of quality.
- (v) The Panel recommends that similar programmes (as mentioned in the proceeding paragraph) be devised and encouraged to help the development of competence and skills in inter-disciplinary research. The Panel felt that this should be a matter of high priority as the legal order is the main instrumentality of social sustenance in contemporary India.
- (vi) The Panel deferred consideration of the problem of emoluments and staffing procedures and pattern. However, the Panel urges the Commission to implement recommendation 7(d) of the Poona Conference concerning the proportion of senior and junior posts, more particularly in institutions where LL.M. teaching is also imparted.

C. Admission:

The Panel felt that the problem of increasing number of students in law classes is a major and alarming one and needs to be handled immediately. The Panel furthermore felt that no serious programme of faculty improvement, improved teaching or socially relevant legal research could be sustained unless this problem is effectively tackled. The Panel in its subsequent meetings will make suggestions in this regard.

The Panel felt that innovation in the examination system should be encouraged and to this end some law schools should be selected by the Panel subsequently.

D. National Social Service Scheme

The Panel felt that the most effective way of introducing the "national social service scheme" for law students is to involve them through curricular reform in programmes for the promotion of legal literacy and legal aid to the poor.

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E. Library Equipment and Staffing:

The Panel recommends to the Commission the immediate adoption of the Poona Conference recommendations contained in Section (t) for library equipment and staffing.

F. Language:

The Panel felt that the problem of medium of instruction is especially relevant to the future development of teaching programmes and scholarly research in law. The Panel requested Professors G.S. Sharma, B.S. Murthy and P. Irani and Hingorani to prepare a report for its future consideration.

G. Research Areas:

The Panel felt that there are many areas in which at present uni and inter-disciplinary research may be fruitfully undertaken. Where it is not possible to give an exhaustive list of all of them, the panel, however, considers the following to be important areas in which research could be undertaken:

- (i) Population and Law
- (ii) Local Self-Government
- (iii) Law and Agrarian Reform
- (iv) Legal Process and educational planning and administration
- (v) Direct action and social change through law
- (vi) Law and Culture Change
- (vii) Law Justice and Tribes
- (viii) Law and industrial Growth
- (ix) Law of the Sea
- (x) Developing Nations and International Law
- (xi) Law and Environment
- (xii) Human rights and Social Justics.

H. Advanced Centres in Law:

The Panel notes there was as yet no advanced Centres in Law at any university. The Panel recommends that some such centres be established, as a matter of priority, in the Fifth Plan period. The centres should be established regionwise offering incentive in specialised research in areas relevant to the needs and equipment in the concerned regions.

p.t.o.

PANEL ON ECONOMICS:

The meeting of the Panel on Economics was held on March 21, 1974 from 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. and on March 22, 1974 from 10 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. at Room No.102, U.G.C. The following were present:-

- (1) Professor D.T. Lakadawala
(Convener).
- (2) Professor V.M. Dandekar,
(Member).
- (3) Professor H.K. Manmohan Singh,
(Member).
- (4) Professor Y.K. Alagh,
(Member).
- (5) Professor V.B. Singh (22nd only)

1. Syllabi:

1. It was decided that in order to make the syllabi more relevant, Indian Economic data should be incorporated into courses. Economic theory should be taught with greater emphasis on the type of situations more prevalent in controlled and socialist economics rather than on the freely competitive economic model above. The importance of demand management should be emphasized. Subjects such as Economics of Growth, Monetary Economics, Fiscal Economics and International Economics should be taught in the context of the Indian background and illustrated with material drawn from Indian Economic life. This would integrate teaching of economics with the results of ongoing research and create interest in studies. The Panel also recommended the study of a States economy as a part of the Indian economy.

2. In order to serve the above purpose it was recommended that:-

- (a) Preparation of readings of appropriate Indian material consisting of articles or their summaries, on each topic, should be entrusted to competent economists especially invited for the purpose.
- (b) The U.G.C. should take steps to make it possible for a group of two or more people to work on a text-book suitable for Indian students at a selected places. The persons should work full time, say a period of six months. It was also decided that wherever possible more than one book should be prepared for each subject.
- (c) These books should be translated into important regional languages. In this connection, the Panel noted with concern the termination of the ambitious regional

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language text books programme, undertaken by the Government of India through Grantha Nirman Boards. This throws an additional responsibility on the U.G.C. to move expeditiously in this matter.

Teacher's Training:

3. After considerable discussion the Panel came to the conclusion that a one year teacher's training programme should be provided at selected University Departments and Research Institutes. The training should comprise of use of quantitative tools in Economics, methodological aspects of economics and an essay on review of literature in any particular topic. At the end of this course an M.Phil degree may be awarded. The course should also be open to others including research students. Teachers attending the course will have to be given scholarships covering their salaries. Other selected for the course may be given suitable stipends. If possible, the course may be divided into two semesters to enable a teacher to finish it in two years if necessary. Postgraduate teachers without a research degree should be required to acquire an M.Phil. degree in a reasonable time.

Postgraduate Colleges:

4. Appropriate conditions for recognition of Economics in Postgraduate Colleges should include:-

- (a) adequacy of a competent teaching staff which should mean teachers at least four recognised by the University for postgraduate teaching;
- (b) adequate time for the teachers to properly prepare themselves. No postgraduate teachers should have more than 12 teaching hours a week, with a postgraduate lecture considered equivalent to 2 teachers;
- (c) library should have a sufficient number of copies of recommended books and should subscribe to 20 standard journals in Economics for the last ten years. Teaching equipment must also be available.

Research:

5. The following topics were suggested for priority research in the Fifth Plan:

- (a) Development of Indian Economy since Independence.
- (b) Inter-regional Planning problems.
- (c) Import substitution in India.
- (d) Economics of Energy.
- (e) Poverty in India.
- (f) Unemployment and Employment in India.
- (g) Area Planning.

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- (h) Working of the Mixed Economy.
- (i) Mobilisation of Resources: Fiscal.
- (j) Economics of Distributive Justice.
- (k) Manpower Planning.
- (l) Economics of Scale.
- (m) Cost-Benefit Analysis of Public Expenditure.
- (n) Prices and Production in Agriculture.

Applications for research projects were considered. It was decided that:-

- (1) Dr. S.K. Bhattacharya's project on Trade Flows of West Bengal and Analytical Survey should be approved.
- (2) Dr. Shanti Ghosh's project on Socio-Economic Study of District Bankura, West Bengal was considered. It was decided that Dr. Ghosh be requested to submit details he has in view regarding the work that he has done so far. Formulate hypotheses and send a copy of the question. The Convener Professor D.T. Lakadawala was to look to this and make his recommendations.
- (3) Dr. Raghuvir Mehta's project on evolution of the impact of development effort in agriculture a district in Gujarat State was approved. He should, however, be requested to extend his scheme to one year or even estimate of the additional cost involving.
- (4) Dr. A.B. Misra's project on Demographic study of Malwa Region was approved.
- (5) Dr. T.N. Kapoor and Dr. S.P. Singh's project on Inter-disciplinary Study of lotteries in India was not approved.
- (6) Dr. Ambika Ghosh's projects on Economic Population Growth, Inter-Relationship of Economic and Population Growth in two major metropolitan areas in India, namely, Calcutta and Bombay was approved. The panel found itself handicapped in judging this project as many of the experts had not submitted the reports and the papers were not circulated before. It would be for the U.G.C. to consider methods of ensuring that experts' reports are received in time or at least the details regarding the scheme are circulated among the members of the Panel in advance of the meeting. In future in inviting research projects the U.G.C. should ask for information regarding the hypothesis methodological source of data and nature and type of the questionnaire proposed to be used.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME:

It was felt that students would be asked to help programme of illiteracy removal and re-orientation freshers to university and city life and in public distribution students in economics could particularly help in field surveys in the Consumer's Council and in economic appraisal of various programmes.

p.t.o.

Inter-disciplinary Teaching and Research:

It was felt that the more promising approach would allow through working together of Social Scientists belonging to different disciplines on research projects of an inter-disciplinary character. It may be pointed out in this connection that some of the priority items which we have listed earlier for a barrier on other social sciences and some times even natural sciences. For example, problems like economics of energy or imports substitution require considerable drawing on technical knowledge. It was also considered advisable to allow students graduating or having their Master's degree in one subject to transfer themselves to another subject under appropriate conditions. Research students working on a problem involving use of more than one discipline may be permitted to work under a Committee of guides drawn from different disciplines.

Paper course on Police Administration: This has no opinion.

The question of introduction of course in Economics in socialism was considered. We have already recommended re-orientation of courses in economic theory to take into account the functioning of mixed and controlled economics and socialistic economies. This may be supplemented wherever possible by additional courses in socialistic economies emphasizing the actual needs of different socialist countries.

The Panel felt that there was a very strong case for selective admission to postgraduate courses.

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PANEL ON POLITICAL SCIENCE :

It is my privilege to present a report as Convener of the the Political Science panel which embodies the consensus on the various issues referred to the panel.

1. As far as item No. 1 is concerned, the panel reflected at length on the issue of instituting a pre-Ph.D. Course. The Panel thinks that it is both desirable and necessary as M.A. degree has for all practical purposes become the first degree and it is not the second degree as it was envisaged to be. For this reason it has become necessary to institute a Pre-Ph.D. course in the larger interest of both teaching and research. The course which may be called M.Phil may be treated as an end degree as also a passage way to Ph.D. work. J.N.U. offers a good model for this course. The panel thought that, broadly speaking, the course may cover the following 4 papers :

- a) A paper on approaches and concepts for political analysis
- b) A paper on techniques of Political analysis.
- c) A paper on the substantive field in which the candidate wants to work for his Ph.D.
- d) A dissertation based on secondary sources on any issue pertaining to India and which may belong to the field in which he wants to do his Ph.D. The course may cover one year and if necessary an additional time of three to six months may be given for completing the dissertation. An effort can also be made to have a paper on research techniques on the Social Science to deepen the inter-disciplinary content of this course.

A Pre-Ph.D. programme may also be arranged from the M.A. course in so far as the evaluation here may be conducted on the basis of problem papers rather than a three hour examination.

There should also be provision for field trips, hardware equipment, teacher fellowships etc., for strengthening the Pre-Ph.D. programme.

With a view to evolving the syllabi in detail the U.G.C. may sponsor a seminar in which notes may be exchanged about the existing experience and further details of the syllabi may be spelt out.

The UGC have to finance Pre-Ph.D. programme at least for a period of 5 years irrespective of the fact that whether the state governments are willing to take it up in the VI Five Year Plan or not. The finances of the state governments being what they are they may not be in a position to foot the bill and hence this suggestion.

It will also be necessary to develop a teacher training programme to equip the teachers to handle the Pre-Ph.D. courses effectively. The UGC may identify university centres on a zonal basis to conduct the term courses of three weeks or so and long term course of three months or so for this purpose in collaboration with the ICSSR Teachers should be allowed to take a three weeks/months study leave on full pay with some additional honorarium to attend this course.

II. As far as item II of the Agenda is concerned, the panel has the following suggestions to offer :

- a) There should be upward revision of research fellowships as the amount of Rs. 500 and 300 do not attract the right type of persons.
- b) The number of research fellowships in the state Universities should be increased so that there is some rough parity between the Central Universities and the State Universities.
- c) There should be a departmental research grant in the Five Year Plan in regard to those depts. which have shown some promise by way of some special assistance earmarked for these departments. This should be in addition to the block research grant which the UGC makes available to the various universities in the country.
- d) The UGC should augment hardware and other resources of the Social Science Departments which can be pooled together for common use. This should also include additional grants for research journals etc., in departments which are being picked up, for training of persons to undertake Pre-Ph.D. course. Some of these centres on a zonal basis could be JNU, Rajasthan University, Calcutta University, Poona University and Kerala University. The list is only illustrative and in no way exhaustive.
- e) A look at the data about the award of UGC fellowships shows that most of the fellowships have gone to physical and Natural Sciences and Humanities and Social Sciences have not had their due share. The panel very strongly feels that there should be a more equitable distribution of these fellowships.
- f) The Panel would like to have the data about the completion of the research projects sanctioned during the IV Five Year Plan. The panel would also like that individual research projects should be more rigorously scrutinized and controlled than what is done at present.

III. As far as item III is concerned, the panel would like to divide its observations into two parts first pertaining to the syllabi and another pertaining to the state of research in the discipline.

Thoughts from the syllabi.

The panel noted:

- i) that there was no effort to evolve an integrated course linking the syllabi from the higher secondary upwards and as such there is lot of duplication and repetition which in turn saps the interest of the student in his studies;
- ii) that the syllabi are terribly disparate and varied and as such there is no uniformity among the syllabi of various universities. Some university departments have not changed their syllabi at all while others have gone a long way in that respect. Among the latter the names of the Political Science Departments of JNU Pooha, Rajasthan, Osmania, Baroda, Calcutta and the like can be mentioned; and
- iii) that there is the need for introducing the new and updating the old with a view to providing meaningful insights into the concrete political reality in India.

The panel does not subscribe to a dichotomy between the modern and the traditional but it would like to make a vigorous plea for evolving a core syllabi that combines the two. For this a special meeting of the panel may be convened by the UGC and this may be followed by a seminar on the core syllabi in which all the heads of the Political Science departments in the country may be requested to participate. While evolving the core courses an effort may also be made to find out if there can be three elective streams besides the core syllabi. One of the elective streams may cater to the needs of higher learning and research, and another to equipping the students for taking up competitive examinations and a still third for deepening their inter-disciplinary insights.

The panel also feels that the UGC may also have to request the UPSC and other State Service Commissions to revise their syllabi of Political Science, International Politics and Public Administration in the light of course syllabi as and when it is ready.

The UGC will naturally have to ask for the syllabi of Political Science from all the universities and send them on to the Convenor for getting a working paper prepared.

The panel also strongly felt that it was not enough to evolve a course syllabi.. It has to be followed up by a vigorous text book writing programme which may be sponsored by the UGC in consultation with the Panel. It is a matter of concern that text book writing has come to be looked down upon in our country and as such we do not have worthwhile Indian contribution in the field of text books in various disciplines. The earlier steps are taken to get this psychology and entrust the text book writing programme to

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proper hands the better for implementing the course syllabi which should be evolved before long. Incidentally, the panel would like to observe that the UGC may liberalise the rules about the appointment of research Associates in the text book writing project. At present it insists that only first divisioners should be assigned this job and the fact of the matter is that first divisioners are not available for this job. Thus, opportunity should also be given to second class students if the Project Director is satisfied with their potential to deliver the goods.

Reflections on the state of research:

The Panel would like to reiterate that the state of research was not better than the state of syllabi in the discipline. There is lot of overlapping and duplication in the type of research which is being done. There is no effort to survey the literature in the research work and as such every research student seems to do things de novo and there is no cumulative contribution to the advance of knowledge. Research by and large is still confined to legal formal institutional frame work and is mostly historical in nature. It is necessary that new horizons on research are pushed with the help of latest techniques in political analysis. ICSSR is producing literature giving information about the work on which research has been done and on the topics which are being worked up and the various departments should look into the topics of research on which work has already been done or is being done before assigning the subjects of research to their students.

IV. As far as item IV of the agenda is concerned the Panel would like to make the following observations :

a) The UGC would do well to recognise departments on the basis of specialised resources available for undertaking research in specific areas with a view to avoiding duplication. If a student in another department wants to work in an area which has been assigned to a particular department he may be allowed to do so with joint supervision, one supervisor being from his parent department and another from the speciality department.

b) The Panel also feels that the topics of research should have relevance to the contemporary political reality in India and it would like to indicate the following areas in which research work may be encouraged on a priority basis.

1. A comparative study of political parties and party systems.
2. A study of political leaderships : its history, and reactive and proactive aspects.
3. Rise and manifestation of interest/pressure groups in Indian politics.
4. Study of violence : its political aspects.

5. Legislative elites : their behaviour.
6. The political process.
7. Corruption.
8. History of political thought since the Vedic period.
9. Inter-relationship between the policy formulation and the implementation processes.
10. Socio-economic legislation and the response of the judiciary.
11. Student unrest.
12. Grievances of citizens.
13. Indian socialism.
14. Study of coalitional politics and President's Rule.
15. Rural and urban politics.
16. Political and bureaucratic culture.
17. Federation and nation building.
18. National survey of district elites.
19. Politics of land Reform
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20. Regionalism in India, India's Foreign Policy.

c) There should at least be one university in each subject specialising in the study of politics at the State and district level. The UGC should provide special financial assistance in this regard.

d) The UGC should encourage inter-departmental comparative research on the basis of the collaboration between different university departments.

V. As far as item No. 5 is concerned the Panel would like to emphasise :

- a) That a paper on the basic social sciences concepts may be introduced at the B.A. level.
- b) The M. Phil programme may have room for inter-disciplinary bias.

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- c) Staffing of inter-disciplinary bases should be encouraged if a department in a university makes a demand to this effect.
- d) Research in boarder line areas impinging upon more than one social science should be encouraged and for this purpose social scientists belonging to different departments may come together to evolve and execute a programme of inter-disciplinary research.

VI. As far as item No. 6 is concerned, the panel feels that national service scheme should not be integrated with the syllabi. It may give at the most a certificate to the person joining the scheme for a year.

VII. As far as item No. 10 is concerned, the Panel recommends that there might be a compulsory paper at the post-graduate level on the theory and practice of Socialism. There can also be an elective group of two papers which may provide for specialisation in the theory and political institutions relating to Socialist countries.

VIII. As far as incorporation of Police Administration in the syllabi of Political Science is concerned it may be made an entry into the public administration in India paper at the M.A. level.

IX. As far as the list of department's syllabi for links with various countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme is concerned J.N.U. may be added for linkage with Socialist countries for the study of socialist political institutions.

X. Finally as regards the research Projects the Panel recommends as follows :

a) As the expert to whom the project entitled "Political Change in West Bengal since 1967" has recommended that it should be accepted with the modification that special efforts should be made to cover also the Naxalite movement and the role of unemployed youth, the panel recommends that it should be accepted as such.

b) As far as the project entitled "Role of the West Bengal Civil Service in Developmental Planning" is concerned, the expert to whom it has been referred feels that its outline has not been properly formulated and the budget also is on the higher side. Therefore, the Panel recommends that the project may be sent back for revision.

c) As far as the project entitled "Study of Panchayat Elections in Rajasthan is concerned, the two experts to whom it has been referred have recommended it on substantive grounds but they have found the budget on the higher side. The Panel therefore recommends that UGC may sanction Rs. 30,000 instead of Rs. 35,000 as asked for and the project Director may be asked to revise the project budget accordingly.

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d) As far as the project entitled 'Political Processes and Political participation in Silk'in is concerned, the person who had sponsored the project has already received financial assistance from the ICSSIR the project may not be considered.

XI. The Panel also registered its concern on the fact that no political science department has been picked up for special assistance so far, let alone the suggestion of establishing an advanced centre in the subject.

PANEL ON PHILOSOPHY :

College Improvement Programmes :

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1. It is suggested that two types of Philosophy courses should be devised (i) those which would be useful for people who want to do further specialization and (ii) those which useful for students of Social Sciences & Humanities who would like to be acquainted with philosophical ideas and methods.

2. We would suggest other Social Sciences Departments to similarly formulate courses which would be useful for philosophy students.

3. We recommend that the UGC may consider giving inducement to teachers of affiliated colleges who would like to improve themselves by offering them facilities for going to university departments to spend a term or a year for taking courses or engaging themselves in a project; in the same way university teachers may also be given financial assistance to select affiliated colleges and spend term or a year teaching the undergraduate and holding seminars for the philosophy teachers in the colleges.

4. Summer Institutes may be planned in a thorough and careful manner and well in advance and the Panel may be entrusted with preparing a well-thought out programme for this purpose.

5. Affiliated college libraries appear to be poor as far as books in philosophy are concerned, Special assistance may be given to improve stocks in books in philosophy; and subsidized Xerox facilities may be made available in the university departments for supplying monographs of articles from current periodicals or other material for affiliated college teachers.

6. Curriculum Development for the undergraduate courses.

The following subjects may be made compulsory:

a) Indian Philosophy: This may be taught to show how ideas have developed over the centuries and how there has been an interaction between them and the socio-cultural environment. In other words, the historical approach rather than the six system approach may be adopted.

b) Logic: Modern logic and scientific method may be taught. In this connection the scope may be somewhat like that found in Copi's "Introduction to Logic".

c) History of Western Philosophy.

d) Ethics and social philosophy. In this material from Indian as well as non-Indian and Non-Western Philosophers may be included.

7. Postgraduate Courses:

It is suggested that self-sufficient courses which can be completed in one term in one semester in addition to those which extend over the whole year may be constructed. The following four

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subjects may be made compulsory:

1. Modern Formal Logic or Analytical techniques.
2. Classical Indian Philosophy. This should be taught problem-wise and the stereo-type, six system approach may be given up.
3. History of Western Philosophy: Greek, Medieval and Modern Philosophy including Hegel and Marx should be taught in this course.
4. Contemporary Philosophy: A view of 20th Century Philosophy may be given.
5. We suggest that students may be made to participate in pro-seminars or discussions every week and their participation be assessed and credit may be given to this. This should be done jointly by 2 or more teachers who should be present in the pro-seminars or discussions.
- 6,7,8 & 9: These should be optional papers and subjects which so far are not generally taught in Indian Universities may figure among them e.g. Sino-Japanese and Islamic Philosophies and Medieval European Philosophy.

6. Postgraduate Faculties:

1. Sabbatical leave system may be introduced in Indian Universities. Meanwhile such teachers who want may be allowed to give concentrated courses thus packing a year's work into a term of 4½ months and utilising the time thus freed for their own research work either in the same university or elsewhere.

2. The academic activities may be spread evenly over the whole year instead of crowding them into the last term.

3. Independent summer courses of 2½ months duration may be organized for enabling affiliated college teachers to bring their knowledge up to date in the subjects of their choice and for such others who may be interested. The courses should be of M.A. level.

Present Status of Research:

- a) There appears to be little organisation unity and coherence in many of the Ph.D. theses.
- b) Much of the Ph.D. research work is not taking into account the work that has been done in India.
- c) Much of it is also not oriented towards Indian problems, needs and aspirations.
- d) Many of the Ph.D. theses are exposit show little evidence of an attempt to think independently.

Areas of Research to which Priority may be given:

1. Indian Philosophy: More exposit and translation work may be de-emphasised.
2. Authors instead of systems may be studied where possible. They may be studied in the cultural context in which they flourished and the influence they exerted on contemporary individuals and succeeding generations and the ways in which they in turn influence may be studied.
3. Analytical studies of texts, clarification of concepts and bringing to light the arguments employed - this is what is to be done in the case of doctoral as well as post-doctoral research work.
4. The following areas need to be studied: (1) Pramana Sashtra, Dharma and Netti Shastras, Adhyatma Vidya, Aesthetic Sabdartha Mimasa.
5. The contribution of Maths and Sampradayas to the development of ideas and the whole of the teachings of Medieval Saints in national life need to be investigated.
6. The inner dialectic of system of philosophy and the way they in interaction with other systems deserves study.

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We specially emphasis that there is a great need for a real History of Indian Philosophical ideas and this may be taken up as a major project as one or more Departments of Philosophy.

Non-Indian Philosophy:

The following areas may be given priority:

1. Social, Political and Legal Philosophies
2. Philosophy of Education
3. Advanced Logic
4. Philosophy of Science
5. Continental European Philosophy
6. East-Asia and Western Asian Philosophy

inter-disciplinary approach:-

The opportunity of single courses being offered by two or more persons from different departments or institutions may be afforded.

M. Phil. Courses:

The possibility of having a common examination for all Social Sciences for at least having some common papers for all Social Sciences may be explored. The M.Phil. may be made compulsory for everybody taking up Ph.D. programme.

University Professorships:

Some Professorships unattached to any department may be created so that persons e.g. with a M.Sc. degree and a Ph.D. in Philosophy who have done important work in Philosophy of Science or History of scientific ideas may be appointed to them and give courses which would be of interest to persons from a number of departments.

National Service Scheme:

(a) This scheme if it is to remain separate should continuously extend over a considerable period, say six months or

(b) There should be an optional paper consisting of 70% practical work and 30% theorisation about the practice as far as the policy of science are concerned.

Item No.7: Proposals from Andhra University:

The concept of Bhakti may be articulated at a more theoretical level by the persons who sent the proposal and he may distinguish the Bhakti and the principles of which such distinguishes are based. He should also clearly formulate the hypothesis to be investigated stating the methodology to be employed in a clear manner.

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Miscellaneous:

The information regarding courses and syllabi and the research done and being done in different universities may be collected and made available to the Panel.

Concentrated crash courses for giving minimum competence in English and regional languages may be organised.

Special courses in European and Indian Languages specially useful for philosophy researchers may be organized.

Items of Agenda.

Noted.

2 (a) The University Grants Commission has spent a considerable amount of money in supporting researches undertaken by the teachers. The Panel on Psychology is of opinion that research work done so far with U.G.C. grants should be evaluated. A kind of quick survey may be made to assess the working of this scheme. It may also be rewarding to assess the work of Junior and Senior U.G.C. Scholars over the last 5 to 10 years.

(b) The Panel further suggests that long terms and collaborative research projects and programmes should be encouraged more and more in the next few years.

3 (a) The status of teaching Psychology at M.A. level is high only in a very few universities of India but the quality of under-graduate courses in most of the Indian Universities appears to be by and large poor. In order to improve the quality the following steps are suggested.

(i) The courses of studies of the various Indian Universities be assessed first. The attempts should be made to up date the courses with a view to make the courses more personally and socially meaningful. This problem is very much linked up with the use of Indian studies. Attempts should be made to produce and also coordinate such data available in India. In this context it may be relevant to refer to the volume on Indian researches in Psychology published by the ICSSR and the Indian Psychological Abstracts.

(ii) Teaching of theory papers should invariably be integrated with experimental and practical work.

(iii) Departments should be encouraged to take initiative in starting new courses which may be socially relevant. If in teaching materials, due encouragement and support should be provided by the U.G.C.

(iv) At the post-graduate level the Board of Studies should only prescribe the general outline, objectives and scope of the courses and the teachers teaching the different courses should sit together in the beginning of the Session and spell out all the details of the course along with the various references etc. to be covered in the class. This would also facilitate evaluation of achievement of students. However, at the under-graduate level, this may not be feasible in many of the Universities. Suggestions offered for improvement of faculty in generally may be relevant here.

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(v) Candidates for the Ph.D. degree should be required to attend relevant courses to be formulated for each candidate but no separate degree should be awarded for this course. Normally a candidate for Ph.D. degree should work for 3 years.

(b) For improvement of faculty, the following steps are suggested:-

(i) Exchange of teachers among the various Universities may be fruitful.

(ii) Seminar courses and Seminars may be organised to cover all the teachers over a period of time.

(iii) Certain departments in the Universities should be encouraged to take up the responsibilities of organising such courses and all the facilities should be provided by the U.G.C. to such departments.

(iv) For doing research or guiding research due credit should be given in regard to total work load provision for sabbatical leave should be made with U.G.C. support to enable teachers to devote more time to research and writing text books.

(v) In some universities and particularly in the colleges the work load for young teachers is too heavy. The work load should be considerably reduced so that they get more time for doing individual reading, teaching and research.

4. The question of identifying the areas of research and fixing the priorities was taken up by the Advisory Committee in Psychology of the ICSSR. This committee has made very useful recommendations in this regard. A reference may be made to pages 41-44, and 127-128 of the ICSSR Review Committee Report Vol. 1 where trends, gaps and priority areas of research have been spelt out. The Panel endorses the recommendations made therein.

5. Psychology being a behavioural science it is very much related to other behavioural sciences in regard to teaching and research. The Panel is of opinion that instead of allocating a portion of time or certain credit points for small doses of other subjects inter-disciplinary approach should form an integral part of the total subject and it should reflect itself in teaching the subject, in designing certain research projects and in the methodology of research. The students should be exposed to the basic ideas of other related subjects while dealing with the relevant topics in Psychology. Moreover certain areas of social Psychological research have to depend very much on the inter-disciplinary research Methodology. In fact in respect of inter-disciplinary

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and collaborative research projects all the social sciences can make very specific contributions to such joint endeavour. This can be done through inter-departmental seminars arranged from time to time on inter-disciplinary topics. Regional and National Seminars on such matters are of immense help.

6. The Panel on Psychology is not in favour of making N.S.S. as a part of social science curriculum. The students may be encouraged and special credit may be given for doing N.S.S. as a part of extra curriculum activities.

7. The Panel recommends the following in this regard:-

Name and Designation of the Investigator	Title of Proposed work.	Assistance Sought	
1. Dr. S.D. Singh, Department of Psychology, Institute of Advance Studies, Meerut University	"Effects of Urban Environment of Social and Cognitive Development, Brain Chemistry and Cortical Damage effects in Rhesus monkeys".	Rs. Salary T.A. etc. 2,60,000/- for 5 years.	This scheme involves a large amount of money for the normal development of the deptt. so it should form a part of the 5th Five Year scheme. As such it is not recommended as a research project.
2. Prof. S. Narayana Rao, Deptt. of Psychology, S.V.U. College, Sri Venkateswara	"A psychological investigation of the Dynamics of Socio-Economics-Political Science in rural India at the Terminal stage of the IV Plan".	Salary T.A. etc. 40,000/- for 3 years.	Not recommended.
3. Dr. R. Rath, Prof. & Head of the Department of Psychology, Utkal.	"Conceptual growth and class room achievement of Primary School children of Orissa".	Salary T.A. etc. 4,600/- for 3 years.	Recommended.

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19. The Panel on Psychology is not in favour of including Police Administration per se in academic courses. However, Psychology has relevant courses like criminal and correctional Psychology which may be introduced in Police Administration courses.

20. The following norms for further assistance to Post-graduate colleges are suggested:-

(a) If available facilities in the shape of library, laboratory equipment and faculty would reflect the commitment of the department to the development of particular subject.

(b) If it serves the needs of the students community coming from the undergraduate colleges of the region as reflected in enrolment.

(c) If the department has the scope and potentiality for development of a specialisation in a particular area not available in the other colleges and universities of the region.

OTHER MATTERS

1. (a) The Panel is in favour of giving assistance to the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology as it used to get assistance in the past for holding its Annual Conference.

(b) Help given to Kanpur in 1970-71 need not be continued in future and all other similar cases be scrutinised by expert committees before assistance is given.

2. The Panel is strongly in favour of exchange of scholars between Indian and various other countries particularly, the U.S.S.R. and other East European countries where a lot of useful work is being done and the Indian scholars are not very much acquainted with their work.

3. The Panel is of opinion that the U.G.C. should prepare a list of experts who are competent to review research proposals in consultation with the Panel on Psychology.

4. The Panel noted that so far no advanced Centre or Centres for special assistance in Psychology is in existence. The Panel is of opinion that potentiality for developing such centres exists in some universities. It therefore recommends that necessary steps may be taken in identifying and developing such centres in specific areas of Psychology.

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